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VOLUME III

CHICAGO
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"Now the *bounder* of all these, is only God himself; who is the *bounder* of all things."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 274.

2. *Of things* (*of the forms* bounder *and* * boundure): A boundary.

"The *boundure* of Alexander's march into India being in the tract obscure."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 254.

"Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands; and shut up within their limits, as it were in prison."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 274.

bōu'nd-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOUND (1), *v.*]

"Deep woes roll forward like a gentle flood,
Who being stopp'd, the *bounding* banks o'erflow."
Shakesp.: Tarquin & Lucrece.

bōu'nd-ĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BOUND (2), *v.*]

bounding-stone, *s.* A stone to play with. It is called also a *bound-stone.* (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"I am past a boy:
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone.*" *Dryden.*

bōu'nd-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bound*, and suff. *-less* = without.] Without bounds; limitless. *Used*—

1. Of space or anything measurable by actual space.

(1) *Strictly. Of space or the universe:* Without any bounds.

"Are there not balms
In nature's *boundless* realm."
Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.

(2) *Loosely:* Of anything vast in extent, though really limited.

"Or British fleets the *boundless* ocean awe."
Dryden: Epistle to Dr. Charleton, 26.

2. Of things immaterial or abstract, not measurable by actual space.

(1) Of time.

"Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity. . . ."—*Locke.*

(2) Of power, the human desires, or anything.

"*Boundless* rapacity and corruption were laid to his charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

"The news was received in London with *boundless* exultation."—*Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *boundless*, *unbounded*, *unlimited*, and *infinite*: "*Boundless*, or without *bounds*, is applied to infinite objects which admit of no *bounds* to be made or conceived by us. *Unbounded*, or not *bounded*, is applied to that which might be *bounded*. *Unlimited*, or not *limited*, applies to that which might be *limited*. *Infinite*, or not *finite*, applies to that which in its nature admits of no bounds. The ocean is a *boundless* object so long as no *bounds* to it have been discovered; desires are often *unbounded* which ought always to be *bounded*; and power is sometimes *unlimited* which is always better *limited*; nothing is *infinite* but that Being from whom all *finite* beings proceed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bōu'nd-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *boundless*; *-ly.*] Limitlessly; so as not to be confined within any bounds.

". . can your constitution be so *boundlessly* amorous . . ."—*Marston: The Fawne*, D 42 (1606).

bōu'nd-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *boundless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being boundless, *i.e.*, without bounds; limitless in any respect.

"God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires by stinting his capacities."—*South.*

* **bound'-stōne,** *s.* [Eng. *bound*; and *stone.*]

1. A boundary mark.

2. A bounding-stone (q.v.).

* **bōune,** *a.* [BOUN.]

* **bōun'-sĕn,** *v.* [BOUNCE, *v.*]

* **bōunt,** *v.i.* [BOUND (2), *v.*] (*Scotch.*) To spring, to bound.

"As *bounting*, vp mounting,
Abone the fields so fair."
Burel: Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 40.

* **bōunt'-ĕ,** * **bōunt'-ēe,** * **bōunt'-ĭe,** * **bōwnt'-ĕ,** *s.* [BOUNTY.] Worth, goodness, kindness.

"He had feyle off full gret *bounté*."
Barbour, ii. 228.

bōunt'-ĕ-oŭs, * **bōunt'-y-noŭs, bōunt'-e-vous,** * **bont'-y-vese,** *a.* [From O. Eng. *bounte*; and suff. *-ous.*] Full of bounty, liberal, beneficent, generous, munificent. (Chiefly poetic or rhetoric.)

"*Bontyvese* (bountyuous, P.) *Munificus, liberalis, largus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

Used—

1. Of persons.

"*Bounteous*, but almost *bounteous* to a vice."
Dryden: Eleonora, 86.

2. Of God or of nature.

"Every one,
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him closed." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

3. Of anything emanating from the bounty of a Being or of a person.

"This was for you a precious greeting,
For both a *bounteous*, fruitful meeting."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, c. vii.

bōunt'-ĕ-oŭs-lȳ, * **bōunt'-ĕ-oŭse-lȳe,** *adv.* [Eng. *bounteous*; *-ly.*] In a bounteous manner, generously, liberally, largely.

"He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me." *Dryden.*

† **bōunt'-ĕ-oŭs-nĕss,** * **bōunt'-y-noŭs-nĕsse,** * **bōnt'-y-vas-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *bounteous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bountiful; liberality, munificence.

"*Bontyvasnesse* (bountyuousnesse, P.) *Munificentia, liberalitas, largitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"To thy blest hand, and *bounteousness* of mind,
Has giv'n extensive powers unslacken'd rein."
Boyse: Ode.

* **bōunt'-ĕth,** *s.* [BOUNTITH.]

* **bōunt'-e-vous,** *a.* [BOUNTEOUS.] (*Lydgate: Story of Thebes*, 1,372.)

* **bōunt'-ĭe,** *s.* [BOUNTE, BOUNTY.]

bōunt'-ĭ-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *bounty*; *ful(l).*] Full of bounty, liberal, generous, munificent, bounteous. *Used*—

I. *In an active sense:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of persons.

"With him went Spragge, as *bountiful* as brave."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 694.

(2) Of God.

"God, the *bountiful* author of our being."—*Locke.*

2. *Fig.:* Of nature or anything personified.

"He that hath a *bountiful* eye shall be blessed; for he giveth of his bread to the poor."—*Prov.* xxii. 9.

¶ Sometimes the thing given is preceded by *of* and the recipient of the gift by *to.*

"Our king spares nothing to give them the taste of that felicity *of* which he is so *bountiful to* his kingdom."—*Dryden.*

II. *In a passive sense:* Liberally supplied, given, or furnished; as in such an expression as "there was a bountiful supply of dainties."

bōunt'-ĭ-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *bountiful*; *-ly.*] In a bountiful manner, bounteously, liberally, abundantly, largely. *Used*—

1. Of alms given by man.

"And now thy alms is giv'n,
And thy poor starveling *bountifully* fed."
Donne.

2. Of large blessings bestowed by God.

". . . . for the Lord hath dealt *bountifully* with thee."—*Psalm* cxvi. 7.

3. Of similar blessings unconsciously bestowed by anything in nature.

"It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation."—*Brown: Vulgar Errours.*

* **bōunt'-ĭ-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bountiful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bountiful; liberality, generosity, munificence.

"Being enriched in everything to all *bountifulness*."
—2 Cor. ix. 11.

* **bōunt'-ĭ-hood,** * **bōunt'-ĭ-head,** * **bōunt-y-hed,** * **bōunt'-ĭ-hed,** * **bōunt'-ĭ-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *bounty*; and suffix *-hood* or *head*; O. Eng. *hede.*] Goodness, virtue, generosity.

"How shall fraile pen, with feare disparaged,
Conceive such soveraine glory and great *bountyhed?*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 2.

* **bōunt'-ĭth,** * **bōunt'-ĕth,** *s.* [BOUNTY.] (*O. Eng.* & *Scotch.*) A bounty given in addition to stipulated wages; something given as a reward for service or good offices.

". . . my curse, and the curse of Cromwell, go wi' ye, if ye gi'e them either fee or *bountith* . . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. viii.

* **bōunt'-rȳ,** * **bōunt'-rēe,** *s.* & *a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *bourtree.* It has been suggested that the first element is *bound* (1), s. from the fact that elder trees are planted to mark boundaries.

A. *As subst.:* The Common Elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or consisting of the shrubs described under A.

bountry-berries, *s. pl.* The berries of the Elder-tree.

"*Bountry-guns* are formed of the elder tree, the soft pith being taken out; and are charged with wet paper."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Aug. 1821, p. 35.

bōu'nt-ȳ, * **bōu'nt-ēe,** * **bōunt-ĕ',** * **bōwnt-ĕ',** *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *bonté* = goodness, kindness, benignity. From Norm. Fr. *bountee, bountez* = goodness (*Kelham*); O. Fr. *bonteit*; Prov. *bontat*; Sp. *bondad*; Port. *bondade*; Ital. *bontà*; Lat. *bonitas* = goodness; *bonus* = good.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Goodness, excellence, kindness, beneficent feeling in the abstract or in general; the quality of being kind.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"In world nis non so wyter mon
That al hire *bounte* telle con."
Spec. Lyr. Poetry (about 1300), *Alysoun*, 29, 30. (*Spec. Ear. Eng., Morris & Skeat*, pt. ii.)

* (2) *Spec.:* Valour. (*Scotch.*)

"That thus the king of Ingland,
Throu vorschip and throu strinth of hand,
And throu thair lordes gret *bounte*,
Discomfit in his owne cuntre."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xviii. 563-8.

2. Such beneficent feeling carried into action, specially in the direction of almsgiving: the act of giving money or other favours graciously or munificently; an act of kindness, generosity, liberality, munificence.

"For (as I seide) loo, that was she
That dide to me so gret *bounte*."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

3. That which is given liberally or munificently.

* (1) A good deed; a special deed of valour resulting from the "goodness" of the individual. (*Scotch.*)

"To do ane owtrageous *bounte*."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 132.

(2) Alms, a donation of money, or anything similar, the result of generosity.

"To worth or want well-weigh'd be *Bounty* given."
Pope: Mor. Ess., iii. 229.

(3) Success resulting from the Divine goodness; welfare.

"Of man so hard [sted] as wes he
That eftirwart com to see *bounte*."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), ii. 47-8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. & Civ. Hist.:* A grant or benefaction from the state to those whose services indirectly benefit it, and to whom, therefore, it desires to accord some recompense, or at least recognition.

¶ *Queen Anne's Bounty:* A bounty to the more poorly-endowed livings in the English Church. It was conferred by a royal charter confirmed by Queen Anne (2 Anne, ch. 11), and provides that all the revenue of first-fruits and tenths shall be vested in trustees for ever, and used as a perpetual fund for augmenting the endowments of poorer livings, and for advancing money to incumbents for rebuilding parsonages thereon. The trustees administering it have been formed into a corporation, and when applied to for grants act on rules which they have framed for the administration of the trust.

2. *Law, Comm., & Polit. Econ.:* A p. ium paid by Government to the producers, exporters, or importers of certain articles, or to those who employ ships in certain trades. This is done either with the view of fostering a new trade during its infancy, or of protecting an old one which is supposed to be of special importance to the country.

The history of bounties affecting general commerce naturally divides itself into two periods. During the first of these, statesmen, and the educated classes generally, believed in the advantage of bounties, and they were paid on the exportation of corn, of linen, and other commodities, and in connection with the herring and whale fisheries. They were denounced by Adam Smith and other political economists. To tax the general public that goods may be benevolently furnished to the foreigner at unremunerative rates cannot possibly make a nation richer, and if a manufacture or a fishery cannot pay its way unaided, it should be abandoned, and the money which it has locked up be turned into more profitable channels. These views having been adopted by the English Parliament, the bounty on the exportation of corn was abolished in 1815, and that on the exportation of linen and several other articles in 1830. In the last-mentioned year the bounty on the exportation of herrings was swept away, that paid on the tonnage of the vessels employed in whale-fishing having ceased in 18[illegible]4.

The second period in the history of bounties

affecting British commerce is in certain respects the antithesis of the former one. The British manufacturer, standing manfully on his own resources, is in certain cases exposed to unduly severe competition, bounties to the foreign manufacturer enabling him to send his goods into the country at rates which he would otherwise find unremunerative. The system is now before the public in connection with the home and colonial sugar industries. The sugar duty in France and America is levied on the raw sugar, before it undergoes the process of refining. If the French or American manufacturer export refined sugar, the duty previously levied on the raw material is returned under the name of drawback, and as it is difficult to know how much raw sugar was used in making a certain weight of the refined article, he so takes the benefit of the doubt as to obtain a greater drawback on a given quantity than the duty he paid upon it in its raw state. The excess—in other words the profit, which he makes from the public treasury of his country, is the export "bounty." The same system obtains in Holland and Belgium, besides which the beetroot sugar manufacturers of these countries, together with those of Austria, Germany, and Russia, obtain a similar bounty on beetroot sugar. In Germany, Austria, and Russia the duty is levied on the weight of the root; in Belgium, on the density of the juice. In Austria and Russia the weight of the root is estimated according to the capacity of the apparatus. Under such systems a large portion of the sugar produced entirely escapes taxation, and as the full drawback is allowed on all sugar exported, the result is a large bounty on exportation.

In the United States, the McKinley Tariff Bill, which removed the duty from imported sugar, placed the American sugar producer, with whom the natural advantages for sugar cane culture were less favorable than in the West Indies, under a disadvantage. To obviate this, and also to encourage the development of the beetroot sugar industry, a bounty was granted to the sugar producer, sufficient to overcome the disadvantage named. The term bounty was also employed to designate the sums paid to induce enlistment during the Civil War, and to obtain substitutes for drafted men. These men frequently deserted, and were then known by the title of BOUNTY-JUMPER.

The same term is applied in the United States to grants of land to soldiers and sailors, their widows and children, for services in the army and navy. It is also applied to sums of money paid by government to owners of fishing vessels, by Act of Congress of July 29, 1813, for the encouragement of the fishing industry, and to sums of money appropriated for the destruction of wild beasts during the time that the country was sparsely settled. The amounts paid to companies which carry the mail by land or water have been called bounties, but a more proper term for them is that of appropriations for carrying the mails.

bôu'-quet (quet as kā), *s.* [Fr. *bouquet* = (1) a thicket, a clump or plantation of trees, (2) a posy of flowers. The same as *bosquet*; Prov. *bosquet*; Sp. *bosquete*; Ital. *boschetto*; Low Lat. *boscum*.] [BOSK.]

1. A nosegay, a bunch of flowers.

2. An agreeable perfume, emanating from flowers, wine, or essence.

bôu'-quĕt-ïn, *s.* [Fr. *bouquetin*, probably at

BOUQUETIN.

first *boucestain*, Prov. *boctagn*; Ger. *steinbock*.] A ruminating mammal (*Capra ibex*).

"From heights browsed by the bounding *bouquetin*." *Campbell: Theodric.*

* **bour**, *s.* [BOWER.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 401.)

* **bôur'-ach** (1), *s.* [BOUROCK.]

1. An enclosure.

2. A cluster of trees.

* **bôu'r-ach** (2), * **bor'-rach**, *s.* [Gael. *buarach* (see def.); from *buar* = cattle.] A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking. (*Scotch.*)

* **bôur'-ach**, *v.i.* [From *bourach* (1), s. (q.v.).] To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass. (*Scotch.*)

* **böur'-age (age as ĭġ)**, *s.* [BORAGE.] (*Minsheu.*)

bôu'r-bēe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The spotted Whistle fish or Weasel fish (*Motella vulgaris*, or *M. quinquecirrhata*). (*Scotch*).

Bôu'r-bon, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Bourbon*, the name given in 1642, in honour of the royal family of France, to the island mentioned under A. 1, previously called Mascareuhas, or Mascareigne.

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* An island in the South Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, the capital of which is St. Denis. It is now called Réunion.

2. Whiskey from Bourbon County, Kentucky (Amer.).

3. A factious Democrat. (*Amer.*)

B. *As adjective:* Growing in the island described under A. 1, or connected with it.

Bourbon palm, *s.*

Bot.: The palm, genus Latania. Two species, the *L. rubra*, or Red, and the *L. borbonica*, or Common Bourbon Palm, have been introduced into hothouses in Britain.

bôu'r-bôul-īte, *s.* [From *Bourboule*, in the department of Puy de Dôme, in France.]

Min.: A variety of Melanterite. It is a friable, greenish mineral, partly soluble in water. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 35·22—38·04; sesquioxide of iron, 5·08—8·25; protoxide of iron, 12·99—16·08; and water, 12·99—40·80. (*Dana.*)

* **bourd**, * **bourde**, * **bordo**, *s.* [From. O. Fr. *bourde* = a jest, pleasantry; supposed to be a contraction of *bohort* = a mock tournament, knightly exercise; from O. Fr. *bot* = a blow, a stroke, and *horde* = a barrier, the lists. (*Skeat, in Chaucer: Man of Lawes Tale*, Gloss.).] A jest, joke, jeer, mock, sport.

1. *Old English:*

"Whan Gamelyn was i-set in the justices stede,
Herkneth of a *bourde* that Gamelyn dede."
Chaucer: C. T., 851-2.

2. *Scotch:* [BOURE.]

". . . ane o' the mason-callants cut a ladle on to have a *bourd* at the bridegroom, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

* **bourd** (1), * **bourde**, * **boor'-don**, * **bor'-dyn**, *v.i.* [From *bourd*, s. (q.v.).] To jest, to joke.

"*Boordon*, or pleyyn' (*bordyn*, P.) *Ludo, jocor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Be wary then, I say, and never gie
Encouragement, or *bourd* with sic as he."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 175.

* **bourd** (2), *v.t.* [BOORD, *v.*] To accost.

* **bourde**, *s.* [BOARD.] (*Morte Arthure*, 730.)

* **bourde-ful**, *a.* [O. Eng. *bourde*, and *full.*] Playful, joking.

"This is vndurstondun of a dedly leesing,
Not of a *bourdeful* leesing."
Wicliffe: Wisdom, v. 11.

* **bour'-der**, * **bour'-dour**, *s.* [From O. Eng. *bourd*; *-er.*] A jester, a joker. (*Huloet.*)

* **bourdes**, *s.*, *sing. not pl.* [O. Fr. *behordes*, pl. = a tournament. Skeat, however, thinks that like many other war terms it may be of Teutonic origin.]

"For he was atte a *bourdes* ther bachilers pleide."
William of Palerne, 1,477.

* **bourd'-ïng**, * **bour-dyng**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BOURD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* A joke; sport.

"And efte in her *bourdyng* that baythen in the morn." *Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight*, 1,404.

* **bourd-ly**, *adv.* [O. Eng. *bourd*; *-ly.*] In a playful, joking, or trifling manner.

"*Bourdly. Nugaciter*."—*Ortus Vocab.*

* **bôur'-dŏn** (1), *s.* [Fr.] A staff. (*Chaucer.*)

bôur'-don (2), *s.* [Fr. *bourdon* = a humming or drone of a bagpipe; Lat. *burdo* = a drone-bee.]

Music:

1. A pedal stop on an organ.

2. A bass reed on a harmonium, with something of the character of the organ bourdon.

* 3. A drone bass like that produced by a bagpipe or by a hurdy-gurdy. [BURDEN.]

* **bôur'-dŏn** (3), *s.* [Sp. *bordon* = a kind of verse, a refrain; Gael. *bûrdan.*] [BURDEN.] The burden of a song.

Bôur'-don (4), *s.* & *a.* [Named after Mr. Bourdon of Paris, who invented the barometer described below in 1849.]

A. *As substantive:* The inventor mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adjective:* Invented by him.

Bourdon barometer, *s.* A barometer consisting of an elastic flattened tube of metal bent to a circular form and exhausted of air, so that the ends of the tubes separate as the atmospheric pressure is diminished, and approach as it increases. The Bourdon is commonly known as the *metallic barometer*, although the aneroid is also metallic, and both holosteric. (*Knight.*)

* **bôu'r-dôn-ăsse**, *s.* [Comp. Low Lat. *burdones*, pl. = pilgrims' staffs.] A kind of ornamented staff.

"*Bourdonasses* were holow horse-men's staves used in Italy, cunningly painted."—*Ibid.*, F f, 6 b.

* **boure** (1), *s.* [BOWER.] (*Sir Ferumb.* (ed. Herrtage), 1,336.)

boure (2), *s.* [Corrupted from *bourde* = a jest (q.v.).] A jest. (*Scotch.*)

"Off that *boure* I was blyth; and baid to behald."
Houlate, i. 7, V. the e.

* **bourg**, *s.* [BOROUGH.] A city.

"For the *bourg* watz so brod and so bigge alce."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,377.

bourge-ois (1) (pron. **bôurj-wâ**), *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *bourgeois* = a citizen.]

A. *As subst.:* A French citizen; a citizen of any country.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a citizen.

"To get out of one rank in society into the next above it is the great aim of English *bourgeois* life."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. xi., § 4, p. 208.

boũr-ġeōis' (2), **bũr-ġeōis'**, *s.* [Ger. *bourgeois*, *borgois*, *borgis.*] Probably from some French printer called Bourgeois.] [BOURGEOIS (1).]

Printing: A size of type between brevier and long primer. Brevier, 112 ems to the foot; bourgeois, 102 ems to the foot; long primer, 90 ems to the foot.

These two lines, for example, are in Bourgeois type.

bourge-oi-sie (pron. **bôurj'-wâ-zē**), *s.* [Fr. *bourgeoisie* = freedom of a city; citizens; body of the citizens.] The citizens taken collectively.

"The Commons of England, the Tiers-Etat of France, the *bourgeoisie* of the Continent generally."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), *Prelim. Remarks*, p. 22.

† **boũr'-ġeŏn**, * **bũr'-ġĕn**, * **bũr'-ġeŏn**, *v.i.* [From Fr. *bourgeonner* = to bud; from *bourgeon* (q.v.); from Arm. *brousa*, *broñsa* = to bud.] To sprout, to bud, to put forth branches.

"Heaven send it happy dew,
Earth lend it sap anew,
Gaily to *bourgeon*, and broadly to grow."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 19.

boũr'-ġeŏn, **bŭr'-ġeŏn**, *s.* [From Fr. *bourgeon* = a bud; Arm. *brous*, *broñsa* = a bud; *brousen*, *broñsen* = a single bud. (*Mahn.*).] A bud.

"Furthermore looke what is the nature that forked trees have in their boughes, the same hath the vine in her eyes and *burgeons*."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. 30.

* **bour-ie**, *s.* [BURROW.] (*Scotch.*) A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; a burrow.

". . . . faire hunting of ottars out of their *bouries*."—*Monroe: Isles*, p. 39. (*Jamieson.*)

bôu-rïgn'-ï-ŏn-ïşm (*g* silent), *s.* [Named from Mdme. Antoinette Bourignon, daughter

of a Lille merchant. She was born in 1616, was physically ugly to the last degree, but very eloquent. She published twenty-two volumes. Poiret, a French Protestant divine, wrote her life.]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: A system of doctrine emanating from Mdme. Bourignon, mentioned in the etymology. She attributed to Christ a twofold human natnre, one produced by Adam, the other born of the Virgin Mary, and believed that natnre corrupt. She denied the decrees of God, believed in the existence of a good and of an evil spirit in every man before he was born, attributed to man an infinite will, and considered that perfection was attainable. She taught that religion consisted in internal emotions, not in knowledge or practice. The Scottish General Assembly censnred these tenets in 1701.

bôurn (1), **bôurne,** *s.* [Fr. *borne* = limit; from O. Fr. *bodne;* Low Lat. *bodina.*] [BOUND.] A bound, a limit.

1. *Literally:* Used either of the sea or of a line on land marking the boundary of a country.

"And where the land slopes to its wat'ry *bourn,*
Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Of the world unseen.

"The undiscover'd country from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

(2) Of intellect, emotion, or anything.

"I'll set a *bourn* how far to be beloved."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 1.

"To make the doctrine of mnitiple proportions their intellectual *bourne.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii. 136.

* **bôurn** (2), *s.* [BURN (2).]

* **bourne,** * **burne,** *s.* [BARN (2), BAIRN.] A man.

"Where wystes thou euer any *bourne* abate
Euer so holy in hys prayere."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl,* 617-18.

Bôurne'-môuth, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bourne,* and *mouth.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A watering place in the south of England, in the west of Hampshire.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, or existing at Bournemouth.

Bournemouth beds.

Geol.: Certain beds of Middle Eocene age, in the vicinity of Bournemouth. They are called also Alnm Bay beds, and are arranged with the Lower Bagshot strata.

bôurn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bourn;* and suffix *-less.*] Without a bourne, without a limit.

bôur'-nŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Count Bournon, a mineralogist.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, brittle, opaqne mineral, of hardness, 2·5—3; sp. gr., 5·7—5·9; metallic lustre, with colour and streak grey, or iron black. Compos.: sulphur, 17·8—20·45; antimony, 23·79—29·4; lead, 38·9—42·83; and copper, 12·3—15·16. First found at Endelllon, at Wheal Boys, in Cornwall, whence it was originally called by Count Bournon *Endelleine.* It has since been found in Germany, Austria, and Italy, as well as in Mexico and South America.

2. *Bournonite of Lucas:* A mineral, called also Fibrolite (q.v.).

bôur-nŏn-īt nĭck-ĕl glănz, *s.* [From Ger. *bournonit* [BOURNONITE]; *nickel,* and *glanz* = Eng. *glance* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Ullmannite from the Harz mountains.

bôur'-ock, bôur'-ach, bŏw-rock, bôur'-ĭck, *s.* [A.S. *beorh* = a hill, a mountain, and dimin. suffix *-ock;* Sw. *borg* = a castle, a fort.]

1. A confused heap.

"'Abont this hlt *bourock,* your honor,' answered the undaunted Edie; 'I mind the higging o't.'"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. iv.

2. An enclosure. (Used of the little honses which children build for play, particularly those made in the sand.)

"We'll never big sandy *bourocks* together."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.,* p. 75. (*Jamieson.*)

3. A cluster, as of trees.

"My trees in *bourachs* owr my ground
Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 82. (*Jamieson.*)

bôur'-rans, *s.* [From Russ. *borei* = the north-wind.] The name given to the fierce snow-storms that blow from the north-east over the steppes of Russia. (*Stormonth.*)

bôurse, * **burse,** *s.* [Fr. *bourse;* Prov. *borsa;* Sp. *bolsa;* Ital. *borsa;* Ger. *börse;* Lat. *byrsa;* Gr. *βύρσα* (*bursa*) = the skin stripped off a hide, a cow's skin, the skin of a live animal.] An exchange where merchants, bankers, &c., meet for the transaction of financial business. (Used specially of the French institution corresponding to the English Stock Exchange.)

bôur'-trēe, * **bôor-trēe,** * **böre'-trēe,** * **bôun'-trēe,** * **bŏwer'-trēe,** *s.* [On the English border called *burtree.* Skinner thinks it means *bore-tree, i.e.,* that it can easily be bored into a hollow tube, the pith being extracted.] The elder-tree (*Sambucus nigra*). (*Scotch.*) Formerly it was much planted in hedges of barn-yards.

"The *Sambucus nigra* (elder tree, Eng.) is no stranger in many places of the parish. Some of the trees are very well shaped, and by the natural bending of the branches cause an agreeable shade, or bower, exhibiting an example of the propriety of the name given to that species of plants in Scotland, namely the *Bower-tree.*"—*P. Kilburn: Stirling Statist. Acc.,* xvi. 110-11.

"*Sambucus nigra, Bourtree* or *Bore-tree.* Scot. Aust."—*Lightfoot,* p. 1,131.

"Or, rustlin', throngh the *boortries* comin'."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

bourtree-bush, *s.* A very common Scottish designation for the elder. [BOURTREE.]

"We saw—one hnt with a peat-stack close to it, and one or two elder, or, as we call them in Scotland, *bourtree bushes,* at the low gable-end."—*Lights and Shadows,* p. 178.

bourtree-gun, *s.* [BOUNTRY-GUN.]

* **bôusche,** *s.* [BUSH.] The sheathing of a wheel. (*Scotch.*)

* **bôuse,** * **bowse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BOOZE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drink.

"Then *bouses* drumly German water."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

2. To hoist, to raise up, to lift up, to heave. (*Scotch.*)

". . . as we used to *bouse* np the kegs o' gin and brandy lang syne, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. viii.

B. *Intransitive:* To drink deeply.

"There let him *bouse,* and deep carouse,
Wi' bumpers flowing o'er."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **bôuse** (1), *s.* [BOOZE.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*)

bôuse (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A name given in the North of England to lead ores.

* **bôuse'-ing,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BOOZE.]

* **bousing-can,** *s.* [BOUZING-CAN.]

* **bou'-sour,** * **bows'-towre,** *s.* [In O. Sw. *byssa, bossa* = a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; *byssor, bossar* = an engine for throwing large stones instead of bombs; *byssa* = a box.] A military engine anciently used for battering walls. (*Scotch.*)

"And browcht a gyne, men callyd *bowstowre,*
For til assayle that stalwart towne."
Wyntown, viii. 34, 23. (*Jamieson.*)

bôus'-sĭn-gâu'l-tīte, *s.* [From J. B. Boussingault, a French geologist and scientific traveller.]

Min.: A sulphate of ammonia with part of this alkali replaced by magnesia. It occurs about the boric acid fumaroles of Tuscany. (*Dana.*)

* **bous'-tĕr,** *s.* [BOLSTER.]

* **bous-tous,** * **bous-touse,** † **bous-ti-ous,** *a.* The same as BOISTOUS (q.v.).

bôu-strŏph-ē'-dŏn, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *βουστροφηδόν* (*boustrophēdon*), adv. = turning, like oxen in ploughing; *βοῦς* (*bous*) = an ox, and *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to twist, to turn.]

A. *As adj.:* Written alternately from left to right and from right to left; pertaining to writing of this kind.

". . . he [Prof. Sayce] regarded as written in the usual *boustrophedon* manner which the Hittites affected. First came the animal's head, . . ."—*Times,* Oct. 6, 1880. *The Hittite Inscriptions.*

B. *As subst.:* Writing first from left to right, and then from right to left, as cattle ploughed successive furrows in a field. The early Greek writing was of this kind.

* **bou'-sum,** *a.* [BUXOM.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **bôus'-ĭ,** *a.* [BOOZY.]

"Each *bousy* farmer with his simp'ring dame."
King.

bôut (1), **bôught,** *s.* [From Dan. *bugt* = a bend, a turn. A different spelling of *bight* (q v.).]

1. *Gen.:* A turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time without interruption; a single part of any action carried on at successive intervals. (*Johnson.*)

"A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds; says the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so she got off for that *bout.*"—*L'Estrange.*

Used—

(1) Of the extent of grond mowed while the labonrer moves straight forward. (*Scotch.*)

(2) Of as much thread, or anything similar, as is wound on a clew while the clew is held in one position. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Spec.:* A contest, challenge, or assault of any kind. *Used—*

(1) Of a drinking challenge, or of a sitting together for drinking purposes.

"Many a wassail *bout*
Wore the long winter ont."
Longfellow: The Skeleton in Armour.

(2) Of a contest by word of mouth, or by means of material weapons.

"We'll let Taliard ont,
If he'll take t'other *bout.*"
Swift: Jack Frenchman's Lamentation.

(3) Of an assault, whether by man or by the forces of nature.

"Speak on onr glens in thunder loud.
Inured to hide such bitter *bout,*
The warrior's plaid may bear it ont."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 3.

(4) Of a game.

"The play began; Pas durst not Cosma chace,
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet."
Sidney.

bôut (2), *s.* [From *bout,* v. (q.v.).] A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure; the act of coming upon one with surprise. (*Scotch.*)

bout, * **bowt,** *v.t.* [From *bolt,* v. Or connected with Fr. *bouter* = to put, arrange, . . . drive; Sp. *botar* = (v.i.) to rebound, (v.t.) to turn or drive out.] To spring, to leap.

"Judge gin her heart was sair;
Out at her mow it just was like to *bout.*"
Ross: Helenore (1st ed.), p. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bout** (1), *prep.* [Contracted from *about.*]

"Deepe busled *bout* worke . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 14.

* **bôut** (2), * **bôute,** *prep.* [A.S. *būtan* = without.] Without, excluding. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) [BUT.]

"And *boute* eny liuing lud left was he one."
William of Palerne, 211.

"Thon art the life o' public haunts:
Bout thee, what were our fairs and rants?"
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **bôu-tade',** *s.* [Fr. *boutade* = a flight of genius, a whim, freak, or fancy. A word formed, according to Littré, in the sixteenth century, from the Sp. and Ital. *bortee,* from *borter,* being the old form. In Prov., Sp., & Port. *botar;* Ital. *buttare.*] A caprice, whim, or fancy.

"His [Lord Peter's] first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub.*

bôu'-tant, *s.* [ARC-BOUTANT.]

bôut'-clāĭth, *s.* [Scotch form of *bolt-cloth* or *bolting-cloth* (q.v.).] Cloth of a thin texture. (*Scotch.*)

"Twa stickis of quhite *boutclaith.*"—*Inventories,* A. 1578, p. 217.

* **boute'-feu,** *s.* [Fr. *boute feu* = (1) (*Ordnance*) a linstock, (2) (*fig.*) an incendiary, a firebrand; from *bouter* = to thrust, and *feu* = fire.] An incendiary; a firebrand.

"Animated by a base fellow, called John a Chamber, a very *boutefeu,* who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion."—*Bacon.*

"Beside the herd of *boutefeu*
We set on work within the house."
Hudibras.

bōu'-tĕl, bŏt'-tĕl, *s.* [BOWTEL.]

bôut'-gāte, *s.* [Eng. (*a*)*bout;* *gate*.]

1. *Lit.:* A circuitous road, a way which is not direct. (Scotch, from *about,* and *gait* = way.)

"Nory, wha had aye
A mind the truth of Bydby's tale to try,
Made shift hy *bout gates* to put aff the day,
Til night aud fa' and then be forc'd to stay."
Ross: Helenore, p. 79.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A circumvention, a deceitful course. (*Scotch.*)

". . . that the *boutgates* and deceites of the hearte of man are infinite; . . ."—*Bruce: Eleven Serm.* (1591), sign. T., 2, a.

(2) An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in discourse.

". . . yea, eyther in answere, or oath, to his judge or superiour, that hee may vse a *boutgate* of speach (*amphibologia*), whether through a diverse signification of the word, or through the diverse intention of the asker, . . ."—*Bp. Forbes: Eubulus*, pp. 118-19.

* **bôu'-tĭ-sāle,** *s.* [From Eng. *booty*, and *sale.*] A sale of booty; a sale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is generally sold.

"To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

* **bouts-rimés** (pron. **bû'-rîm-ā**), *s. pl.* [Fr. *bout* = end, and *rimé* = rhymed, *rime* = a rhyme.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up. (*Johnson.*)

* **bôuv'-raġe,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *bovraige, bevraige.*] [BEVERAGE.] Drink, beverage.

". . . to pay for foreign *bouvrage* which supplants the consumption of the growth of our own estates."—*Culloden Papers*, p. 184.

* **bouwen,** *v.t. & i.* [Bow, *v.*]

* **boux-ome,** * **boux-vme,** *a.* [BUXOM.]

* **boux-om-ly,** *adv.* [BUXOMLY.]

bôuz'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BOOZING.] (*Spenser.*)

bouzing can, *s.* A drinking can.

"And in his hand did beare a *bouzing can.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 22.

bō'-vāte, *s.* [Low Lat. *bovata;* from Class. Lat. *bos;* genit. *bovis* = an ox.] One-eighth of a carucate or ploughland. It varied from 10 acres to 18 acres.

"The *bovate* or oxgang represented the tillage . . . of one ox of the team, that is, it was the share of the tilled land appropriated to the owner of one of the eight associated oxen contributed to the coöperative eight-ox plough."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 18, 1880, p. 481

* **bŏv'-ĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox; and fem. pl. suffix *-eæ.*]

Zool.: The typical division of the sub-family Bovinæ. It contained the oxen proper and other cattle.

Bŏv-eÿ cōal, *s.*

Geol.: "Coal" or rather lignite from Bovey Tracy, a parish of Devonshire, about 3½ miles south-west of Chudleigh. It belongs to the Miocene period, and that sub-division of it called on the Continent Aquitanian. There have been found in it the fruits of a pine (the *Sequoia Couttsiæ*), parts of the leaf of a palm (*Sabal major*), and other fossils. (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xviii. (1862), p. 369, &c.)

† **bŏv'-ĭ-cŭl-tŭre,** *s.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox, a bull, a cow; and *cultura* = tilling, cultivating, tending; *cultum*, supine of *colo* = to till, cultivate, tend.] The breeding and tending of cattle for food; the occupations of the cattle-breeder, the grazier, and the butcher.

". . . . between the old epoch of *boviculture* and the new."—*Daily Telegraph*, 4th Dec., 1876.

† **bŏv'-ĭd,** *a.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox.]

Zool.: Pertaining to the family Bovidæ, *i.e.*, to the ox and its allies. [BOVIDÆ.]

bŏv'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox; and fem. pl. suffix *-dæ.*]

* 1. *Formerly:* A family of ruminating animals, containing not merely the oxen but many other animals now placed in other families. It was subdivided into Bovina, Cervina, Giraffina, Moschina, and Camelina.

2. *Now:* A family of ruminating animals, consisting of species with simply rounded horns, which are not twisted in a spiral manner. There are no lachrymal sinuses. It contains the genera Bos, Bison, Bubalus, &c. Ovibos (Musk-ox), generally ranked under Bovidæ, is by some placed with the Ovidæ.

3. *Palæont.:* The oldest known are various species of Bos, Hemibos, and Amphibos in the Upper Miocene of India. The genera Bos and Bison are found in the Pliocene. For the order in which the several species of the former genus appear see Bos (*Palæont.*).

* **bŏv'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [From Lat. *bos*, genit. *bovis* = an ox; and *forma* = form, shape.] Of the form of an ox. (*Cudworth.*)

bō'-vīne, *a.* [In Fr. *bovine;* from Lat. *bovinus.*] Pertaining to oxen. (*Barrow.*)

bŏ-vĭs'-ta, *s.* [A barbarous name formed by Dillenius, from the Ger. *bofist* = a puck-fist or puck-ball.]

Bot.: A genus of fungi, of the order Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdaceæ. *Bovista gigantea* (Gigantic Bovista) has a pileus eighteen, twenty, twenty-three, or even more inches in diameter.

bow (1), * **bowe,** * **bow'-ĕn,** * **bouwe,** * **bow'-ÿn,** * **bō'-gĕn,** * **bu-wen,** * **bu-gen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *búgan, bigan, beógan* = to bow, to bend, to stoop, to give way, to recede, to avoid, flee, submit, or yield (*Bosworth*); Icel. *beygja* = to make to bend; Sw. *böja* = to bend; Dan. *böie;* Dut. *buigen;* Ger. *biegen, beugen;* O. H. Ger. *biugan, piocan;* Goth. *biugan.* Skeat connects it with Sclav. *bega* = to flee; *bugti* = to terrify; Lat. *fugio* = to flee; Gr. φεύγω (*pheugō*) = to flee; Sansc. *bhug, bhugâmi* = to bend.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To incline, to cause to bend, to turn. (Often with *down.*)

"Our boide kynge *bowes* the blonke be the bryghte brydylle." *Morte Arthure*, 2,251.

Specially:

(1) *Of things:* To cause to deviate from straightness, to make crooked or curved.

"We *bow* things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness."—*Bacon.*

(2) *Of persons:* To incline the head or body in token of reverence, submission, or condescension. (Often reflexively.)

"And Abraham *bowed* down himself before the people of the land."—*Gen.* xxiii. 12.

"Christians at this was greatly abashed in herself, and *bowed* her head to the ground."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

"*Bow* the knee."—*Gen.* xli. 43.

"Lord, *bow* down thine ear, and hear."—2 *Kings*, xix. 16.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To turn, to incline, to exercise strong influence in changing the disposition or procedure.

"For tronbles and adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion."—*Bacon.*

"Not to *bow* and bias their opinions."—*Fuller.*

(2) To depress the soul, the spirits, the courage, &c.

"Fear *bowed* down his whole soul, and was so written in his face that all who saw him could read."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To bend, to suffer flexure, to stoop spontaneously or under pressure. (Used of persons, of animals, or of things inanimate. Often followed by *down.*)

". . . . likewise everyone that *bowth down* upon his knees to drink."—*Judges* vii. 5.

"They stoop, they *bow down* together; they could not deliver the burden."—*Isaiah* xlvi. 2.

2. *Specially. Of persons:*

(1) To stoop, to incline the head or body for the sake of expressing respect or veneration for. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heaven and to my king."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

(2) To bend one's steps or one's way, to go, to walk.

"Doun after a strem that dryly halex,
I *bowed* in hlys, hred ful my braynez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl*, 125-26.

(3) To bend to, to obey; to acquiesce in.

"The had *bowed* to his bode, bongre my hyure."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 56.

"I *bow* to heaven's decree."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

bow (2), *v.t.* [From Eng. *bow* (2), *s.*, in the sense of an instrument for setting the strings of musical instruments in vibration.] To play with a bow.

". . . also, that where no directions are given, the passage should be *bowed*, that is, the notes should be alternately played by an up and down bow."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. Mus. Terms*, p. 61.

bow (1), *s. & a.* [From *bow*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) A curve, bending, or zigzag in a street.

¶ A street in Edinburgh was formerly called the "West-*bow*." [B., example and note.]

"As he rode down the sanctified bends of the *Bow*
Ilk carline was flyting and shaking her pow."
Scott: Bonny Dundee.

(2) *Pl.* (*bows*): Sugar tongs. (*Scotch.*) So called probably from their being bent.

2. *Of persons:* An act of reverence or acquiescence made by bending the body.

"Some clergy, too, she would allow,
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward *bow*."
Swift.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or consisting of a curve, bending, or zigzag in a street; curved, crooked.

"At the upper or northern end of the West-*bow* street, stands the publick Weigh-house."—*Maitland: Hist. Edin.*, p. 181.

¶ Jamieson considers that the West-*bow* mentioned in the example has undoubtedly been so called from its zigzag form; but that the Nether-*bow*, at the head of the Canongate in Edinburgh, may have been so named because of a gate which may have previously existed there.

¶ In composition usually pronounced *bōw.*

bow-back, *s.* An arched or crooked back.

"On his *bow-back* he hath a battle set
Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 619-20.

bow-bent, *a.* Crooked.

"For once it was my dismal hap to hear
A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage."
Milton: College Exercise.

bow-file, *s.* A curved file; a riffler.

bow-kail, *s. & a.* [*Bow* refers to the circular form of the plant (*Jamieson*), and *kail* is Scotch for cabbage.]

A. *As substantive:* Scotch for cabbage.

"Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift,
An' wander'd thro' the *bow-kail*,
An' pou't, for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail,
Sae bow't that night."
Burns: Halloween.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to cabbage.

"Poor Willie, wi' his *bow-kail* runt,
Was hrunt wi' primsie Mallie."
Burns: Halloween.

bow-leg, *s.* A crooked leg.

"Who fears to set straight, or hide, the unhandsome warpings of *bow-legs?*"—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 60.

bow-legged, *a.* Having crooked legs.

bow-pen, *s.* A metallic ruling-pen, which has the part intended to hold the ink bowed out to the middle.

bow-pencil, *s.* A form of compasses of the smaller kind, which are capable of delicate adjustment for describing minute circles and arcs of small radius. The mode of adjustment is similar to the bow-pen. A black-lead pencil pared down to a small size, or the lead from a pencil, is clamped in the socket, and is advanced as it wears or is shaved away in sharpening.

bow-window, *s.* [Generally considered a corruption of *bay-window;* but Skeat considers the two words distinct.] A bowed window; a window so shaped as to be bent or bowed.

bōw (2), * **bōwe,** * **bouwe,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *boga* = (1) bow, an arch, an arched room, a corner, a bending, a band, (2) anything that bends, a horn, a tail; from *bígan* = to bend (Bow, *v.*). In Icel. *bogi* = a bow; Sw. *båge;* Dan. *bue;* Dut. *boog;* (N. H.) Ger. *bogen;* O. H. Ger. *bogo, pogo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of various instruments:*

(1) An instrument for propelling an arrow. [II., 1.]

". . . take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy *bow*."—*Gen.* xxvii. 3.

¶ *Bowes and billes:* A phrase used by the English, in former times, for giving an alarm in their camp or military quarters. (*Jamieson.*)

"The Inglische sonldearis war all asleip, except the watch, whiche was sklender, and yit the schont ryises, *Bowes and Billis! Bowes and Billis!* whiche is a significatioun of extreim defence, to avoyd the present danger in all tounes of ware."—*Knox*, p. 92. "To your bows and battle-axes." (*Jamieson.*)

(2) An appliance for playing a musical instrument. [II. 3.]

(3) A yoke for oxen, an ox-bow.

"As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

2. *Of anything arched like a bent bow:*

(1) The rainbow.

"I do set my *bow* in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—*Gen.* ix. 13.

(2) An arch; a gateway. (*Scotch.*)

"And first in the Throte of the *Bow* war slayne, David Kirk, and David Barbour, being at the Proveistis back."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 82.

"The horsemen and sum of those that sould have put ordour to ntheris, overode thair pure brethrein at the entres of the *Netherbow* (*i.e.*, the lower arch)."—*Ibid.*, p. 190.

(3) The arch of a bridge. (*Scotch.*)

"The falline downe of the three *bowis* of the brig of Tay be the greit wattir and of Lowis Vairk on the 20 of Decembir in anno 1573."—*MS. quoted, Muses Threnodie*, p. 81.

3. *Of anything looped, or doubled:* The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. Johnson thinks that this may be a corruption of *bight*.

"Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a *bow*."—*Wiseman.*

4. *Of a measure of distance:* The length of an ordinary bow, which was used in ascertaining the distance from a mark in taking aim.

"No, no, Kate, you are two *bowes* down the winde."
R. Greene, in Harl. Mis., viii. 384. (*Nares.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Archery:* An instrument for projecting an arrow. It consists of a strip of wood or other material, the ends connected by a string. The bow is bent by retraction of the string,

1. CROSS-BOW AND ARROW. 2. LONG-BOW AND ARROW.

and the recoil imparted to the latter projects the arrow. In its simple state, and when large enough to be used for military purposes or for destroying large animals, it is known as the long-bow; when mounted transversely in a stock, it is a cross-bow. The former is exclusively adapted for shooting arrows; while bolts, or even round projectiles, may be thrown by the latter. (*Knight.*) [For the history of bows and arrows see ARCHERY. See also ARROW.]

2. *Hat-making:* A piece of elastic wood, six feet long, and having a catgut string stretched between its extremities. The vibrating string operates upon the felting-hair on a grid called a hurdle, lightens up the fibres, assembles them into a bat, and drives out the dust. [BOWING.]

3. *Music:* An appliance with which the strings of certain musical instruments of the viol class are set in vibration. It consists of

VARIOUS FORMS OF BOWS.

a number of long horsehairs stretched upon an elastic rod, which are tightened by a nut and screw. The bow is believed to be of British origin. It was originally curved, whence its name. The old form is still seen in the *rebeck* or *rebal* of Algeria.

"Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and some for breathing wind."
Dryden: The Flower & the Leaf, 357.

4. *Drawing:* An elastic slip for describing curves; an arcograph.

5. *Machinery:* An elastic rod and string for giving reciprocating rotation to a drill. [BOW-DRILL.]

6. *Husbandry:* The bent piece which embraces the neck of an ox, the ends coming up through the yoke, above which they are fastened by a key.

7. *Saddlery:* The arched forward part of a saddle-tree which straddles the horse's back.

8. *Vehicles:* A bent slat to support the hood, canopy, cover, or tilt of a vehicle; otherwise called a slat.

9. *Weapons:* The arched guard of a sword-hilt or of the trigger of a fire-arm.

10. *Lock-making:* The loop of a key which receives the fingers.

11. *Naut.:* An old nautical instrument for taking angles. It had one large graduated arc of 90°, three vanes, and a shank or staff.

12. *Masonry:* A projecting portion of a building of circular or multangular plan. The bow-windows of English domestic architecture are known as oriels.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bow in any of the foregoing senses. (See the subjoined compounds.)

¶ *Obvious compound:* Bow-making. (*Stainer & Barrett: Mus. Dict.*, p. 61.)

bow-bearer, *s.*

1. *Generally:* The bearer of a bow.

2. *Specially:* An under-officer of a forest, who looked after trespasses affecting "vert or venison." (*Cowel, &c.*)

bow-boy, *s.* The boy bearing a bow, Cupid.

". . . . with the blind *bow-boy's* butt-shaft."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

bow-case, *s.* A cover or case for a bow.

bow-compasses, *s.*

Mathematical instruments: An instrument for drawing curves of large radius. It consists of a pliable strip which is bent by screws to any curve. An arcograph.

* **bow-draucht,** * **bow draughte,** * **boghe-draghte,** *s.* A bow shot; the extent of an arrow's flight.

"With strengthe thay reculede that host a-back; more than a *boghe-draghte*."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,040.

bow-drill, *s.* A drill operated by means of a bow, the cord of which is given one or more turns around the handle of the drill, and alternate revolution in opposite directions imparted to it by alternately reciprocating the bow backward and forward.

* **bow-hand,** *s.*

1. The hand that holds the bow, the left hand.

"Surely he shoots wide on the *bow-hand* and very far from the mark."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

¶ *To be too much of the bow-hand*, or *to be much of the bow-hand:* To fix it in any design.

"*Ric.* I hope so,
I am much o' the *bow-hand* else."
Beau. & Flet.: Coxcomb, i. 1.

2. *Music:* The hand that holds the bow; also a term used in describing the power and skill with which a player on a bow instrument produces his tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bow-instruments, *s.*

Music: A term including that class of stringed instruments which are played by means of a bow. The violin, violoncello, double bass, &c.

bow-iron, *s.*

Vehicles: The staple on the side of a wagon-bed which receives the bows of the tilt or cover.

bow-length, *s.* The same as Bow (2), *s.*, A., I. 4 (q.v.). (*Nares.*)

bow-pin, *s.*

Husbandry: A cotter or key for holding in place the bow of an ox-yoke.

bow-saw, *s.* A saw having a thin blade, kept taut by a straining frame in the manner of a bow and string. A sweep-saw or turning-saw. [FRAME-SAW, DRUG-SAW.]

"Axes, eitch, drug-saw, *bow-saw*, &c."—*Depredations on the Clan Campbell*, p. 52.

bow-shot, *s.* [BOWSHOT.]

bow-string, *s.* [BOWSTRING.]

bow-suspension, *s.* & *a.*

Bow-suspension truss: A bow-shaped beam used to strengthen a girder beam.

bow-wood, *s.* [So called because the Indians use it for making bows.]

Bot.: An American name for the Osage Orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*. It is not a genuine orange, but belongs to the Moraceæ (Morads or Mulberries, &c.).

bōw (3), *s.* [From Icel. *bógr*; Dan. *bov*; Sw. *bog*; Dut. *boeg*.] [BOUGH, BOWLINE, BOWSPRIT.]

1. *Naut. & Ord. Lang.:* The stem or prow of a vessel, the more or less rounded anterior extremity or fore-end of a ship or boat.

¶ Sometimes in the plural.

¶ *On the bow:* On the part of the water or land within 45° on either side of a line drawn from stern to stem, and produced till it reaches the horizon.

¶ (1) *A bold bow:* A broad bow. (*Johnson.*)

(2) *A lean bow:* A narrow thin bow. (*Johnson.*)

2. *Fig.:* The oarsman who pulls the oar nearest the bow.

bow-chaser, *s.*

Naut.: A gun fired from the bow of a ship, engaged at the time in chasing another one. (*Totten.*)

bow-fast, *s.*

Naut.: A hawser at the bow, whereby a ship is secured alongside a wharf or other object.

bow-grace, bow-grease, *s.*

Naut.: A fender made of junk and ropes, lapping around the bow as a protection against floating ice. It is called also *bon-grace*.

bow-grease, *s.*

Naut.: A corruption for *bow-grace* (q.v.).

bow-lines, *s.*

Ship-building: Curves representing vertical sections at the bow-end of a ship.

bow-oar, *s.*

1. The oar nearest the bow of a boat.

2. The same as Bow (3), 2.

bow-piece, *s.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.

bow-timbers, *s. pl.*

Ship-building: The timbers which go to form the bow of a ship.

* **bow** (4), *s.* [BOUGHT.] (*Piers Plow.: Vis.*, 32.)

bōw (5), *s.* [BOLL (2), *s.*] The globule which contains the seed of flax. [LINTBOW.] (*Scotch.*)

bōw (6), *s.* [Corrupted from *boll*, s. (q.v.). (*Scotch.*).] A boll; a dry measure which contains the sixteenth part of a chalder.

"Four *bows* o' aitmeal, twa *bows* o' beer, and twa *bows* o' pease, ..."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xx.

* **bōw** (7), **bōwe,** *s.* [O. Sw. *bo*, *bu* = a herd, a flock; Gael. *bo* = a cow.] [BOS.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A herd of cattle; whether enclosed in a fold or not.

"Seuin young stottis, that yoik bare neuer nane,
Brocht from the *bowe*, in offerand brittin ilkane."
Doug.: Virgil, 163, 48.

2. A fold for cows. (*Jamieson.*)

Bow (8), *s.* & *a.* [From *Bow* (*Stratford-le-Bow*), in the East end of London.]

A. *As subst.:* The place mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Bow, first manufactured at Bow.

Bow-dye, *s.* A dye of scarlet hue, superior to madder, but not so fixed or permanent as the true scarlet.

bōw'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *bow*, v., and suff. *-able*.] Capable of being bent, flexible, pliable, yielding, influenced without much difficulty.

"If she be a virgin, she is pliable or *bowable*."—*Wodroephe: Fr. Gram.* (1623), p. 323.

* **bōw'-all,** *s.* [The same as BOLE (1), *s.*] A square aperture in the wall of a house for holding small articles.

* **bōw'-alle,** *s.* [BOWEL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bōw'-al-ȳn,** *v.t.* [BOWEL, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bŏw′-and, * bow-ande,** *a.* [A.S. *búgende* = bowing.] [BOWING.]

*** bow′-bert, * bow′-bard,** *a. & s.* [Etym. uncertain, perhaps from O. Fr. *bobert* = a stupid fellow, a lout.]

A. *As adj.:* Lazy; inactive.

"Of thayr kynd thame iist swarmis out bryng,
Or in kames ineiuse thare hony cieng—
Or fra thare hyff togiddir a rout
Expellis the *bowbert* best, the fenyt drone be."
Doug.: Virgil, 26, 36.

B. *As subst.:* A dastard; a person destitute of spirit.

"That ye sal euer as dullit and *bowbardis* be,
Vnwrokin sic iniuris to suffir here?"
Doug.: Virgil, 391, 12.

*** bŏw′-dĕn,** *pa. par.* [BOLDEN.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏw′-dlĭch-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Bowdich, who was born at Bristol in 1790, went to Cape Coast Castle in the West of Africa in 1814, commenced an exploration of that continent in 1822, and died 10th Jan., 1824.]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ. The species are trees, with alternate, unequally pinnated leaves. *Bowdichia virgilioides*, which has fine blue flowers, is common in Brazil. Its bark is known as Alcorno Bark.

bŏw′-dlĕr-ĭẹm, *s.* [BOWDLERIZE.] Expurgation; emasculation; the act or practice of an editor who removes from the writings of an author passages considered to be indelicate or offensive.

"At the age, when *bowdlerism*, as a moral precaution, would be desirable."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 4, 1869.

bŏw′-dlĕr-ī-zā′-tion, *s.* [BOWDLERIZE.] The expurgation of a literary work; bowdlerism.

bŏw′-dlĕr-īze, *v.t.* [From the Rev. T. Bowdler, D.D., who published an edition of Shakespeare (1818) for "family reading."] To expurgate; to remove indelicate or offensive passages from; to emasculate. (Used also intransitively.)

bŏw′-dlĕr-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bowdleriz(e); -er.*] One who bowdlerizes.

*** bowe** (1), *s.* [BOUGH.]

1. A bough. (*Morte Arthure*, 1,711.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Pl.:* The shoulders.

"Seyne *bowes* of wyde bores with the braune lechyde."
Morte Arthure, 188.

*** bowe** (2), *s.* [Bow (2), *s.*]

bŏwed (*Eng.*), **bŏw′d, bŏw′t** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [Bow, *v.*]

1. Bent.

"*Bowed* down by terror."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Crooked. (*Scotch.*)

3. *Arch.:* Arched, curved. It is called also *embowed.*

bŏw′-ĕl, * bŏw′-ĕlle, * bŏw′-ąllo, * bŏw′-ale, * bŏu-el, * bŏw′-ąl-ȳ, * bâw′-ĕl-ĭȳ (pl. *bowels*), *s.* [From O. Fr. *boel* (m.), *boelle* (f.) (Mod. Fr. *boyau*); Prov. *budel*; Ital. *budello*; Low Lat. *botellus* = a bowel; Class. Lat. *botellus* = a little sausage, dimin. of *botulus* = a sausage.]

† I. *Sing.:* One of the intestines of man or the inferior animals, an entrail. (Used chiefly in medical works, and in composition.)

". . . retaining the mass longer in its passage through the *bowel* . . ."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, iv. 570.

"*Bowalle*, or *bowelle* (*bowaly*, K. H. *bawelly*, P.) *Viscus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Plural* (*bowels*):

1. *Lit.:* The intestines or entrails of man or of the inferior animals.

"He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his *bowels.*"—*2 Sam.* xx. 10.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The seat of pity or tenderness.

"For his *bowels* did yearn upon his brother."—*Gen.* xliii. 30.

(2) Pity, tenderness, compassion.

"For my Master, you must know, is one of very tender *bowels*, especially to them that are afraid."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

"Having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could."—*Clarendon.*

(3) The inner part, or the midst of anything. (Specially in the phrase, "The *bowels* of the earth.")

"And pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome."
Shakesp.: Cor. iv. 5.

bowel-complaint, *s.*

Med.: Disease of the bowels causing diarrhœa.

bowel-galled, *a.*

Farriery: A term applied to a horse when the girth frets the skin between the elbow of the forelegs and the ribs.

bowel-hive, bowel hive, bowel-hyve, *s. & a.* [From Scotch *hives* (pl.) = an eruption. [HIVE.] So called because those afflicted with the disease have often a swelling in the side.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An inflammation of the bowels, to which children are subject. (*Scotch.*) According to some, it is owing to what medical men call *intussusceptio*, or one part of the intestines being inverted; others give a different account of it.

". . . and the rickets in children, which they call the *bowel-hyve.*"—*Pennecuik: Tweeddale*, p. 7.

"The disease, called, by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the *bowel-hive*, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder; and when not soon relieved, very frequently proves fatal. It is brought on by disorders of the milk, by exposure to cold, and living in low, cold, damp situations."—*Curtis: Medical Observ.*, p. 187.

2. The same as BOWEL-HIVE GRASS (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Of use in the disease described under A.

Bowel-hive Grass:

Popular Bot.: A plant, *Alchemilla arvensis.* It is not of the grass family but allied to the Rosaceæ, though very different in appearance

*** bowel-prier,** *s.* One who prys into the bowels of animals, slain as sacrificial victims, for the purpose of divination.

"And verily, Homer seemeth not to be ignorant of this difference whereof we speak; for of diviners and soothsayers, some he calleth οἰωνοπόλους, *i.e.*, augurs, that is to say, authours or observers of birds; others ἱερεῖς, that is to say, *bowel-priers*, that spie into the inwards of sacrifices."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 995.

*** bŏw′-ĕl,** *v.t.* [From *bowel*, s. (q.v.).] To take the bowels from, to disembowel; to eviscerate. (*Ainsworth.*)

"*Bowaylyn*, or take owte bowalys. *Eviscero*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† bŏw′-ĕlled, *pa. par. & a.* [BOWEL, *v.*]

A. *As past participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:* Hollow, like the interior of the abdomen with the bowels removed (?). Or having on its walls bowel-like veins.

"But, to the *bowell'd* cavern darting deep,
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

bŏw′-ĕl-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bowel*; suff. *-less.*] Without bowels, in a figurative sense, *i.e.*, destitute of compassion.

"Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels."—*Browne: Chr. Morals*, i. 7.

† bŏw′-ĕl-lĭng, * bŏw′-ąl-ȳnge, *pr. par. & s.* [BOWEL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of disembowelling or removing the bowels.

"*Bowalynge. Evisceracio, exenteracio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏw′-ĕlą, *s. pl.* [BOWEL, *s.*]

bō′-ĕn-ĭte, *s.* [From Bowen, an American mineralogist, who first described it in 1822.]

Min.: A variety of Serpentine. It is apple-green or greenish-white in colour, and akin to Nephrite.

bŏw′-ĕr (1), *** bowre, * bour, * boure,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *búr* = a bower, a cottage, a dwelling, an inner room, a bedchamber, a storehouse (*Somner*) (*Bosworth*); O.S. & Icel. *búr*; Sw. *bur* = a cage, a bower; Dan. *buur* = a cage, a pitfall to catch birds; N. H. Ger. *bauer* = a cage; M. H. Ger. *bür*; O. H. Ger. *pür.* From A.S. *buan* = to inhabit, to dwell, to cultivate, to till; Mœso-Goth. *bauan* = to dwell.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Originally:* A chamber.

"*Bowre*, chambyr. *Thalamus, conclave.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"And othre maydens elleuene; burdes brighte on *boure*;
xv. thar were of hem ful euene; duellyng in that toure."
Sir Ferumb. (ed. Herrtage), 1,336-7.

(2) *Spec.:* A lady's chamber; a retired chamber, such as ladies were wont to possess.

"Resoundis thro baith palice, *boure*, and hall."
Doug.: Virgil, 472, 44.

2. *Next:*

(1) A cottage.

"Courtesie oft-times in simple *bowres*
Is found as great as in the stately towres."
Transl. of Ariost., xiv. 68.

(2) Any residence.

"Like Mars, god of war, enflamed with ire,
I forced the Frenchmen t' abandon their *bowers.*"
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 282.

3. *Now:*

(1) *Lit.:* An arbour, a shady retreat in a garden made by bending and twining branches of trees together.

(2) *Fig.:* A blissful place, blissful circumstances.

"On steady wings sails through th' immense abyss,
Plucks amaranthine joys from *bowers* of bliss."
Cowper: Hope.

¶ A *bower* differs from an *arbour* in this respect, that the former may be either round or square, whereas the latter is long and arched.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bower in any of the senses of the substantive.

bower-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given to certain birds of the Australian genera Ptilorhynchus and Chlamydodera of the family Sturnidæ (Starlings). The English name is given because these birds are in the habit of building bowers or "runs" as well as nests. The best known species are *Ptilorhynchus holosericeus*, the Satin, and *C. maculata*, the Spotted Bower Bird.

bower-cod, *s.* The smallest of the cod family of fishes. It is called also Power-cod. (*Rossiter.*)

bower-eaves, *s. pl.* The projecting cavity of interlaced branches in an arbour.

"Look out below your *bower-eaves.*"
Tennyson: Margaret, 5.

bō′-ĕr (2), **bōo′-ĕr,** *s.* [BOWYER.] (*Scotch.*) (*Acts, Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 540.)

*** bŏw′-ĕr** (3), *** bowr, * bŏwre,** *s.* [From *bow* = to bend; and suffix *-er.*]

Anat.: One of the muscles which move the shoulder.

"His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned *bowrs*
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 41.

bŏw′-ĕr (4), *s. & a.* [From *bow* (3).]

A. *As subst. Naut.:* An anchor cast from the bow of a vessel.

B. *As adj.:* Cast from the bow.

bower-anchor, *s.* [Eng. *bower; anchor.* In Dut. *boeyanker.*] The same as *bower* (4), s. (q.v.).

bŏw′-ĕr (5), *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *boor* (q.v.).]

bower-mustard, boor's mustard, *s.* A plant, *Thlaspi arvense.*

*** bŏw′-ĕr** (6), *s.* [BOWESS.]

bŏwer, * bowre, *v.t. & i.* [From *bower* (1), s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Of the form* bowre: To inhabit, to dwell in, to nestle in.

"Spredding pavilions for the birds to *bowre.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 6.

† 2. *Of the form* bower:

(1) *Lit.:* To embower, to enclose and shade with branches or foliage.

"Know ye it, brethren; where *bower'd* it lies
Under the purple of southern skies?"
Hemans: A Voyager's Dream of Land.

(2) *Fig.:* To enclose.

"Thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow, to dwell upon, to repose upon.

"Which though it on a lowly stalke doe *bowre.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 4.

Bŏw′-ĕr-băn-kĭ-ą, *s.* [From Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, an eminent naturalist, who flourished in the middle of the 19th century.]

Zool.: A genus of Asciddioid Polyzoa, belonging to the family Vesiculariadæ. *B. imbricata* is found abundantly on the chains of the steam-ferries at Southampton and Portsmouth. (*Johnston: Brit. Zooph.*)

bŏw′-ĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [BOWER, *v.*]

† **bŏw′-ĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [BOWER, *v.*]

"He keeps a garden where the spices breathe,
Its *bowering* borders kiss the vale beneath."
Parnell: The Gift of Poetry.

† **bŏw′-ĕr-ў,** *a. & s.* [From Eng. *bower; -y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Full of bowers, abounding in bowers, characterised by the prevalence of bowers.

"More happy! laid where trees with trees entwin'd
In *bowery* arches tremble to the wind."
Broome: Epist. to Mr. E. Fenton.

"Landskips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds!"
Tickell.

"Distracted wanders now the *bowery* walk."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 516.

B. *As subst.:* A free translation by an English wit of Prairial (Hay Harvest), the 9th month of the French Republican year.

† **bŏw′-ĕss,** * **bŏw′-ĕr,** * **bŏw′-et,** *s.* [From *bough,* s., orig. with suff. *-er,* after changed to the feminine form *-ess,* from the fact that the females of birds of the Falcon family are best for sporting purposes.]

Falconry: A young hawk when it begins to get out of the nest. It is called also *bowet.* [BRANCHER (2).]

bŏw′-et (1), *s.* [BOWESS.]

bŏw′-et (2). * **bow-ett** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* A lantern. [BUAT.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏwġe (1), *v.i.* [BOUGE.] To swell out. [BULGE.]

bŏwġe (2), *v.t.* [BILGE.] To cause to bilge, to perforate; as, to bowge a ship.

"So offensive and dangerous to *bowge* and pierce any enemie ship which they do encounter."—*Holland.*

bŏwġe, *s.* [From Lat. *bulga.*] A leathern knapsack.

"*Bowge. Bulga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŏw′-gĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The puffin, or coulter-neb; a bird, *Alca arctica* (*Linn.*).

"The *Boweger,* so called by those in St. Kilda, Coulter Neb, by those on the Farn Islands, and in Cornwall, Pipe, is of the size of a pigeon."—*Martin: St. Kilda,* p. 34.

* **bŏw′-gle,** * **bu-gill,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bugle;* Lat. *buculus* = a young bullock, a steer. Dimin. of *bos* = an ox.] A wild ox. (*Scotch.*)

"And lat no *bowgle* with his husteous hornis
The meik pluch cx oppress, for all his pryd."
Dunbar: Thistle and Rose, st. 16.

bŏw′-ĭe, * **bŏw′-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *buie* = a water-pot, a pitcher (*Cotg.*).]

1. A cask with the head taken out. (*Scotch.*)

"God knows, our *bowies,* and our pipkins, and our draps o' milk, and our bits o' bread, are nearer and dearer to us than the bread of life."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xiv.

2. A small washing-tub.

"Item, ane gryt *bowie,* ourgilt.—Item, ane gryt watter pott.—Item, ane gryt *bowy.*"—*Coll. of Inventories,* 71, 72.

3. A milk-pail.

"To bear the milk *bowie* no pain was to me,
When I at the hughting forgather'd with thee."
Ramsay: Poems, li. 105.

bŏw′-ĭe, *a.* [Named after *Bowie,* its inventor.]

bowie-knife, *s.* A weapon used in the south and south-west parts of the United States.

bŏw′-ĭe-fŭ, *s.* [Scotch *bowie,* s. (q.v.), and *fu* = Eng. *full.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. The fill of a small tub or dish.

"Thar *bowiefu's* o' kail, fu' strang."
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 143.

2. The fill of a broad shallow dish; specially one for holding milk.

"Davie brought me a hale *bowiefu'* milk."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck,* ii. 45.

"'Davie's Pate,' said he, 'mak that *bowiefu'* o' cauld plovers change places wi' yon saut-faut instantly.'"—*Perils of Man,* i. 30.

bŏw′-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of bending, causing to stoop, or stooping.

". . . was that himself should obtain grace by the *bowing* of his knees to God."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.,* bk. v., ch. lxvi., § 9.

bŏw′-ĭng (2), *s.* [From *bow* (2) (q.v.).]

1. *Music:*

(1) The act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments so as not only to bring out the best tone the instrument is capable of, but also so to phrase the passages played that the best possible character may be imparted to the music. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) The particular manner in which a phrase or passage is to be executed, and the sign by which such a manner is usually marked. (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

2. *Hat-making:* A mode of separating the filaments of felting-fur, and distributing them lightly in an openwork frame, called a basket. The oval sheet of fur thus obtained is worked by pressure, and a rubbing jerking motion, which causes the fibres to interlace (felt), so that the sheet of napping can be handled and shaped by the succeeding processes. (*Knight.*)

* **bŏw′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *bowing; -ly.*] In a bowing manner, so as to bend. (*Huloet.*)

* **bōw′-ĭt,** *a.* [From *bow* (2), and O. Scotch suffix *-it* = Eng. *-ed.*] (*Scotch.*) Provided with bows.

Bowit and schaffit: [*Schaffit* is from *sheaf,* in the sense of a "sheaf" of arrows.] Provided with bows and arrows.

"Bot all vthir yemen of the realme betuixt xvj. and sexty yeris salbe sufficiandly *bowit and schaffit,* with suerde, huklare, and knyfe."—*Parl. Ja. I.,* A. 1425, p. 10.

* **bōw′-ĭt,** *pa. par.* [Etym. doubtful. It may be *bowit* (1) = furnished with a bow. Jamieson thinks it may be a figurative use of Dut. *bouwen* = to build.] Furnished with a bow (?). Secured, enlisted. (*Jamieson.*)

"Sen thay ar *bowit* and ruderit in our hand."
Sege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent., p. 289.

bowk, *v.i.* [BOLK, BELCH.] To belch.

bŏwk, bouk, *s.* [BULK.] Bulk, body. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

". . . . and down fell the hurdane wi' a' his *bowk* abune me."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxiv.

* **bŏwk′-ĭng,** *s.* [BUCKING.] The process of boiling in an alkaline lye in a kier. [BUCKING.]

bōwl (1), * **bōlle,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *bolla* = any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, or measure; Icel. *bolli;* O. Dut. *bolle* = bowl; O. H. Ger. *polla;* Gael. *bol.* Akin to *bowl* (2) (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hollow vessel for holding liquids. It is shaped like the lower part of a cone reversed in position. Its depth is less in proportion to its width than is the case in a cup, which it also, as a rule, exceeds in size. [WASSAIL-BOWL.]

"Where wine and spices richly steep,
In massive *bowl* of silver deep."
Scott: Marmion, i. 30.

2. The hollow part or concavity of anything. Used for the hollow part or concavity—

* (1) Of a scale.

"*Bolle* of a balannce, or skole (scoole, H.). *Lanx,* Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† (2) Of a spoon.

"If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out by constant scraping."—*Swift.*

(3) Of a pipe.

"And whenever the old man paused, a gleam
From the *bowl* of his pipe would awhile illume
The silent group in the twilight gloom."
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

* (4) Of a basin or fountain for containing water.

"But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the *bowl* or in the cistern."—*Bacon.*

(5) Of a pint stonp. (*Scotch.*) [BOUL.]

II. *Scripture:* The calyx of a flower or its representation in architecture.

"Three *bowls* made like unto almonds, with a knop and a flower in one branch; and three *bowls* made like almonds in the other branch."—*Exod.* xxv. 33.

B. *As adjective:* Designed for the manufacture of bowls.

bowl-machine, *s.* A machine for making wooden bowls.

bōwl (2), * **bōwle** (*Eng.*), **bôol** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [From Fr. *boule* = a ball, a bowl, a globe, a sphere, a marble, a taw; Prov., Sp., & Port. *bola;* Dut. *bol;* Lat. *bulla* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss.] [BOIL, BOWL (1).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(i) *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* A ball of any material for rolling along a level surface in play.

"As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way."
Herbert.

"Like to a *bowl* upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw."
Shakesp: Coriol., v. 2.

"Madam, we'll play at *bowls.*"—*Ibid., Richard II.,* iii. 4.

2. *Spec.:* A marble or taw for playing with.

(1) *Sing.:* A single marble.

(2) *Plural:*

(*a*) Marbles taken collectively.

(*b*) The game of marbles.

(ii) *Fig.:* An old person of much rotundity. (*Contemptuously.*) (*Scotch.*)

"Some said he was a camshaugh *bool.*"
A. Wilson: Poems (1790), p. 203.

¶ In this sense it is often conjoined with *auld* = old. *An auld bool* = an old fellow. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Tech. Knitting-machine:* A roller or anti-friction wheel, on which the carriage traverses. A "truck," in Nottingham parlance.

B. *As adjective:* Designed for bowls, in which bowls are played.

* **bowl-alley,** *s.* [BOWLING-ALLEY.] (*Earle: Microcosmographia.*)

bōwl, * **bow-lyn,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bowl* (2), s.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with anything rolled.

"Alas! I had rather be set quick i' the earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips."
Shakesp.: Mer. Wives, iii. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To roll a ball or bowl on a level plane.

2. To play a game at bowls.

"Challenge her to *bowl.*"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost,* iv. 1.

"*Bowlyn,* or pley wythe bowlys. *Bolo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To move along smoothly and rapidly like a bowl or ball. (Generally followed by *along.*)

C. *In special phrases. Cricket:*

1. *To bowl,* v.t. & i.: To deliver the ball at the striker's wicket. (See ex. under *bowler.*)

2. *To bowl,* or *bowl out,* v.t.: To put out the striker by bowling down his wicket. (For example see *bowler.*)

* **bōw′-land,** *a.* [Probably the northern form of pr. par. of the verb Bowl; cf. *glitterand,* trenchand.] Hooked, crooked.

"With handis like to *bowland* birdis clews."
Doug.: Virgil, 74, 52.

* **bōwl′-dĕr,** *s.* [BOULDER.]

* **bowlder-stone,** *s.* [BOULDER-STONE.]

* **bowlder-wall,** *s.* [BOULDER-WALL.]

bōwled, *pa. par. & a.* [BOWL, *v.*]

bō′wl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bowl; -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who plays at bowls.

"Who can reasonably think it to be a commendable calling, for any man to be a profest *bowler,* or archer, or gamester, and nothing else?"—*Bp. Sanderson: Serm.,* p. 217.

2. *Cricket:* One who delivers the ball or bowls.

"Five *bowlers* were engaged . . . who bowled 66 overs and three balls for 72 runs."—*Times,* Aug. 26th, 1875.

† **bōw′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *bow,* and suff. *-less.*] Without a bow.

* **bŏw′-lĭe,** * **bŏw′-lў,** * **bôo′-lĭe,** *a.* [In Ger. *buckelig* = crook-backed, hump-backed; Dan. *bugle, bule* = a swelling, a tumour.] Crooked, deformed.

"That duck was the first of the kind we had ever seen; and many thought it was of the goose species, only with short *bowly* legs."—*Ann. of the Par.,* p. 131.

bowlie-backit, boolie-backit, *a.* Humpbacked. (Often used of one whose shoulders are very round.)

bōw′-lĭne, * **bow′-lĭng** (*Eng.*), **bou′-lene** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bow,* and *line* (*ling* is simply a corruption of *line*); Icel. *bóglina* = bowline; Sw. *boglina, bolina;* Dan. *bouline, bougline;* Dut. *boelijn, boeglijin;* Ger. *boleine;* Fr. *bouline;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bolina.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Nautical:

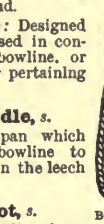
* 1. *Originally:* The line of the bow or bend.

* 2. *Next:* A slanting sail to receive a side wind.

3. *Now:* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail, and designed to make the sail stand sharp or close to the wind. It is fastened to three or four parts of the sail, which are called the *bowling-bridles* (q.v.).

¶ *On a bowline:* Sailing close, or close-hauled to the wind.

B. *As adjective:* Designed for a bowline, used in connection with a bowline, or in any other way pertaining to a bowline.



BOWLINE KNOT.

bowline-bridle, *s.* *Naut.:* The span which connects the bowline to several cringles on the leech of a square sail.

bowline-knot, *s.* *Naut.:* A peculiar knot by which the bowline-bridles are fastened to the cringles.

bōw'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bowl, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of throwing bowls or playing at bowls. (The Act 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109, rendered it legal.)

"This wise game of *bowling* doth make the fathers surpasse their children in apish toyes and most delicate dogtrickes. As first for the postures. 1. Handle your bowle. 2. Advance your bowle. 3. Charge your bowle. 4. Ayme your bowle. 5. Discharge your bowle. 6. Plye your bowle; in which last posture of plying your bowle you shall perceive many varieties and divisions, as wringing of the necke, lifting up of the shoulders, clapping of the hands, lying downe of one side, running after the bowle, making long dutifull scrapes and legs, &c."—*John Taylor: Wit and Mirth* (1629). sign. D. 8, b.

"Many other sports and recreations there be much in use, as ringing, *bowling*, shooting."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, 266.

2. The act of delivering a ball at cricket.

3. The "long-bowling" described by Strutt is evidently the game now called skittles. (*Nares.*)

bowling-alley, *s.* A covered space, called also a bowl-alley, used for the game of bowls when a bowling-green is unobtainable. Such an alley was commonly attached to mansion-houses. There is still a street called Bowling Alley, adjacent to Dean's Yard, Westminster.

bowling-green, *s.* A green, or level piece of greensward or other ground kept smooth for bowlers.

". . . and, on fine evenings, the fiddles were in attendance, and there were morris dances on the elastic turf of the *bowling green.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bowling-ground, *s.* Ground for bowling. A more general word than *bowling-green.*

"That (for six of the nine acres) is counted the subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary."—*B. Jonson: Mosques.*

* **bowlne,** *pa. par.* The same as *bolne* (q.v.).

bōwls, *s. pl.* [Bowl (2).]

bōw'-mạn (1), *s.* [Eng. *bow* (2), s.; and *man.*] One who shoots with a bow, an archer.

"The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and *bowmen.*"—*Jer.* iv. 29.

bŏw'-mạn (2), *s.* [Eng. *bow* (3), s., and *man.*] The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat.

¶ *Bowman's root:*

Bot.: (1) An onagraceous plant, *Isnardia alternifolia.*

(2) A rosaceous plant, *Gillenia trifoliata.* (*American.*) (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† **bŏwn,** † **bŏwne,** * **bŏwune,** *a.* [Boun, *a.*]

† **bŏwn,** † **bŏwne,** † **bŏun,** * **bon,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bown, boun,* a. (q.v.).] [Boun, Bown.]

A. *Trans.:* To prepare. (Not extinct, but still used in poetry referring to bygone times.)

¶ Sometimes it is reflective.

"Before some chieftain of degree,
Who left the royal revelry
To *bowne* him for the war."
Scott: Marmion, v. 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To hasten, to hurry.

"So mourned he till Lord Dacre's band
Were *bowning* back to Cumberland."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 30.

* **bŏwnd,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. *bown,* v. = to prepare.] To lead by a direct course.

"And taught the way that does to heaven *bownd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 67.

* **bŏwnde,** *s.* [Bound (1), *s.*]

"*Bownde*, or marke. *Meta, limes.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bōw'-nĕt, bōw nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bow; net.* From A.S. *boganet;* from *boga* = a bow, an arch; and *net.*] A kind of wicker basket, with another one inside it, used for catching lobsters and crawfish. There is a lip to prevent the return of the entrapped crustaceans. It is called also a bow-wheel. (*Todd.*)

* **bŏwn'-tē,** *s.* [Bounty.] (*Barbour: The Bruce*, viii. 23.)

* **bowr,** *s.* [From Eng. *bow* = to bend, and suffix *-er.*] The muscle which bends the shoulder; a muscle of the shoulder. [Bower (3).]

* **bŏwre,** *s.* [Bower.]

* **bôw'-rụ́g-ĭe,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *bourgeois.*] Burgesses, the third estate in a Parliament or Convention. (*Scotch.*)

"Assemblit ther clerk, barown, and *bowrugis.*"
Wallace, viii. 4, *MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏws,** *s. pl.* Sugar-tongs. [Bow.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏwse,** * **bôuse,** *v.i.* [Booze.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To booze, to bouze, to carouse. [Booze.]

2. *Naut.:* To pull, to haul, to haul upon.

¶ (1) *To bowse away:* To pull all together.

(2) *To bowse upon a tack:* To pull in a particular direction.

bōw'-shŏt (*Eng.*), * **bŏw'-schōte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bow; shot.* In Dut. *boogschot.*] The distance which an arrow propelled from a bow traverses before coming to the ground.

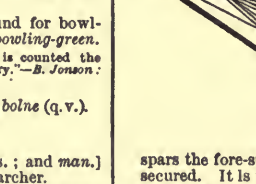
". . . . and sat her down over against him a good way off, as it were a *bow-shot.*"—*Gen.* xxi. 16.

"Three *bowshots* far,
Paused the deep front of England's war."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 13.

bŏw'-ṣĭe, *a.* [From Fr. *bossu* = humpbacked, hunchbacked.] Crooked. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bŏw'-sprĭt, bōlt-sprĭt, *s.* [In Sw. *bogspröt;* (N. H.) Ger. *bugspriet, bogspriet;* L. Ger. *bogspret;* Dut. *boegspriet,* from *boeg* = the bow of a ship, and *spriet* = Eng. *sprit. Boltsprit* is corrupted from *bowsprit.* In Johnson's time, however, it was the more common form of the word.]

Naut.: A spar projecting forward from the bows of a vessel. It supports the jib-boom and flying jib-boom, and to the bowsprit and these



BOWSPRIT.

spars the fore-stay, fore topmast-stay, &c., are secured. It is tied down by the bobstays and by the gammoning. It is stayed laterally by the bowsprit-shrouds. It rests upon the stem and the apron. The part which rests on the stem is the bed; the inner part from that point is the housing; the inner end is the heel; the outer end the head or bees-seating. The gammoning is the lashing by which the bowsprit is secured to the knee of the head. The martingale [Martingale] is a spar depending from the bowsprit end, and is used for reeving the stays. The heel-chain is for holding out the jib-boom, and the crupper-chain for lashing it down to the bowsprit. The bowsprit has heel, head, fiddle or bees, chock, gammoning, bobstays, shrouds, martingale, and dolphin-striker. Bowsprits are standing, that is, permanent, as in large vessels or sloops; or running-in bowsprits, as in cutters. (*Knight.*)

* **bŏws'-sẹn,** *v.t.* [Booze.] To drench, to soak.

"The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life for recovery."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornw.*

bŏw'-stĕr, bŏw'-star, *s.* [Bolster.] (*Tarras: Poems*, p. 74.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŏw'-stĭṅg,** *s.* [From Eng. *bow;* and Scotch *sting.*] A pole to be used as a bow.

"Vallt (*i.e.*, picked) *bowstingis*, price of the scoir vi lb. Scottis money."—*Aberd. Reg., A.* 1551, v. 21.

bōw'-strĭṅg, *s. & a.* [Eng. *bow; string.*]

A. *As subst.:* The string of a bow.

1. *Literally:*

"Sound will be conveyed to the ear by striking on a *bowstring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear." *Bacon.*

"The *bow-string* twang'd; nor flew the shaft in vain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., 481.

2. *Figuratively:*

"He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bow-string*, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the string of a bow, resembling the string of a bow. (See the compounds.)

bowstring-bridge, *s.*

Arch.: A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch or trussed beam is resisted by means of a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible to the chord-line of the arch. (*Knight.*)

bowstring-girder, *s.*

Arch.: An arched beam resisting thrust; a horizontal tie resisting tension and holding together the ends of the arched rib; a series of vertical suspending bars by which the platform is hung from the arched rib; and a series of diagonal braces between the suspending bars. (*Knight.*)

bowstring-hemp, *s.* [So called because the fibres of the leaves are used for bow-strings by the natives of the country where they grow.]

Bot.: An English name for Sanseviera, a genus of Liliaceæ. It is called also African Hemp. The species are stemless perennials, with whitish or yellowish green clusters of flowers. They occur in Africa and Southern Asia. *Sanseviera Roxburghiana* is the Moorva or Marvel of India, the fibres of which are used in the manufacture of string.

bōw'-strĭṅg, *v.t.* [From *bowstring,* s. (q.v.).] To strangle by means of a bowstring. (*Webster.*)

† **bōw'-strĭṅged,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bowstring, *v.*]

A. *As past participle.* (See the verb.)

B. *As participial adjective:* Furnished with a bowstring. (*Edinburgh Review.*)

* **bŏw'-sŭm,** *a.* [Buxom.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŏw'-sŭm-nĕs,** * **bŏw'-sŭn-ĕs,** *s.* [Buxomness.] (*Scotch.*)

bŏw'-ṣỹ, *a.* [Bousy.]

bŏwt (1), **bŏwtt,** *s.* [Bolt.] A bolt. (*Scotch.*)

". . . . and sex irne *bowttis.*"—*Inventories*, A. 1580, p. 300.

"A fool's *bowt* is soon shot."—*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 10. (*Jamieson.*)

bŏwt (2), *s.* [Bout (1).] As much worsted as is wound upon a clue, while the clue is held in one position.

"*Bowt* of worsted."—*Aberd. Reg.*

bŏw't, *pa par.* [Bowit.] (*Burns: Halloween.*)

bŏw'-tĕl, bŏw'-tĕll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. The first element is said to be Eng. *bolt* (1).]

Architecture:

1. *Generally of the form* bowtel: The shaft of a clustered pillar; a shaft attached to the jambs of a door or window.

2. *Generally of the form* bowtell: A plain circular moulding.

bŏw'-tĭṅg, *a.* [From *bout* (1), (q.v.).]

bowting-claith, *s.* Cloth of a thin texture. [Boutclaith, Bolting-cloth.]

bōw'-wọod, *s.* [Eng. *bow; wood.*]

Bot.: (1) *Centaurea nigra,* (2) *Centaurea scabiosa.* (*Ger. App.*)

bŏw'-wŏw, *s. & a.* [Imitated from the barking of a dog.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The sounds emitted by a dog in barking.

2. A highly expressive but ludicrous appellation for the dog itself.

"Nor some reproof yourself refuse
From your aggrieved *bow-wow*."
Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau: Beau's Reply.

B. *As adjective:* Relating to the sounds emitted by a dog, or to anything similar.

¶ *Philol. The bow-wow theory of the origin of language:* A ludicrous name given by Prof. Max Müller to the philological theory that the several languages, or at least the primitive one, originated from the imitation of the sounds emitted by animals or the other sounds of nature. He shows that while there was undoubtedly such an origin to a few words, cuckoo for instance, the immense majority of the vocables in every known language had a different origin. Another theory, that which teaches that the original words were interjections, is similarly derided as the pooh-pooh theory. (*Science of Lang.* (1861), p. 344, &c.)

bōw'-yĕr, *bow-yere, *bower, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bow*, and suffix *-yer*, the same which exists in *lawyer*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An archer, one who uses the bow as his weapon of war or for amusement.

"*Bowyere* (*bowyere*, P.) *Arcuarius, architenens*, Dict."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One whose trade it is to make bows.

"Good bows and shafts shall be better known, to the commodity of shooters; and good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers."—*Ascam: Toxophilus.*

3. *Bowyer's mustard:* [A corruption of Boor's Mustard.] A plant, *Thlaspi arvense.*

¶ The Bowyers were formerly one of the London City Companies.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Of a single person:* Skilled in archery.

"Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

2. *Of aggregations of persons:* Consisting of archers.

"When, with his Norman *bowyer* band,
He came to waste Northumberland."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 15.

bŏx (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [In Icel. *byxa*; Dut. *boksen.* Skeat considers this to be from Dan. *baske* = to beat, strike, or cudgel; Sw. *basa* = to baste, to whip, to beat, to flay, to lash. He considers it another form of *pask.*] [Box (1), *s.*, Baste, Pash.]

A. *Transitive. Of persons:* To strike with the clenched fist.

"Cleopatra was in such a rage with him, that she flew upon him, and took him by the hair of the head, and *boxed* him well-favouredly."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 783.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of persons:* To engage in a pugilistic encounter.

"And tells them, as he strokes their silver locks,
That they must soon learn Latin, and to *box*."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

2. *Of animals:* To strike with the paw.

"A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins."—*Grew.*

bŏx (2), *v.t.* [From *box* (3), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. To enclose in a box.

2. To enclose or confine in anything box-like.

"*Box'd* in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits."
Swift.

3. To furnish with boxes; as, "to *box* a wheel."

4. To wainscot, to pannel with wood. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

¶ (1) *To box a tree:* To make an incision into it with the view of obtaining its sap.

(2) *To box off:* To divide into tight compartments.

bŏx (3), *v.t.* [From Sp. *boxar* = to compass about.]

Nautical:

1. To turn the head of a vessel to larboard or starboard by bracing the headyards aback.

2. To name all round. (Only in the phrase which follows.)

¶ *To box the compass:* To name the points of the compass in their order all round.

bŏx (1), ***bŏxe** (1), *s.* [From *box* (1), v. (q.v.). In Dan. *bask* = a stripe, a blow; Sw. *bas* = a whipping, a beating, a flogging.] [Box (1).] A blow given with the hand. (Much used formerly in the phrase, "*box of* the ear;" now, "*box on* the ear" is the expression employed.)

"For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

"There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box on* the ear."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

bŏx (2) ***bŏxe** (2), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bux, box* = the box-tree (*Somner*); Dut. *boks*; Ger. *buchs*; Lat. *buxus, buxum*; Gr. πύξος (*puxos*) = the box-tree, *spec.* the pale evergreen species.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* The English name of Buxus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurgeworts). The common box-tree is *Buxus sempervirens.* In its wild state it is a small tree, which may still occasionally be seen growing on dry, chalky hills in the south of England. It occurs also on the European continent, in Asia, and even in America. It is an evergreen. A dwarf variety of the box is used as an edging in gardens. The leaves of the box are said to be poisonous to the cameis which eat them; the seeds have been used in intermittent fevers and some other diseases. [Buxus.]

2. *Ichthyol.:* A fish of the family Sparidæ.

¶ (1) *Bastard box:* A Milkwort, *Polygala chamæbuxus.*

(2) *Dwarf box:* The small variety of the box used for edgings in gardens. (*Lyte.*)

(3) *Grey box:* The name given in the Australian colony of Victoria to a Myrtaceous plant, *Eucalyptus dealbata.*

(4) *Ground box:* The same as Dwarf Box (q.v.).

(5) *Prickly box:* An abnormal liliaceous plant, *Ruscus aculeatus.* It grows in Epping Forest.

(6) *Red box:* The name given in New South Wales to *Lophostemon australis.*

(7) *Spurious box:* The name given in Victoria to the *Eucalyptus leucoxylon.*

(8) *Tasmanian box: Barsaria spinosa.*

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of box, made of box, resembling box.

box-berry, *s.* *Gaultheria procumbens*, the wintergreen or checkerberry of this country.

box-elder, box elder, *s.* The English name of Negundium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Aceraceæ (Maples). It resembles Acer, but has pinnate leaves. The Ash-leaved Box-elder, *Negundium americanum*, rises to the height of thirty-five feet, and is an ornamental tree.

box-holly, box holly, *s.* A name for *Ruscus aculeatus.* [Prickly Box.]

box-slip, *s.*

Carpenter's tools: A slip of box inlaid in the beechwood of a tongueing, grooving, or moulding plane, in order that the edge or the quirk may possess greater durability. The edges and quirks are rabbets or projections, which act as fences or gages for depth or distance. (*Knight.*)

box-thorn, *s.* The English name of Lycium, a genus of Solanaceæ (Nightshades). They are ornamental plants. The willow-leaved species, *Lycium barbarum*, so called because it comes from Barbary, is valuable for covering naked walls or arbours. The European box-thorn, *L. europæum*, which is spiny, is used as a hedge-plant in Tuscany. The small shoots are said to be eaten in Spain with oil and vinegar.

box-tree, *box-tre, *s.* The same as Box (2), A. (q.v.).

bŏx (3), ***bŏxe** (3), ***boyste,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *box* = a box, a small case or vessel with a cover; Dut. *bus* = a box, an urn, the bowel of a gun; (N.H.) Ger. *büchse*; M. H. Ger. *bühse*; O. H. Ger. *buhsa, puhsa*; Low Lat. *buxis*; Class. Lat. *puxis, pyxis*; Gr. πυξίς (*puxis*) = a box of boxwood, or a box in general.] [Pyx.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A case made of wood, card-board, metal, ivory, or any other material, and generally provided with a lock. It is used to hold articles securely and in order, and keep them from dust.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"*Box* or *boyste*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"About his shelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., v. 1.

¶ For boxes of various kinds, see *ballot-box, hat-box*, &c.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A case or receptacle into which money is put; more fully called a *money-box.*

"So many moe, so everie one was used,
That to give largely to the *boxe* refused."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 1223-4.

(*b*) The case in which a mariner's compass is protected from injury.

2. *Figuratively:*

† (1) *Gen.:* A small house. (*Somewhat contemptuously.*)

"Tight *boxes* neatly sash'd and in a blaze
With all a July sun's collected rays."
Cowper: Retirement.

(2) *Spec.* (*Shooting-box, Hunting-box, Fishing-box*): A small house to be occupied during the shooting, hunting, or fishing season.

3. *In Theatres, Opera-houses, &c.:*

(1) *Originally:*

(*a*) *Sing.:* A space partitioned off and holding a certain number of sitters. It is still used in the same sense in the expressions private-box, opera-box, stage-box.

(*b*) *Plur.:* The aggregate of the partitioned off spaces described under (*a*).

"She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing."
Pope: Epist. to Mrs. Blount, 53.

(*c*) The occupants of the portion of a theatre described under (*a*).

"'Tis left to yon: the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit." *Dryden.*

(2) *Now:* A part of a theatre which they occupy, or even a part of a theatre in which the seats are not partitioned off.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) A journal-bearing. It usually consists of two brasses with semi-cylindrical grooves; one piece rests upon the journal, which lies in the other piece. [Cab-axle, Pillow-stock.] (*Knight.*)

(2) A chamber in which a valve works.

(3) [Stuffing-box.]

2. *Hydraulics:*

(1) A pump-bucket; a hollow plunger with a lifting-valve.

(2) The upper part of a pump-stock.

3. *Locksmithing:* The socket on a door-jamb which receives the bolt.

4. *Drainage:* A drain with a rectangular section.

5. *Tree-tapping:* A square notch cut into a sugar-tree to start and catch the sugar-water (in the Western States of America), or the sap (in the Eastern). It is considered more wasteful of the timber than tapping with the gouge or the auger. (*Knight.*)

6. *Weaving:*

(1) The pulley-case of a draw-loom on which rest the small rollers for conducting the tail-cords.

(2) The receptacle for the shuttle at the end of the *shed.*

7. *Printing:* A compartment in a "case" appropriated to a certain letter.

8. *Founding:* A flask or frame for sand-moulding.

9. *Vehicles:*

(1) The iron bushing of a nave or hub.

(2) The driving-seat of a coach or close carriage; also called *box-seat.*

10. *Vice-making:* The hollow screw-socket of a bench-vice.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a box in any of the above senses.

Box and tap (*Machinery*): A device for cutting wood screws for carpenters' benches, clamps, or bedstead-rails.

box-beam, *s.*

Metal-working: A beam of iron plates secured by angle-iron, and having a double web forming a cell. [Girder.]

box-bed, *s.*

1. A bed, in which the want of roof, curtains, &c., is entirely supplied by wood. It is enclosed on sides except in front, where two sliding panels are used as doors. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"Their long course ended, by Norna drawing aside a sliding pannel, which, opening behind a wooden, or *box-bed*, as it is called in Scotland, admitted them into an ancient, but very mean apartment."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xxxviii.

2. A bed resembling a scrutoir or chest of drawers, in which the canvass and bed-clothes are folded up during the day. It is called also a *bureau-bed.* (*Scotch.*)

box-car, *s.*

Railroad Engineering: A closed car intended for freight.

box-coupling, *s.* A metal collar or small box used to connect two pieces of machinery. (*Rossiter.*)

box-days, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Two days appointed by the judges of the Court of Session during the spring vacation, two during the summer, and one at Christmas, for the lodgment of papers appointed by the Lord Ordinary in the previous session to be deposited in the Court.

box-drain, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: An underground drain built of brick and stone, and of a rectangular section.

box-frame, *s.*

Carpentry: A casing behind the window-jamb for counterbalance-weights.

box-girder, *s.*

Arch.: An iron beam made of boiler-plate, the four sides riveted to angle-iron.

box-iron, *s.* A hollow smoothing-iron, heated by a hot iron within.

box-keeper, *s.* The attendant in a theatre who admits to the boxes.

box-key, *s.* An upright key used for turning the nuts of large bolts, or where the common spanner cannot be applied.

box-lobby, *s.* The lobby leading to the boxes in a theatre.

box-lock, *s.*

Locksmithing: A rim-lock fastened to the side of a door without mortising.

box-making, *a.* Making or designed to make a box.

Box-making Machine, s.

Machinery: A machine in which the bottom, side, and end pieces are set in place and their nails driven by advancing punches, which sink them into place. (*Knight.*)

box-metal, *s.* An alloy of metals used for bearings. It consists of copper, 32; tin, 5. Strubing's box metal is of zinc, 75; tin, 18; lead, 4.5; antimony, 2·5.

box-opener, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who opens boxes.

2. *Carp.:* A tool with a forked claw and a hammer-head, for tearing open boxes by lifting their lids, drawing nails, &c. Some combination tools have also a pincher and screw-driver.

box-plaiting, *s.* A device to fold cloth alternately. The fold is so formed, that it is caught and secured by the needle-thread, and the material is moved along by the feed for a new plait.

box-scraper, *s.*

Carp.: A tool for erasing names from boxes. It is a mere scraper with an edge presented obliqueiy, or works after the manner of a spoke-shave.

box-setter, *s.*

Wheelwrighting: A device for setting axle-boxes in hubs so as to be perfectly true.

box-sextant, *s.*

Mathem. Instruments: A small sextant inclosed in a circular frame. Used principally for triangulating in military reconnaissance, &c.

box-slaters, *s. pl.*

Ord. Lang. & Zool.: An English name for *Idothea,* a genus of Isopodous crustaceans. (*Nicholson.*)

box-staple, *s.*

Carp.: The *box* or *keeper* on a door-post, into which is shot the bolt of a lock.

box-strap, *s.*

Machinery: A flat bar, bent at the middle, to confine a square bolt or similar object.

box-tortoise, *s.* [So named because the animal can withdraw the head and limbs within its box-like shell.]

Zool.: Any tortoise of the genus Pyxis.

box-turning, *a.* Turning, or designed to turn anything.

Box-turning Machine, s.:

Turnery: A lathe specifically adapted for turning wooden boxes and lids, for matches, spices, or other matters. Such lathes have convenient chucks, rests for the side-turning and for the bottoming tool which gives the flat bottom.

bŏxed (1), *pa. par.* [Box (1), *v.*]

bŏxed (2), *pa. par. & a.* [Box (2), *v.*]

boxed-shutter, *s.* A shutter which folds into boxes on the side of the opening or in the interior face of the wall. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **bŏx-ęn,** *a.* [A.S. *buxen.*]

1. Of box; consisting naturally of box.

"An arbour near at hand of thickest yew,
With many a *boxen* bush, close clipt between."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

2. Made of box.

"As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound." *Gay.*

3. Resembling box.

"Her faded cheeks are changed to *boxen* hue."
Dryden: Ceyx & Alcyone.

bŏx'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *box; -er.* In Dut. *bokser.*] One who boxes; one who fights with his fists.

"Thrice with an arm, which might have made
The Theban *boxer* curse his trade."
Churchill: The Ghost, b. iv.

bŏx'-ẽr (2), *s.* [From Col. Boxer, R.A., Superintendent of the Laboratory at Woolwich Arsenal, who invented the diaphragm shrapnel in 1852.]

boxer-shrapnel, *s.*

Ordnance: A shrapnel as modified by the successive improvements made on it by Col. Boxer, the shrapnel-shell for breech-loading and muzzle-loading guns.

"In firing the subsequent twelve rounds of *boxer-shrapnel* their destructive effect was fully shown, especially upon two targets, which were nearly destroyed."—*Times,* Aug. 26th, 1875.

bŏx'-hâul, *v.t.* [From *box* and *haul.* (So called because, in carrying out the evolution, the head yards are braced aback.)]

Naut.: To make a ship wear or veer short round on the other tack.

bŏx'-hâul-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [Boxhaul.]

Naut.: The art or method of making a vessel change from one tack to the other by bracing the yards aback.

bŏx'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Box (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As. pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act of fighting with the fists.

boxing-match, *s.* A match between two persons who fight each other with fists.

bŏx'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Box (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enclosing in a box, or confining in any way.

* 2. The act of cupping a patient.

"*Boxing* or cupping, . . ."—*Castell of Health,* 1595. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* The casing of a window-frame into which inside shutters fold.

2. *Shipwrighting:* The scarf-joint uniting the stem with the keel.

3. *Carpentry:*

(1) Wainscotting. (*Scotch.*) (*Sir J. Sinclair.*)

(2) The fitting of the shoulder of a tenon in the surface of the timber, which is mortised for the reception of the tenon.

4. *Tree-tapping:* A mode of cutting a deep and hollow notch into sugar or pine trees to catch the flow. The notch differs in the respective cases, but in each a piece is boxed out, and the process thus differs from the boring or tapping of the maple and from the hacking of the pine.

¶ *Pl.* (*boxings*). *Boxings of a window:* Two cases, one at the right, the other at the left side of a window, into which boxed-shutters are folded.

Boxing-day, Boxing Day, *s.* The 26th of December, the day after Christmas, unless when Christmas falls on Saturday, in which case Boxing-day is on Monday, and the Bank Holiday is kept on that day. Boxing-day is so called because on that day, in London and elsewhere, every person of respectable position is applied to by postmen, newspaper-boys, errand-boys, tradesmen, and others with whom he may have had dealings during the year, for "Christmas-boxes," that is, small Christmas gratuities in acknowledgment of any services which they may have rendered, beyond those which he was entitled to claim, or any care they may have shown in doing their ordinary duty.

"The Zoological Gardens had a larger number of visitors yesterday than they have ever received on *Boxing-day.*"—*Times,* Dec. 28, 1880.

Boxing-night, Boxing Night, *s.* The night succeeding "Boxing-day," the night in most years of the 26th of December. It is the special night at English theatres for the production of the Christmas pantomimes.

* **box-um,** * **boxome,** *a.* [Buxom.]

* **box-um-ly,** *adv.* [Buxomly.] (*William of Palerne,* 332.)

* **box-um-nes,** *s.* [Buxomness.]

bŏx'-wọod, *s. & a.* [Eng. *box* (2), s., and *wood.*]

A. *As substantive:* The wood of the box-tree. It is very hard and smooth, and is not liable to warp; hence it is used extensively by turners, engravers, carvers, flute-makers, cabinet-makers, &c.

¶ (1) *American boxwood:* A plant, *Cornus florida.*

(2) *Jamaica boxwood: Tecoma pentaphylla.*

B. *As adjective:* Made of boxwood; resembling boxwood.

boy (1), * **boye,** * **boie,** *s. & a.* [From E. Fries. *boi, boy* = a boy; O. Dut. *boef* = a boy (Mod. Dut. *boef* = a knave, a rogue, a convict); Icel. *bófi* = a knave, a rogue; (N. H.) Ger. *bube* = a boy, a lad; M. H. Ger. *buobe, pube;* Lat. *pupus* = a boy, a child. Cf. Sw. *pojke* = a boy; Dan. *poj* = a smutty boy. Cf. also Arm. *bugel, bugul* = a child, a boy; Gael. *bucach* = a boy; Wel. *bachgen;* Pers. *batch;* Hindust. *bachcha* = a child.] [Pupil.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A male child from birth to the age of puberty, especially if he has passed beyond the age of infancy; a lad.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"And the streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and girls playing in the streets thereof."—*Zech.* viii. 5.

(2) *Spec.:* A page, a young servant. (Often in a somewhat unfavourable sense.)

"'Mong *boys,* grooms, and lackeys."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. The term is sometimes used of a man. (Common in Ireland.)

"And rent on rode with *boyes* bolde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl,* 808.

(1) In affectionate familiarity. Thus seamen are often addressed by their captain, or soldiers by their leader when going into action, as "boys."

"Then to sea, *boys,* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

(2) In contempt for a young man, the term being intended to reflect upon his immaturity of character or of judgment.

"*Auf.* Name not the god, thou *boy* of tears!
Cor. *Boy!* O slave!
Boy! false hound!
If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there
That, like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Alone I did it. *Boy!*"
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 6.

"Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys,* who yet need the care of a tutor."—*Locke.*

II. *In special expressions or phrases, such as—*

(1) *Angry boy:* The same as Roaring Boy (q.v.).

"Sir, not so young, but I have heard some speech
Of the *angry boys,* and seen 'em take tobacco."
Ben Jonson: Alchem., iii. 4.

(2) *Roaring boy:* One of a set of lawless young men who, during the reign of James I., took a pleasure in committing street outrages, like the Mohawks of a somewhat later time. They were called also *angry boys, terrible boys, angry roarers,* &c.

"The king minding his sports, many riotous demeanours crept into the kingdom; divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of *roaring boys*, bravadoes, roysters, &c., commit many insolencies."—*Wilson: Life of Jas. I.* (*Nares.*)

(3) *Terrible boy:* The same as ROARING BOY (q.v.).

"The doubtfulness of your phrase, believe it, sir, would breed you a quarrel once an hour with the *terrible boys*."—*Ben Jonson: Epicœne*, i. 4.

(4) *Boy's Mercury:* The female plant of *Mercurialis annua.*

B. *As adjective:* Being a boy; in any way pertaining or relating to a boy.

"The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 147.

boy-bishop, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A very youthful functionary in the Mediæval Church, chosen in some, if not in all, cathedrals on the 6th of December (St. Nicholas's-day), and retaining office till Innocents'-day, the 28th of the same month. St. Nicholas was said to have been deeply pious, even from infancy. He was, therefore, held up as a model for imitation by boys. The boy-bishop elected on his day was chosen by the suffrages of children. Once appointed, he had to "hold up the state of a bishop answerably, with a crozier or pastoral-staff in his hand and a miter upon his head." He was attended by a dean and prebendaries, also children. Puttenham describes him as "a bishop who goeth about blessing and preaching with such childish terms as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches." He was called also a *barne-bishop.* (Old Eng. *barne* is the same as the Scotch *bairn*, meaning a child.) [NICK.]

* **boy-blind,** *a.* Blind as a boy, undiscerning.

"Put case he could be so *boy-blind* and foolish."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage.

boy's play, * **boyes-play,** *s.* Play such as boys engage in, trifling.

"You shall find no *boy's play* here."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

* **boy** (2), *s.* [Bow.] A bow. (*Chevy Chase*, 60.)

boy, *v.t.* [From *boy*, s. (q.v.).]

1. To treat as a boy. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, ii. 3.)

2. To act as a boy, in allusion to the practice of employing boys to act the parts of women on the early English stage (?). Founded only on the subjoined example.

"Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

Schmidt, in his *Shakespeare Lexicon*, considers the word *boy* as forming, with Cleopatra, a compound noun, giving this explanation, "I shall see some *boy* performing the part of Cleopatra as my highness."

3. To get with male child. [GIRL, *v.*]

* **boy'-age,** *s.* [Eng. *boy; -age.*] The condition of a boy; youth, boyhood.

boy'-ar, boi'-ar, *s.* [Russ. *bojarin;* O. Slav. *boljarin, boljar* = a nobleman; from *bolli* = great, illustrious (*Mahn*).]

In Russia: A Russian nobleman, a person of rank, a soldier; what in the west would be called a baron.

boy'-au (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr. *boyau* = (1) a gut, (2) a narrow house, an apartment, (3) see def.]

Fortif.: A trench of zigzag form, to avoid an enfilading fire, leading from one parallel of attack to another, or to a magazine or other point. Such trenches are often called *boyaus of communication.*

Boy'-cott, *v.t.* [Named from Captain Boycott, of Lough Mask House, in Mayo, land agent in 1880 to Lord Erne, an Irish nobleman. The former gentleman having given offence about agrarian matters to the people among whom he lived, during the land-agitation of 1880–81, no one would gather in his crops. The case being reported in the Press, about sixty Orangemen, belonging to the north of Ireland, each man carrying a revolver, organised themselves into a "Boycott relief expedition," as if the captain had been a beleaguered British camp in Afghanistan or Zululand. The Government gave them a strong escort of cavalry, besides foot-soldiers and constabulary, artillery also being added on the return journey. The crops were gathered in and sent away, and the captain himself brought off to a region of greater security.]

In Ireland during agrarian excitement: To put a person outside the pale of the society, high and low, amid which he lives, and on which he depends; socially to outlaw him. In one form or another similar practices have been common at all periods of history, in all parts of the world, and in all classes of society.

"They advise that men who pay full rents shall be *Boycotted:* nobody is to work for them, nobody is to sell them anything, nobody is to buy anything of them."—*Scotsman*, Dec. 4, 1880.

Boy'-cott, *s.* & *a.* [From Capt. Boycott.] [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The land-agent mentioned in the etym. of *Boycott*, v. (q.v.).

2. The act of "Boycotting." [BOYCOTTING.]

"They also do not feel warranted in regarding the threat of *Boycott* as one which comes within the Act, as it does not refer to violence."—*Times*, Dec. 9, 1880; *Ireland: The Land Agitation.*

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Captain Boycott, or arising out of the Boycott case.

"The *Boycott* police-tax will be levied . . ."—*Echo*, Nov. 25, 1880.

Boy'-cot-ted, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

Boy'-cot-ter, *s.* [From Eng. proper name *Boycott*, and suffix *-er.*] One who takes part with others in putting another outside the pale of all society.

"The *Boycotters* have obtained a victory."—*Times*, Dec. 16, 1880; *Ireland.*

Boy'-cot-ting, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of socially outlawing one. [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

"The system of *Boycotting* is carried out more extensively in the country."—*Times*, Dec. 15, 1880. (*The Land Agitation: Ireland.*)

Boy'-cot-tism, *s.* [Eng. proper name *Boycott; -ism.*] The plan of operations carried on against Captain Boycott. [BOYCOTT, *v.*]

"The latest victim of *Boycottism* is Mrs. . . . who refused to accept rents from her tenants at Griffith's valuation."—*Echo*, Dec. 7, 1880: *The State of Ireland.*

* **boy'-de-kyn,** *s.* [BODKIN.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,958.)

bŏ'-yer, *s.* [Fr. *boyer;* Dut. *boeijer;* Ger. *bojer;* from *boje* = a buoy, which these vessels were used for laying.] [BUOY.]

Naut.: A Flemish sloop with a castle at each end.

* **boy'-ĕr-y,** *s.* [From Eng. *boy; -ery.*] Boyhood.

"They called the children that were past infancy two years, Irene: and the greatest boyes, Melirenes: as who would say, ready to go out of *boyery.* The boy who was made overseer of them was commonly twenty years of age."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 42.

¶ Probably not intended by North for permanency in the English tongue.

boy'-hood, *s.* [From *boy*, and suffix *-hood.*] The state of being a boy; the time of life at which one is appropriately called a boy.

¶ Johnson, quoting an example from Swift, says, "This is, perhaps, an arbitrary word." It is now firmly rooted in the language.

* **boy-is,** *s. pl.* [In O. Fr. *buie* = a fetter; Ital. *boia.*] Gyves.

"In prresoune, fetterd with *boyis* sittand."
Barbour: The Bruce, x. 763.

boy'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *boy; -ish.*] Characteristic of a boy; suitable to a boy; puerile, trifling.

"Is his a *boyish* fault, that you should deem
A whiping, meet and ample punishment."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 13, s. 239.

boy'-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *boyish; -ly.*] In a boyish manner; as a boy is accustomed to do. (*Johnson.*)

boy'-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *boyish; -ness.*] The quality of being boyish; the behaviour of a boy, puerility. (*Johnson.*)

* **boy'-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *boy; -ism.*] Puerility.

"He had complained he was farther off by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the subject."—*Dryden: Pref. to Fables.*

† **boy'-kin,** *s.* [Eng. *boy;* and dim. suff. *-kin.*] A little boy. (Used as a term of affection.)

"Where's my *boykin!*"
Brome: New Academy, i. 1.

Boyle's law. [LAW.]

† **boy'-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *boy;* and suffix *-ship.*] A dignified title of mock respect for a boy.

"Or must his *boyship* prey
On all our seniorities?"
Beaumont: Psyche, i. 86.

* **boyste,** *s.* [BOIST.]

* **boy'-ston,** *v.i.* [O. Eng., from *boist.*]

O. Med.: To use a cupping-glass. [BLEDYNGE BOYSTE.]

"*Boyston. Scaro, ventoso.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boys'-tous,** * **bous-tous,** * **boystoyse** *a.* [BOISTOUS.]

* **boy'-stous-nesse,** * **boys-towes-nesse,** *s.* [BOISTOUSNESS.]

"*Boystouesnesse* (*boystousnesse, P.*). *Ruditas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boys-tows,** *a.* [BOISTOUS.]

"*Boystowes. Rudis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boystows garment,** *s.* A cloak for rainy weather.

"*Boystowes garment: Birrus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boys'-trous,** *a.* [BOISTEROUS.]

Of a club: Rough, rude.

"His *boystrous* club, so buried in the grownd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 10.

* **boy-ul,** *s.* [BOTHUL.]

"*Boyul* or bothul, herbe or cowslope (bothil, H., boyl, P.). *Vaccinia*, C. F., *menelaca, marciana*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **boz-zom,** * **boz-zum,** *s.* [Eng. *bosom* (?).] A name for two allied plants.

1. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

2. Yellow bozzum (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

Bp. An abbreviation for *Bishop.*

Br.

Chem.: The symbol formed (from the two initial letters of the word) for the element Bromine.

* **brā,** *v.i.* [BRAY.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **brā,** *s.* [BRAE.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **bra-syd,** *s.* [BRAE-SIDE.]

* **bra,** *a.* [BRAW.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **brăb'-ble,** *v.i.* [From Dut. *brabbelen* = to sputter, to speak hastily.] To quarrel, to wrangle.

"This is not a place
To *brabble* in; Calianax, join hands."
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid's Tragedy.

* **brăb'-ble,** *s.* [From *brabble*, v. (q.v.).] A quarrel, a clamorous dispute, a wrangle, a broil.

"Here in the streets, desperate of shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

* **brăb'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *brabble; -ment.*] A noisy dispute, a quarrel, a broil. [BRABBLE, *s.*]

". . . or make report of a quarrell and *brablement* between him and another, . . ."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 44.

* **brăb'-blĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brabbl(e); -er.*] A quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

"We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabbler.*"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* **brăb'-bling,** * **brăb'-ling,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BRABBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If *brabbling* Makefray, at each fair and 'size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

C. *As substantive:* The act of engaging in noisy wrangling; a quarrel, a broil.

"I omit their *brabblings* and blasphemies."
Sir J. Harington: Treatise on Play, about 1597.

* **brăb'-bling-ly,** * **brăb'-ling-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *brabbling; -ly.*] In a brabbling manner; quarrelsomely, contentiously.

". . . yet we wil deale herein neither bitterly nor *brablingly*, nor yet be carried away with anger & heate: though he ought to be reckened neither hitter, nor brabler yt speaketh yt truth."—*Jewell: Defence of the Apologie*, p. 44.

bra-bē'-jŭm, bra-bē'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *brabei;* Port. *brabyla;* Gr. βραβεῖον (*brabeion*) = a prize in the Grecian games, which the elegant racemes of flowers are worthy to have been.]

Bot.: African Almond, a genus of plants belonging to the order Proteaceæ (Proteads). *Brabejum stellatum*, the common African Almond, is a tree, about fifteen feet high, from the Cape of Good Hope. The colonists call

the seeds wild chestnuts. They roast and eat them.

* **bracc**, * **brac**, *s.* [A.S. *gebræc;* O. Icel. *brak;* O. H. Ger. *gebreh.*] A breaking, crashing, a noise thence resulting, or simply a noise. (*Ormulum*, 1,178.)

brăc′-cāte, *a.* [From Lat. *braccatus, bracatus* = wearing trowsers.]

Ornith.: Furnished with feathers down to the toes (as the legs of some birds).

brāçe, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *brace, brasse* = a fathom; *bras* = an arm; *brace* = an arm, as of the sea; a lance (*Kelham*); Prov. *brassa*, also *brasse, brase, braise, brache* = an armful, an embrace, a fathom; Sp. & Port. *braza* = a fathom; Lat. *brachia* = the two arms extended; *brachium* = an arm.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. An arm of the sea.

"The *brace* of Seynt George that is an arm of the see."—*Maundeville*, p. 126.

*2. A measure of length, perhaps a fathom.

"A tombe of speckled stone a *brace* and a half high."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, ii. 211.

3. That which supports anything, or holds it tightly together.

"*Brace*, or (of, P.) a balke. *Uncus, loramentum*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) Any armlike support of a material structure. [CLASP.]

(2) A cord or ligament keeping anything in a state of tension, or preventing anything from slipping down.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that."—*Derham.*

(*b*) *Spec.* (*pl.*): Two straps to keep trowsers up; suspenders, "gallowses."

*4. That which defends any person or thing, armour. *Spec.*, for the arms.

"Keep it, my Pericles: it hath been a shield
'Twixt me and death (and pointed to this *brace*)."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 1.

5. A pair, referring primarily to the two arms. [See etym.]

"*Brace* of howndys."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) The word is greatly used in this sense by sportsmen when speaking of the number of (certain) birds shot, in which case *brace* is used either as singular or plural.

"He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands, fifty *brace* of pheasants."—*Addison.*

(2) Sometimes employed of men, but then contemptuously.

6. The state of being held tightly together; tightness, tension.

"The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its *brace* or tension."—*Holder.*

7. The state of being defended as if by armour; warlike preparation.

"So may he with more facile question bear it,
For that it stands not in such warlike *brace*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) A diagonal stay or scantling, connecting the horizontal and vertical members of a truss or frame, to maintain them at a prescribed angular relation.

(2) *Pl.* (*braces*): The timbers of a roof which serve to "strut" or prop the "backs" or principal rafters into which the upper ends are framed.

2. *Cabinet-making:* A stay for a trunk-lid or similar duty.

3. *Shipwrighting:* One of the eye-bolts on which the hooks of the rudder are secured; the gudgeons or googings.

4. *Naut.:* A rope passing from the end of the yard to another mast, and serving to trim the yards fore and aft.

5. *Music:*

(1) One of the cords of a drum by which the heads are stretched.

(2) A vertical line, usually a circumflex, coupling two or more staves together, and designed to indicate that the music thus connected is to be performed simultaneously by instruments, voices, or the two hands of one playing such an instrument as the pianoforte. (*Grove.*)

BRACE.

6. *Boring-tools:* A revolving tool-holder, one end of which is a swiveled head or shield, which rests in the hand or against the chest of the operator; at the other end is a socket to hold the tool. Called also a *stock*, more particularly in metal-working. The various kinds of brace in this sense are the *angle-brace*, which is a corner-drill, the *crank-brace*, the *hand-brace*, and the *lever-brace*. They may be held in the hand or made to act by machinery.

7. *Vehicles:*

(1) An iron strap passing from the head-block, behind and below the axle, and forward to another portion of the running-gear.

(2) A jointed bar by which the bows of a carriage-top are kept asunder, to distend the carriage-top cover.

(3) A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs.

8. *Printing:*

(1) A printer's sign; a crooked line connecting several words or lines. In poetry a triplet is occasionally so marked. Johnson gives the following instance—

"Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove:
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love." *Prior.*

(2) The stays of a printing-press, which serve to keep it steady in its position.

9. *Mining:* The mouth of a shaft.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a brace in any of the foregoing senses.

brace-drill, *s.*

Metal.: A boring-tool shaped like a brace, the rotation being communicated by the revolution of the handle.

brace-pendant, *s.*

Naut.: A short pendant from the yard-arms, to hold the brace-block.

* **brace-piece**, *s.* The mantle-piece. (*Sc.*)

". . . the shelf below the brazen sconce above the *brace-piece*."—*Ayrs. Legat.*, p. 283.

brāçe, * **brā′-çin**, * **brā′-çyn**, *v.t.* [From *brace*, s. (q.v.); O. Fr. *bracier*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. Of things material:* To make taut or firm by braces.

"*Bracyn*, or sette streyte. *Tendo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(1) *Of wooden beams or anything similar:* To support, to prop.

(2) *Of defensive armour for the body:* To fasten tightly on; to make to embrace the body.

"Since he *braced* rebel's armour on."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 5.

"But for helmets *braced* and serried spears!"
Hemans: Siege of Valencia.

(3) *Of offensive weapons or equipment for the body:* To fasten on tightly.

"And some who spurs had first *braced* on."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 21.

(4) *Of a drum:* To make tense; to strain up.

"The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*."—*Holder.*

(5) *Of the yards of a vessel.* [II. 2., *Naut.*]

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) *Of a person or an animal:* To embrace, to encompass.

"For bigge Bulles of Basan *brace* hem about."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

(2) *Of a place personified.* [Corresponding to I., 1. (2).] To cause to embrace, to make to surround, to place around.

"Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains,
They crown'd him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.
Around his waist are forests *braced*."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

(3) *Of the nerves, or of the mind, as depending on them.* [Corresponding to I. 1 (3).] To render tense, to impart vigour to. *Used*—

(*a*) Of the nerves.

"Ne were the goodly exercises spar'd,
That *brace* the nerves, or make the limbs alert."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 9.

(*b*) Of the mind as dependent on the nerves.

"And every moral feeling of his soul
Strengthen'd and *braced*, by breathing in content."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

". . . more salutary bands which might perhaps have *braced* his too delicately-constituted mind into steadfastness and uprightness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*c*) *Yet more fig.:* Of the "nerves" of a government or other collective body.

"In truth to *brace* anew the nerves of that paralysed body would have been a hard task even for Ximenes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry, Joinery, &c.:* To affix "braces" to beams; to hold them together, or support them.

2. *Naut.* (*of the yards*): To move around by means of braces.

"Then the yards were *braced*, and all sails set to the west-wind."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

¶ (1) *To brace about:* To turn the yards round with the view of sailing on the contrary tack.

(2) *To brace in:* To haul in the weather braces, so as to bring the yard more athwart ship.

(3) *To brace sharp:* To cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

(4) *To brace to:* To check or ease off the lee braces, and round in the weather ones, to assist in tacking.

(5) *To brace up:* To haul in the lee braces, so as to bring the yard nearer the direction of the keel.

BRACED.

brāçed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRACE, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

II. *Her.:* Interlaced.

brāçe′-lĕt (1), *s.* [In Sp. *brazalete;* Port. *bracelete;* Ital. *braccialetto;* all from Fr. *bracelet*, properly *brachelet;* dimin. of O. Fr. *brachile* (*Kelham*); Low Lat. *brachile* = an armlet, from *brachium* = the arm.] [BRACES, BRACHIAL.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A piece of defensive armour for the arm. (*Johnson.*) A "bracer." [BRACER.]

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN BRACELETS.

2. An ornament for the wrist, generally worn by ladies. It is distinguished from an armlet, the latter, as its name implies, being worn on the arm and not on the wrist.

"With *bracelets* of thy hair . . ."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, i. 1.

"With amber *bracelets*, beads, and all this knavery."—*Ibid.: Tam. of Shrew*, iv. 3.

"Bugle *bracelet*, necklace amber."—*Ibid.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scripture:*

(1) *As worn by men:*

(*a*) An armlet worn as the symbol of sovereign power. The Heb. word is אֶצְעָדָה (*etsadhah*), from צָעַד (*tsaadh*) = to ascend. [ARMLET.]

". . . and I took the crown that was upon his head, and the *bracelet* [armlet] that was on his arm . . ." 2 *Sam.* i. 10.

(*b*) As the rendering of the Hebrew word פָּתִיל (*pathil*), from פָּתַל (*pathal*) = to twist together. Gesenius and others believe it to mean a string by which a seal ring was suspended.

"And she said, Thy signet, and thy *bracelets* . . ."—*Gen.* xxxviii. 18.

". . . the signet, and *bracelets*, and staff."—*Ibid.*, 25.

(2) *As worn on the wrist by women for ornament:*

(*a*) The rendering of the Hebrew word צָמִיד (*tsamid*), from צָמַד (*tsamad*) = to fasten, to bind together.

"I put the earring upon her face, and the *bracelets* upon her hands."—*Gen.* xxiv. 47.

". . . *bracelets*, rings, earrings."—*Numb.* xxxi. 50.

"And I put *bracelets* upon thy hands . . ."—*Ezek.* xvi. 11.

(*b*) The rendering of the Hebrew word שֵׁרָה (*Sherah*) = a chain, from שָׁרַר (*sharar*) = to twist, to twist together; to be strong.

"The chains, and the *bracelets*, and the mufflers."—*Isaiah* iii. 9.

(*c*) The rendering of the Hebrew word חָח (*chhachh*), which Gesenius thinks means in the example a clasp, buckle, or pin for holding a lady's dress together.

"... and brought *bracelets*, and earrings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold."—*Exod.* xxxv. 22.

2. *Her.*: The same as *barrulet* (q.v.).

* **brāçe'-lĕt** (2), *s.* [From Low Lat. *bracelus* = a hound [BRACHE], and *-let*, dimin. suffix.] A hound or beagle of the smaller or slower kind. (*Wharton.*)

* **brā'-çĕr**, * **bra'-ser**, *s.* [From *brace*, v. (q.v.). In Sw. *brassar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Gen.*: That which braces anything up, a bandage.

2. *Spec.*: A defence for the arm, a *brassart* (q.v.).

"Therowe *bracer* of browne stele and the bryghte mayles." *Morte Arthure*, 4,247.

"*Brasers* hurnyste boistet in sondrye." *Ibid.*, 1,859.

II. *Old Medicine*:

1. A cincture, a bandage.

"When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble."—*Wiseman.*

2. A medicine of constringent power.

brā'-çeş, *s. pl.* [BRACE, *s.*]

* **brăch**, ***brache**, *s.* [In Dut. *brak*; (N.H.) Ger. *brack*, *brache*; O. H. Ger. *brueco*; Fr. *braque* = a brach, a setting dog, a setter; a blunderer, a giddy person; Prov. *brac*; Sp. *braco*; Ital. & Low Lat. *bracco* = a setting dog. Cf. Scotch *rache* = a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent; Icel. *racke* = a keen-scented dog.]

1. *Originally*: A bitch hound, a female hound.

"There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs, and no where else in the world: the first kind is called a rache, and this is a foot-scenting creature both of wilde-beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks. The female hereof in England is called a *brache*: a *brache* is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches."—*Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28. (*Jamieson.*)

"Truth 's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when Lady the *brach* may stand by the fire and stink."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 4.

2. *Afterwards*: A kind of dog pursuing its prey by the scent.

* **brache**, *s.* [BREACH.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brăch'-ĕll**, *s.* [From *brach* (q.v.).] A dog; properly, one employed to discover or pursue game by the scent. (*Jamieson.*)

"Abont the Park thai set on breid and lenth.
A hundreth men chargit in armes strang,
To kepe a hunde that thai had thaim amang;
In Gillisland thar was that *brachell* brede
Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at flede."
Wallace, v. 25. MS. (*Jamieson.*)

brăch-ĕl'-ȳt-ra, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a cover; one of the two wing-cases of a beetle. [ELYTRON.] Animals with short wing-cases.]

Entom.: A large group of beetles characterised by having the elytra so short that they do not nearly cover the abdomen. Some make them a subsection of Pentamera, the tarsi of most, though not all, of the genera being five. Others, we think more justly, consider them a section by themselves, connecting the Coleoptera with the Dermaptera (Earwigs). The Brachelytra have large membranous wings folded under the small elytra. They fly well. They are sometimes called Cocktails, from a habit they have of setting up their tails in a threatening attitude when menaced. The families are Pselaphidæ, Tachyporidæ, Staphylinidæ, Stenidæ, and Omalidæ (q.v.).

brăch-ĕl'-ȳ-troŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *brachelytr(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to, or connected with, the Brachelytra (q.v.); having short wing-cases.

* **brăch'-ẹn**, *s.* [BRACKEN.]

* **brăch'-ĕt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *brachet*; dimin. of *braque.*] [BRACH.] A hound.

"*Brachetes* bayed that best, as bidden the maysterez." *Sir Gaw. and the Green Knyght*, 1,603.

brăch'-ĭ-al, *a.* [In Fr. *brachial*; from Lat. *brachialis* = of or belonging to the arm; *brachium*; Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*) = the arm.]

1. *Science generally*: Pertaining to the arms, or to one of them.

¶ (1) *The brachial artery*:

Anat.: The portion of the axillary artery between the shoulders and the elbow.

(2) *The brachial plexus*: [From Lat. *plexus* = a fold.]

Anat.: The junction of the first dorsal and the lower cervical nerves from which those of the arm issue.

2. *Bot.*: Measuring twenty-four inches long, or what is conventionally assumed to be the length of the arm. (*Lindley.*)

brăch'-ĭ-ate, *a.* [From Lat. *brachiatus* = with arm-like branches; *brachium*; Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*) = the arm.]

Bot.: Presenting a certain resemblance to the extended arms of a man; that is, having horizontal branches standing forth nearly at right angles to a stem, and which, moreover, cross each other alternately; having opposite branches decussate. (*Lindley, &c.*)

brach-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *brachinus* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of predatory beetles belonging to the section Truncatipennes. It contains the British genera Brachinus, Tarus, Lamprias, Lebia, Dromius, &c.

brach-ī'-nŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύνω (*brachunō*) = to shorten.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Brachinidæ (q.v.). The species have their head and thorax comparatively narrow. Their chief peculiarity is a power which they possess of expelling from their hinder extremity a pungent acrid fluid with a loud report. Hence Latreille called them Bombardiers, or Bombardier Beetles. About five species occur in Britain, *Brachinus crepitans* being the most common. [BOMBARDIER.]

brăch'-ĭ-ō-nĭd, *s.* [BRACHIONIDÆ.]

Zool.: Any Rotifer of the family Brachionidæ (q.v.).

brach-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *brachionus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Rotifers, with a broad shield-shaped lorica, and short jointed.

brach-ī'-ŏn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*), genit. βραχίονος (*brachionos*) = an arm.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Brachionidæ (q.v.), with several species. *B. urceolaris* has been found in London water.

brăch-ĭ-ŏp'-ō-da, *s.* [From Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*) = the arm, and oblique cases of πούς (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot. Animals with arm-like feet. The reference is to two long ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth, which are used to create currents in the water and bring food within reach of their mouth.]

Zool. & Palæont.: One of the great classes into which the molluscous sub-kingdom of the animal kingdom is divided. The Brachiopoda are bivalves, with one shell on the back of the animal, and the other in front: these are called dorsal and ventral valves. The two valves are never equal in size. They differ from the Conchifera (called also *Lamellibranchiata*), or ordinary bivalves, in uniformly having one side of the same valve symmetrical with the other. In technical language, the Brachiopoda are inequivalve and equilateral, while the True Bivalves are equivalve and inequilateral. The organisation of the Brachiopoda is inferior to that of the True Bivalves. They are attached to bodies by a pedicle which passes as the wick does in an antique lamp, whence the older naturalists called them "Lamp-shells." The shell is lined by an expansion of the integument or mantle. They are very important in a geological point of view, existing from the Cambrian rocks till now; but culminating apparently both in generic and specific development in the Silurian. In 1875 above 1,800 fossil species were known, more than 900 of them British. In 1879 Dr. Alleyne Nicholson made a much higher estimate, considering that nearly 4,000 extinct species had been described. The recent species are comparatively few. They are all marine, occurring chiefly in the deep sea. The families are—(1) Terebratulidæ, (2) Spiriferidæ, (3) Rhynconellidæ, (4) Orthidæ, (5) Productidæ, (6) Craniadæ, (7) Discinidæ, and (8) Lingulidæ (q.v.). (*Woodward & R. Tate.*)

A slightly different classification ranges the Brachiopods in two sub-classes—

(1) *Inarticulata* or *Tretenterata*: Fam. (1) Craniadæ, (2) Discinidæ, (3) Lingulidæ.

(2) *Articulata*: Fam. (1) Terebratulidæ, (2) Rhynconellidæ, (3) Theciidæ, (4) Spiriferidæ, (5) Pentameridæ, (6) Strophomenidæ, and (7) Productidæ.

brăch'-ĭ-ŏ-pōde, **brăch'-ĭ-ŏ-pŏd**, *s.* [BRACHIOPODA.] A mollusc belonging to the class Brachiopoda (q.v.).

¶ *The age of brachiopods*: The Silurian period.

brăch-ĭ-ŏp'-ŏ-doŭs, *a.* [Eng. *brachiopod(e)*; *-ous.*] [BRACHIOPODA.]

1. Having arm-like feet.

2. Pertaining to the Brachiopoda.

brăch'-ĭ-um, *s.* [Lat., an arm, particularly the forearm, from the hand to the elbow. In Gr. βραχίων (*brachiōn*).]

Bot.: An ell, ulna, twenty-four inches, considered to be the average length of the arm in men.

Brach'-mạn (1) (*ch* silent), *s.* [BRAMIN.]

Brach'-mạn (2) (*ch* silent), *s.* [BRAHMAN.]

brăch-ȳ-căt-a-lĕc'-tĭc, *s.* [Lat. *brachycatalecticum*; from Gr. βραχυκατάληκτος (*brachukatalēktos*), as adj. = ending with a short syllable, short by a foot; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and καταληκτικός (*katalēktikos*) = leaving off, stopping.] [CATALECTIC.]

Greek & Latin Prosody: A verse wanting a foot; a verse wanting two syllables to complete it.

brăch'-ȳ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and Eng. *cephalic* (q.v.).]

Anthropol.: Having a short head; noting a skull in which the proportion of the breadth to the length is as 4 to 5.

"... those [crania] exhumed from the Drift, and belonging to the *brachycephalic* type"—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 125.

brăch-ȳ-çĕph'-ạl-ȳ, *s.* [From Gr. βραχυκέφαλος (*brachukephalos*) = (1) short head, (2) a certain fish.]

Anthropol.: Shortness of head. It is opposed to *dolichocephaly*.

"Welcker finds that short men incline more to *brachycephaly*, and tall men to dolichocephaly ..."—*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, vol i. (1871), pt. i., ch. iv., p. 148.

brăch-ȳç'-ĕr-ạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. Short-horned animals.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Diptera, consisting of two-winged flies with short "horns" or antennæ, having only three joints, the last one commonly with a long bristle. It contains seven families—Œstridæ, Muscidæ, Dolichopidæ, Syrphidæ, Therevidæ, Leptidæ, Stratiomydæ, Bombyliidæ, Anthracidæ, Acroceridæ, Empidæ, Hybotidæ, Asilidæ, Mydasidæ, and Tabanidæ. (See these terms; also BRACHYSTOMA, NOTACANTHA, and TANYSTOMA.) The sub-order Brachycera includes the greater part of the Dipterous order.

brăch-ȳç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn. Animals with short "horns" or antennæ.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidæ (Weevils) consisting of wingless, very rough insects, living on the ground. They occur in Africa and the South of Europe.

brăch-ȳ-chī'-tŏn, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and χιτών (*chitōn*) = an under-garment.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sterculiadæ (Sterculiads). It consists of trees found in the more tropical parts of Australia. *Brachychiton acerifolium* is called the Flame-tree, its red flowers having an aspect like flame when viewed from a little distance. The aborigines make fishing-nets from its bark. *B. populneum* is used for a similar purpose, besides which its seeds are eaten. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brăch-ȳ-cō'-mē, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and κόμη (*komē*) = the hair.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants. Tribe, Subuliflorae. *Brachycome iberidifolia* is the Swan River Daisy.

brăch-ȳ-dī-ăg'-ŏn-al, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and Eng. *diagonal* (q.v.).]

Geom.: The shortest of the diagonals in a rhombic prism. (Used also as an adj.)

"... the shorter lateral or *brachydiagonal* ... the longer lateral or macrodiagonal [of a rectangular prism with replaced edges and angles]."—*Dana*: *Mineralogy* (5th ed.), Introd., p. xxv.

brăch-y̆-glŏt'-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and γλωττίς (*glōttis*) = the glottis, the mouth of the windpipe.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants allied to Senecio. The leaves of *Brachyglottis Forsteri,* called by the natives of New Zealand Puka-Puka, are used by them for paper.

* **brăch-y̆g'-raph-ẽr,** *s.* [In Ger. *brachygraph;* from Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A shorthand writer.

"At last, he asked the *brachygrapher*, whether he wrote the notes of that sermon, or something of his own conception."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quixote,* i. 8.

* **brăch-y̆g'-raph-y̆,** *s.* [In Ger. *brachygraphie;* from Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and γραφή (*graphē*) = delineation, writing.] Shorthand writing, stenography.

"All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny."—*Glanville.*

brăch-y̆l'-ŏ-ġy̆, *s.* [In Gr. βραχυλογία (*brachulogia*) = brevity in speech; βραχυλογέω (*brachulogeō*) = to be short in speech; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, speech.]

Rhet.: Brevity of speech, expression of one's meaning in few words; laconic speech, like that of the ancient Spartans.

¶ *Brachylogy of comparison:* A figure of speech used principally by the Greek poets, but also found more or less in all languages, in which the object of comparison is not compared with the proper corresponding object, but is directly referred to the thing or person of which that object would be, if expressed, the attribute. Thus in the lines—

"They for their young Adonis may mistake
The soft luxuriance of thy golden hair."

the hair is compared directly with Adonis.

brăch'-y̆-ŏ-dŏnt, *a.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντός (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Biol.: Having molar teeth with low crowns (as the deer); noting molars with low crowns. [HYPSODONT.]

brăch-y̆-ŏ-pī'-na, *s.* [From *brachyops* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A tribe or a family of the Amphibian order Labyrinthodontia. It has a parabolic skull, and the orbits oval, they being central or anterior. The genera are Brachyops, Micropholis, Rhinosaurus, and Bothriceps. [BRACHYOPS.]

brăch'-y̆-ŏps, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and ὄψ (*ops*) or ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, face, countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, the typical one of the family Brachyopina. The only known species, *Brachyops laticeps* (*Owen*), is from rocks of probably Triassic age at Mangall, in Central India.

brăch-y̆-pĭn'-a-coïd, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and Eng. *pinacoid.*]

Crystall.: In the orthorhombic system, the plane parallel to the vertical and brachydiagonal axes.

* **brăch-y̆-pŏd-ī'-næ,** *s. pl.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and πους (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to a sub-family of his Merulidæ (Thrushes).

brăch-y̆-pō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, in allusion to the short stalks of the spikelets.]

Bot.: A genus of Graminaceæ (Grasses), of which the English book-name is False Brome Grass. There are two British species, the *Brachypodium sylvaticum* or Slender, and the *B. pinnatum* or Heath Brome Grass.

brăch-y̆p'-ŏd-oŭs, *a.* [BRACHYPODIUM.]

Bot.: Having a short "foot" or stalk.

brăch'-y̆-prĭşm, *s.* [Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and Eng. *prism.*]

Crystall.: The prism of an orthorhombic crystal that lies between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid.

brăch-y̆p'-tẽr-æ, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύπτερος (*brachupteros*) = short-winged; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and πτερόεις (*pteroeis*) = feathered, winged; from πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Cuvier's name for the diving birds now ranked under Colymbidæ, Alcadæ, and their allies.

brăch-y̆p'-tẽr-oŭs, *a.* [From Gr. βραχύπτερος (*brachupteros*) = short-winged.] [BRACHYPTERÆ.] Short-winged. (*Brande.*)

brăch-y̆p'-tẽr-y̆x, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing; from πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Horsfield's name for a genus of Ant-thrushes (*Formicarinæ*), in which the wings are so short as to render flight short and feeble. *Brachypteryx montana,* the typical species, is found in Java. It is the Mountaineer Warbler of Latham.

brăch'-y̆-pŭs, *s.* [BRACHYPODINÆ.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Brachypodinæ (q.v.).

brăch-y̆-sē'-ma, *s.* [From Greek βραχύς (*brachus*) = short; and σῆμα (*sēma*) = a sign, a banner. So called because the vexillum or standard is very short.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants. *Brachysema latifolium* is a handsome climber from Australia.

brăch-y̆-stĕl'-ma, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and στέλμα (*stelma*) = a girdle, a belt.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ (Asclepiads). The edible roots of various species are used in South Africa as a preserve.

brăch-y̆s'-tŏ-chrōne, *s.* [In Fr. *brachystochrone;* Gr. βράχιστος (*brachistos*) = shortest, and χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.]

Geom.: The curve of quickest descent, *i.e.,* the curve starting from a given point in which a body descending by the force of gravity will reach another point in the curve in a shorter time than it could have done had it traversed any other path. The curve in question is the cycloid (q.v.).

brăch-y̆s'-tŏ-ma, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύστομος (*brachustomos*) = having a narrow mouth; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Entomology:

1. A tribe of dipterous insects belonging to the sub-order Brachycera (q.v.). It is so named because the proboscis is short. The tribe contains the families Dolichopidæ, Syrphidæ, Therevidæ, and Leptidæ (q.v.).

2. *Brachystoma of Meigen:* A dipterous genus of the division Tanystoma.

brăch-y̆t'-ĕl-ēş, *s.* [Gr. βραχυτελής (*brachutelēs*) = ending shortly; βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and τέλος (*telos*) = end, extremity, referring to the small development of the thumb.]

Zool.: Spix's name for a genus of American monkeys, which he separates from Ateles.

brăch-y̆-ty̆'-poŭs, *a.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow, the impression of a blow, a type; τύπτω (*tuptō*) = to strike.]

Min.: Of a short form.

brăch-y̆-ūr'-a, *s.* [From Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short, and οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Decapodous Crustaceans, containing those families in which the abdomen is converted into a short-jointed tail folding closely under the breast. The common edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*) is a familiar example of this structure. The sub-order contains four families (1) Oxystomata, (2) Oxyrhyncha or Maiadæ, (3) Cyclometopa or Canceridæ, and (4) Catometopa or Ocypodidæ.

brăch-y̆-ūr'-oŭs, *a.* [BRACHYURA.]

1. *Gen.:* Short-tailed. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to the Brachyura or short-tailed Crustacea. [BRACHYURA.]

brā'-çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRACE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:* Imparting tone or strength.

"I found it clear and strong—an intellectual tonic, as *bracing* and pleasant to my mind as the keen air of the mountains was to my body."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* iii. 41.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bracing; the state of being braced.

2. *Engin.:* Any system of braces; as, the "bracing of a truss."

bracing-chain, *s.*

Vehicles: The chain which ties together the sides of a waggon, to prevent the load from breaking them apart. (Used especially in wood and freight waggons.)

* **brăck,** *s.* [Icel. & Sw. *brak;* Dan. *bræk* = a brake, a break, a chink, a fissure; Dut. *braak* = a breaking, a burglary, a break. Cf. A.S. *brecan* = to break, to bruise (*Somner*).] A breach, a break, a flaw, a broken part.

"The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects."—*Hayward.*

"Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece; . . ."—*Digby.*

brăck'-ęn, † **brach'-ęn** (*ch* guttural), * **braik'-ĭn** * **brêck'-ęn,** * **brêck'-an** (*Scotch*), * **brak-en,** * **brak-an,** * **brak-ane** (*O. Eng.*), *s. & a.* [From A.S. *bracu,* genit. sing. and nom. pl. *braccan* (*Skeat*). In Sw. *bräken* = fern; Icel. *brakne* = fern; Dan. *bregne* = fern, brake.] [BRAKE (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A fern of any kind. (*O. Eng.*)

"As best, byte on the bent of *braken & erbes.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness,* 1675.

2. *Spec.:* The name universally given in

BRACKEN (PTERIS AQUILINA).

Scotland to the fern generally called in England a Brake (*Pteris aquilina*). [BRAKE (2).]

"Among the *brackens* on the brae."
Burns: Halloween.

"But when the *bracken* rusted on their crags."
Tennyson: Edwin Morris.

"The heath this night must be my bed,
The *bracken* curtain for my head."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 23.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of the "bracken" or brake fern.

"The *bracken* bush sends forth the dart."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 9.

brăck'-ĕt, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *braguette* = a cod-piece; Sp. *bragueta* = a cod-piece, *braga* = a pair of breeches. The meanings have been influenced by the false etym. from Lat. *brachium* = the arm.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Carpentry, &c.:*

(1) A cramp-iron holding things together. (*Wedgwood.*)

"This effect was aided by the horizontal arrangement upon *brackets* of many rare manuscripts."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 239.

(2) A lateral projection from a wall, post, or standard, to strengthen or support another object. Of the parts of a bracket—*a* is the sole, *b* the wall-plate, *c* the rib, *d* a snug or flange. This description of support is also adapted for shelves, coves, soffits, and seats. (*Knight.*)

BRACKET.

"Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets,* being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Gas or lamp fitting:*

(1) A projecting device for supporting a lamp.

(2) A gas-fixture projecting from the face of a wall.

3. *Architecture:*

(1) An ornament in the shape of a console standing isolated upon the face of a wall.

(2) A support placed beneath the eaves or the projection at the gable of a building. Its full name is a roof-bracket. [BRACKETED.]

BRACKET.

4. *Ship-building:* A timber knee in a ship's frame supporting the gratings.

5. *Machinery:*

(1) *Gen.:* Various kinds of brackets are used in machinery, such as *shafting-brackets, pendent brackets* or *hangers, wall-brackets, wall-boxes,* and *pedestal brackets.*

(2) *Spec. In steam-engines:*

(*a*) The pieces by which the boiler of a locomotive is maintained in position.

(*b*) The pieces which hold and guide the slide-bars.

6. *Ordnance:*

(1) The cheek of a mortar-bed.

(2) The carriage of a ship's or casemate gun.

7. *Printing (pl.):* The signs or marks which follow [ ]. They are used to enclose a word or sentence, to isolate it from the other matter.

"At the head of each article, I have referred, by figures included in *brackets,* to the page of Dr. Lardner's volume, where the section, from which the abridgement is made, begins."—*Paley: Evidences,* pt. ii., ch. vi.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or consisting of a bracket in any of the foregoing senses.

bracket-crab, *s.* A hoisting apparatus designed for attachment to a post, wall, &c.

bracket-light, *s.* A gas-light projecting from a side wall.

bracket-shelf, *s.* A form of console for supporting a pier-glass or other object.

brăck-ĕt, *v.t.* [From *bracket,* s. (q.v.).]

1. To place within brackets, to connect by brackets. [BRACKET, *s.,* 7.] (*Barker.*)

2. To couple names with a bracket in a list of successful candidates, to denote equal merit.

brăck-ęt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRACKET, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

2. *Arch.:* The *bracketed style* is one of which brackets are a prominent feature.

brăck-ĕt-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BRACKET, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* A skeleton support for mouldings. This plan is commonly adopted in making the arches, domes, sunk panels, coves, pendentive work, &c., at the upper parts of apartments. (*Knight.*)

brăck'-ish, *a.* [From Ger. *brack;* Dut. *brak* = brackish.]

Of water: Partly fresh, partly salt, as fresh water becomes when it flows over saline soil or the sea obtains occasional access to it.

"As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all *brackish* though they be,
So midst the wither'd waste of life, those tears would flow to me." *Byron: Stanzas for Music.*

brăck'-ish-nĕss, *s.* [From Eng. *brackish; -ness.*] The quality of being brackish, the quality of being partly fresh and partly salt.

"All the artificial strainings hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses."—*Cheyne.*

Brăck'-le-sham, *s.* & *a.* [From the place mentioned under A.]

A. *As subst.:* A bay near Chichester, in Sussex.

B. *As adj.:* Occurring at or near the bay mentioned under A.

Bracklesham-beds, *s.*

Geol.: The middle division of the Bagshot series. The Bagshot series has been separated into three divisions: the Upper Bagshot is nearly the same age as the Burton series (q.v.). The Bracklesham beds occur at Bracklesham Bay [A.], and also at Brook, in the New Forest. They consist chiefly of dark green sands and brown clays. Among the fossils found in them are *Cerithium giganteum, Voluta Selseyensis, Conus deperditus, Pleurotoma attenuata, Strepsidura turgida, Cardita planicostata, Cardium porulosum, Pectunculus pulvinatus, Nummulites lævigata.* The plant beds of Alum Bay, &c., are Lower Bagshot.

brăcks, *s.* [BRAXY.] A disease of sheep.

* **brăck-ȳ,** *a.* [From Ger. *brack.*] [BRACKISH.] Brackish.

"The *bracky* fountains."—*Drayton: Polyolb.,* song xi.
"The *bracky* marsh."—*Ibid.,* song xiv.

brā'-cŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Ichneumons, with a hiatus between the mandibles and the clypeus, and a lengthened ovipositor. Several occur in Britain. [BRACONIDÆ.]

brā-cŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *bracon* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of the Ichneumon tribe of Hymenoptera, distinguished from the true Ichneumon flies by having a single recurrent nerve in the fore-wing, instead of two.

brăct (*Eng.*), **brăc'-tĕ-a** (*Lat.*), *s.* [In Ger. *bracktei;* Fr. *bractée.* From Lat. *bractea* = a thin plate of metal or gold-leaf.]

1. *Bot.:* A leaf growing upon the flower-stalk. Those which occupy this situation have, as a rule, a different size, form, and appearance from the ordinary leaves. There are cases, however, in which it is difficult to decide to which of these a particular foliaceous expansion is to be referred, and at times a yet greater uncertainty prevails as to whether one of those situated close to the flower is a bract or a sepal. The involucre in composite plants, the great spathe in Araceæ, the paleæ of grasses, the scales of catkins, &c., are all bracts.

BRACTS.

2. *Zool.:* A part of a hydrozoon, somewhat resembling the bract of a plant. [HYDROPHYLLIA.]

brăc'-tĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *bractealis* = of metallic plates; from *bractea* (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to a bract. (*Brande.*)

2. Furnished with bracts. (*Brande.*)

brăc'-tĕ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *bracteatus* = covered with gold plate; from *bractea* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective. In Bot.:* Furnished with bracts. (*Brande.*)

B. *As substantive:* A silver coin formerly current in Scotland.

brăc'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *bract; -ed.*]

Bot.: Furnished with bracts or with a bract.

brăc'-tĕ-ŏ-læ, *s. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *bracteola* = a thin leaf of gold; dimin. of *bractea* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Small bracts.

brăc'-tĕ-ŏl-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *bracteol(a);* and Eng. suffix *-ate.*] [BRACTEOLE.]

Bot.: Furnished with small bracts or bractlets. Applied especially to involucres, which have an outer row of such foliaceous appendages. (*Lindley.*)

brăc'-tĕ-ōle, *s.* [From Lat. *bracteola;* dimin. of *bractea* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A small bract, a bractlet.

brăct'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bract;* and suffix *-less.*]

Bot.: Without bracts. (*Webster.*)

brăct'-let, *s.* [From Eng. *bract;* and dimin. suffix *-let.*] A small bract. Used specially of the exterior bracts of an involucre. When these exist it is then said to be bracteolate at the base. (*Lindley.*)

* **brā-çȳn,** *v.t.* [BRACE, *v.*]

"*Bracyn,* or sette streyte. *Tendo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brăd, *pa. par.* [BRADE (2).] (*Scotch.*)

brăd, *a.* & *in compos.* (compar. * *brædder,* * *bradar*). [A.S. *brâd* = broad, large, vast (*Bosworth*); as, *Bradford* = the broad ford; *Bradgate* = the broad gate.] Broad. [BROAD.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

A. *As a separate word:*

"Quhen thai war passit the watir *brad.*"
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 467.
"And wele *bradar* thar-efter soyt."
Ibid., iv. 128.

B. *In compos.:* (See etymology.)

brăd, * **brod,** * **brode,** *s.* [Icel. *broddr* = any pointed piece of iron or steel; Sw. *brodd* = a frost nail, a blade; Dan. *brodde* = a spur, an ice spur, a frost nail. Cf. also A.S. *brord* = (1) a prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass or corn, an herb (*Somner*), (2) a sword; Dan. *braad* = a prick, a prickle, a thorn, a sting; *brod* = a prick, a thorn, a sting. [BROD, *v.* & *s.*; BRISTLE.]

1. A thin, square-bodied nail which, instead of a head, has a lip or projection on one side only. Brads are of different lengths, of the same thickness throughout, but they taper in width from the lip to the point.

"*Brode,* hediese nayle."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. (*Pl.*) Money. (*Slang.*)

brad-awl, *s.*

Joinery: A small boring-tool with a chisel-edge. Used for opening holes for the insertion of nails.

brad-driver, *s.* A brad-setter (q.v.).

brad-setter, *s.*

Joinery: A tool which grasps a brad by the head, and by which it is driven into its appointed place.

* **brade** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [From A.S. *bregdan, brēdan* = to weave, . . . to gripe, lay hold of, draw, take out.]

A. *Trans.:* To draw. (Used specially of pulling out a knife or sword.) [BRAID, *v.*]

"Wyndyr his hand the knyff he *bradit* out."
Henry the Minstrel: Wallace, bk. i., 2, 25.

B. *Intrans.:* To extend.

"He were a bleaunt of blwe, that *bradde* to the erthe."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight (ed. Morris), 1,928.

* **brade** (2), * **brad,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *brǣdan* = to roast; Dut. *braden;* O. H. Ger. *brâtan;* (M.H.) Ger. *braten* = to roast.] To roast.

"The king to souper is set, served in halle,
• • • • •
Briddes branden, and *brad,* in bankers bright."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol., ii. 1.

* **brāde,** *a.* [BRAID, *a.*; BROAD.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems,* ed. Morris; *Pearl,* 138.)

Brăd'-fŏrd, *s.* & *a.* [A geographical name, evidently from A.S. *brâd* = broad, and Eng. *ford;* the same as BROADFORD.]

A. *As substantive:* Various places, the best known being Bradford in Yorkshire, the seat of the woollen manufacture; another is "Great" Bradford-on-the-Avon, in Wiltshire.

B. *As adjective:* Connected with Bradford; found near Bradford.

Bradford clay, *s.* [From Bradford in Wiltshire, where the clay is well developed.]

Geology: A marly stratum occurring in depressions above the Great Oolite and below the Forest Marble. It is characterised by the numbers of stone lilies (*Apiocrinus rotundus*), which occur in it, also by *Terebratula digona, T. cardium,* and *T. coarctata.* It is well seen at Bradford in Wilts, also near Tetbury Road Station, but the crinoids do not occur at the latter locality.

* **brā'-dit,** *pa. par.* [BRADE.]

brăd-ȳ-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *bradypus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of mammals belonging to the order Edentata. It contains the Sloth and its allies.

brăd'-ȳ-pods (*Eng.*), **brăd-ȳp'-ŏ-da** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s. pl.* [From Gr. βραδύπους (*bradupous*) = slow of foot; βραδύς (*bradus*) = slow, and πούς (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Slow-footed animals. Blumenbach's name for an order of mammalia, containing the genera Bradypus, Myrmecophaga, Manis, and Dasypus. Cuvier substituted the term Edentata, from the absence in these animals of incisor teeth.

brăd'-ȳ-pŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *bradypus;* from Class. Gr. βραδύπους (*bradupous*) = slow of foot.] [BRADYPODS.]

1. *Zool.:* A mammalian genus, the typical one of the family Bradypodidæ (q.v.). It contains the Ai, or Common Sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*), and other species. The only other genus is Cholopus, originally written (incorrectly) by Illiger Cholæpus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Various genera and species of the family are found in South America. They are gigantic as compared with the modern sloths. The most notable are *Megatherium, Mylodon, Scelidotherium,* and in the Post-Pliocene of North America *Megalonyx.* (See these words.)

brāe, * brāy, * brā, *s. & a.* [Icel. *brá,* A.S. *brǽw, brǽw* = the eyebrow. "The word must have passed through the sense of *eyebrow* to *brow of a hill,* but no quotations illustrating the change appear. In spoken use *brae* is mainly Scottish, but is employed in literary English." (*N.E.D.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An acclivity, a slope, an incline, a steep bank; whether constituting—

(1) The side of a hill.

"Entryt in ane narrow place
Betuix a louchside and a *bra*."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 109.

(2) The bank of a river.

"Endiang the vatter than yeld he
On ather syde gret quantite:
He saw the *brayis* hye standand
The vatter holl thron alike rynand."
The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vi. 75-8.

2. A hill.

". . . Twa men I saw ayont you *brae*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 60. (*Jamieson.*)

3. The upland, hilly, or highland parts of a country. *Used—*

(1) *As a separate word* (chiefly in the plural):

"Thin Reh said he tried him with Erse, for he cam in his youth frae the *braes* of Glenlivat—but it wadna do."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. ix.

(2) *In compos.:* As Braemar.

II. *Figuratively:* Used of the hill of fame.

"Should I but dare a hope to speel,
Wi' Allan or wi' Gilbertfield,
The *braes* of fame."
Burns: To William Simpson.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a "brae" in any of the foregoing senses.

brae-face, *s.* The front or slope of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

"If a kill be built to a *brae-face,* or the side of a rock, it can have but three vents."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.,* p. 194.

brae-head, *s.* The summit of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

"All the boys of Garnock assembled at the *brae-head,* which commands an extensive view of the Kilmarnock road."—*Ayrs. Legatees,* p. 282.

brae-laird, braes-laird, *s.* A proprietor of land on the southern declivity of the Grampians. (*Scotch.*)

"In Mitchell's Opera, called 'The Highland Fair,' a *Braes Laird* is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain."—*Note from Sir Walter Scott, in Jamieson.*

brae-side, * brae syd, *s.* The declivity of a hill. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane company of fresch men cam to renew the battell, taking thair advantage of the *brae syd.*"—*Pitscottie: Cron.,* p. 105.

brāe'-man, brāy'-măn, *s.* [Scotch *brae;* and Eng. *man.*] One who inhabits the southern side of the Grampian Hills. (*Scotch.*)

"Humanity strongly invites you to know
The worm-wasted *braeman's* fate, laid in yon grave."
Train: Mountain Muse, p 70. (*Jamieson.*)

*** brā-ĕn-gĕl,** *s.* [BRANGILL.] (*Scotch.*)

brăg, * brăg'-gen, *v.i. & t.* [Wel. *bragio* = to brag; *brac* = boastful; Ir. *bragaim* = I boast; Gael. *bragaireachd* = empty pride, boasting. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To boast, make ostentatious pretences, swagger.

"He boasteth and *braggeth* with many bolde othes."—*P. Plowman,* 8,595.

"Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?"
Shakesp.: Midsum. N. Dream, iii. 2.

(*a*) With *of* before the object.

"Verona *brags* of him
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth."
Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul., i. 5.

(*b*) *On* was frequently, though improperly, used for *of.*

"Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on,*
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 285.

* 2. To sound, make a loud noise.

"Whanne the voyce of the trompe . . . in your eeris *braggith* al the puple shal cry with moost out-crye."—*Wicklife: Joshua,* vi. 5.

". . . the child *brags* in her belly already; 'tis yours."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost,* v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To blow loudly

"The Bretones boldely *braggene* theire tromppez."—*Morte Arthure,* 1,484.

* 2. To praise anything excessively or ostentatiously.

"You shall have a lame jade, bridle and *brag* it up and down Smithfield."—*Nashe: Plain Percival.*

3. To reproach, upbraid.

"Kyle-Stewart I could hae *bragged* wide,
For sic a pair."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brăg, * brăgg, * brăgge, *s., a., & adv.* [BRAG, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A boast, an ostentatious pretence.

"A kind of conquest
Cæsar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of 'came,' and 'saw,' and 'overcame.'"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

* 2. The thing or matter boasted of.

"Beauty is nature's *brag.*"
Milton: Comus, 745.

3. A game at cards.

"But the late Reverend Doctor Robert Douglas, minister of Galashiels, assured the author, that the last time he saw Andrew Gemmells he was engaged in a game at *brag* with a gentleman of fortune, distinction, and birth."—*Scott: Adv. to Antiquary,* p. viii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *In a bad sense:* Boastful.

"Hi schulde nought beren hem so *bragg.*"
Piers Plowman's Crede, 706.

2. *In a good sense:* Brave.

". . . boldest and *braggest* in armes."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3048.

C. *As adverb:*

1. Boastingly.

"Hy schulde nought beren hem so *bragg* ne [belden] so heyghe."
Piers Plow. Crede, 706.

2. Proudly, conceitedly.

"Seest howe *brag* yond Bullocke beares,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?"
Spenser: The Shep. Cal., ii.

* **brăg'-ănce,** *s.* [From Eng. *brag,* s., and suffix *-ance.*] Boasting, arrogance.

brā-găn'-tī-ą, *s.* [Named after the Duke of Bragauza.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Aristolochiaceæ (Birthworts). *Bragantia tomentosa,* a species growing in Java, is very bitter, and is used in that island as an emmenagogue. The roots of *B. Wallichii,* rubbed up with lime-juice, are used in the West of India as an applianee in snake bites.

* **brăg'-ąt,** *s.* [BRAGGET, *s.*]

brăg-gą-dō'-çĭ-ō, * brăg-gą-dō'-çhĭ-o, *s.* [BRAG, *v.* A word invented by Spenser (*Skeat*).]

1. *As a proper name* (*of the forms* Braggadocio *and* Braggadochio): The name given by Spenser to one of his imaginary knights, "Sir Braggadochio," who is always boasting of the heroic deeds he has done and intends to do, but is all the while a coward at heart.

"Shee, that base *Braggadochio* did affray,
And made him fast out of the forest runne;
Belphœbe was her name, as faire as Phœbus sunne."
Spenser: F. Q., III., v. 27.

2. A cowardly boaster.

"Elevated to office, whether the office be a clerkship in the Customs or a Captaincy-General, he becomes forthwith a *braggadocio,* self-asserting and insolent, often grasping and extortionate."—*Times,* June 2, 1879.

3. Empty boasting.

* **brăg'-ąard,** *s.* [BRAGGART.]

* **brăg'-ąard-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *braggard; -ism.*] Boastfulness, bragging.

"Why, Valentine, what *braggardism* is this?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gent.,* ii. 4.

† **brăg'-ąart, * brăg'-ąard,** *s.* [From Eng. *brag;* and suffix *-art, -ard.*]

A. *As subst.:* A bragger, boastful fellow.

"Who knows himself a *braggart,*
Let him fear this, for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 3.

". . . a shallow *braggart* conscious sincerity."—*Carlyle: Heroes, Hero-worship,* Lect. ii.

B. *As adj.:* Given to bragging; boastful, vainglorious.

"The King with scorn beheld their flight,
'Are these,' he said, 'our yeomen wight.
Each *braggart* churl could boast before,
Twelve Scottish lives his baldric bore!'"
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, vi. 24.

* **brăg'-ąart-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *braggart; -ly.*] Like a braggart, boastful.

"A proud, vain-glorious, and *braggartly* spirit."—*Chapman: Homer,* bk. iii.

brăgged, *pa. par. & a.* [BRAG, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Boasted, vaunted.

"*Auf.* Wert thou the Hector
That was the whip of your *bragg'd* progeny,
Thou shouldst not 'scape me here."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 8.

brăg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bragg; -er.*] One who brags; a vain, ostentatious pretender; a braggart.

"A bretoner, a *braggere.*"
Langland: P. Plowman, 4,104.

"Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their scottish company, have found them in converse empty and insipid."—*South.*

* **brăg'-gĕr-ĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *bragger; -y.*] Vain show, pomp.

"All the nobles of the Frenche courte were in garmentes of many colours so that they were not knowen from the *braggery.*"—*Hall: Henry VIII.,* an. 12.

* **brăg'-gĕt, * brăg-gąt, * brăg-ąt, * brăgōt, brā-gĕtt, * brā-kĕt,** *s.* [Wel. *bragot* = a kind of mead; Cornish *bregaud;* Ir. *bracat:* Wel. *brag;* Gael. & Ir. *braich* = malt, fermented grain. Connected with *brew,* A.S. *breówan* (Skeat).] A kind of mead; a liquor made of honey and ale fermented, with spices, &c.

"*Bragett,* drynke (*bragot* or *braket,* K. H. P.) *Mellibrodium, bragetum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Hir mouth was sweete as *bragat* is or meth,
Or hoord of apples, layd in hay or heth."
Chaucer: The Miller's Tale, 3261-62.

brăg'-gĭng, * brăg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRAG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Boasting, arrogance.

"Howbeit he nothing at all ceased from his *bragging,* but still was filled with pride, breathing out fire in his rage against the Jews, and commanding to haste the journey."—*2 Maccabees,* ix. 7.

2. Loud blowing, noise.

"Thair wes blaving of bemys, *braging* and beir."
Gaw. and Gol., ii. 13.

brăg'-gĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *bragging; -ly.*] In a bragging manner, boastfully, ostentatiously.

"None bewail more *braggingly* Germanicus death in outward show, then such as in their harts are most glad."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annales,* p. 58.

brăg'-gĭr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. *braigh* = the top, the summit, or *braigh,* v. = to give a crackling sound; Dan. *brage* = to crack, to crash, *brag, bragen* = crack, crash, crackling noise.] The name given in the island of Lewis to the broad leaves of the *Alga Marina.*

"They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June, if they have plenty of *Braggir,* i.e. the broad leaves growing on the top of the *Alga Marina.*"—*Martin: West. Isl.,* p. 54.

¶ Britten and Holland are unable to decide what species of seaweed is meant by *Alga marina.* Can it be *Fucus nodosus?*

* **brăg'-ĭng,** *s.* [BRAGGING, *s.*]

brā-gī'te, *s.* [From *Bragi,* an old Scandinavian deity (?); and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Bragite of Forbes and Dahll. Probably altered Firein. It occurs imbedded in orthoclase in Norway and Greenland. Or a variety of Fergusonite (q.v.).

* **brăg'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *brag; -less.*] Without boasting or ostentation.

"*Dio.* The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles.
Ajax. If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be;
Great Hector was a man as good as he."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., v. 9.

* **brăg'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brag; -ly.*] In a manner worthy of being boasted of, finely.

"Seest not thilk hawthorn studde,
How *bragly* it beginnes to budde,
And utter his tender head?"
Spenser: Shep. Cal., iii.

brăg'-wōrt, brĕg'-wōrt (*Scotch*), *s.* [BRAGGET.] (*Scotch.*) Mead, a beverage made from the dregs of honey.

"To learn that the Scottish *bregwort,* or mead, so plentiful at a harvest supper, is the self-same drink with which the votaries of Kimmon cheered themselves may well alarm a devout mind," &c.—*Blackwood's Mag.,* Jan., 1821, p. 405.

Brah'-mą, * Bra'-mą, † Brah'-mąn, *s.* [Ger. &c., *Brama, Brahma;* in Mahratta and the

modern languages of India, *Brāhmá*, from Sanscrit *Brâhman*, not *Brahmán* = a member of the Hindoo sacred caste; but (1) *Neut.* = force, power, will, wish, the propulsive force of creation; (2) *Masc.*: (*a*) Self; (*b*) The being Brahma (see def.). (*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i. (1867), pp. 70-1.).]

Hindu Mythol.: The first person of the Hindu triad, the others being Vishnu and Siva. Speaking broadly, the first is the Creator, the second the Preserver, and the third the Destroyer. The first is scarcely worshipped, except at Pokher, in Ajmere, and Bithoor in the Doab, the residence of the infamous Nana Saheb. He is represented as a man of a red colour, with four faces. He has in general four hands, in one of which he holds a portion of the Vedas, in one a lustral vessel, in one a rosary, and in one a sacrificial spoon. For the present state of his worship see BRAHMANISM.

BRAHMA.

"When *Brama's* children perish'd for his name."
Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, pt. i.

Brah'-ma (2), *s.* & *a.* [BRAHMAPOOTRA.]

Brahma-fowl, *s.* [BRAHMAPOOTRA-FOWL.]

Brah'-man, Brah'-mĭn, * Bra'-mĭn, * Brach-man, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. &c., *Bramin*; Ger. *Bramine, Brachmane*; Fr. *Bramin, Bramine, Bracmane*; Sp. & Port. *Bramin, Bramine, Brachmane*; Ital. *Bramino*; Lat. pl. *Brachmanae, Brachmanes*; Gr. βραχμᾶνες (*Brachmanes*); Mahratta *Brâhman*; Sanscrit *Brahmán*, not *Brâhman* = Brahma (q.v.) = a member of the sacred caste, from *Brâhman* = Brahma (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Originally:* One of the Aryan conquerors of India who discharged priestly functions, whose ascendency, however, over his fellows was intellectual and spiritual, but not yet political or supported by the caste system.

2. *Now:* One of the four leading castes of India, the others, theoretically at least, being *Kshatryas* (Warriors), *Vaisyas* (Merchants), and *Sudras* (Labourers), not reckoning outcasts beyond the pale. [CASTE.] [For the rise of the Brahmans see BRAHMANISM.] The Brahmans in many places at present are about a tenth part of the community. They are the most intellectual of all castes, having great mental subtlety. They are admirably adapted for metaphysical speculation and for mathematical reasoning; but throughout their vast literature they have almost uniformly told monstrous myths in lieu of history. Nor do they care much for natural science. In these two respects they fall short of the average European mind. [BRAHMANISM.]

"... the language of the *Brahmens*."—*Mill: Hist. Brit. India*, i. 334.

"The worshippers of Agni no longer form a distinct class, a few Agnihotra *Brahmans*, who preserve the family, may be met with."—*H. H. Wilson: Religion of the Hindus.*

B. *As adjective:* In any way pertaining to a member of the caste described under A.

¶ *Brahmana beads, Brahman's beads:* A name given in India to the corrugated seeds of Elæocarpus, used by the Brahmans and others as necklaces. They are sometimes worn as beads by children in East London, having been brought from India by seafaring relatives or friends.

Brahman bull, Brahminy bull, *s.* The Zebu, a variety of the *Bos taurus*, or Common Ox. It is distinguished by having a large fatty hump on its shoulders. Divine honours are paid to it in India, and it is deemed an act of piety to turn one loose in the streets, without any provision for its maintenance. It therefore helps itself from greengrocers' stalls or from gardens. It is not, as a rule, dangerous to pedestrians, but at times has warlike encounters with its humped compeers, besides systematically persecuting all cattle destitute of a hump. It is unpopular with those who are not of the Hindoo faith, but they dare not for their lives openly injure it, though the writer has heard of one being killed, suspicion falling on a European whose garden the divine beast had robbed.

Brah'-măn-ĭc, Brah'-mĭn-ĭc, *a.* [From *Brahman, Brahmin*, and suff. *-ic.* In Fr. *Brahmanique.*] Pertaining to Brahmans or to Brahmanism.

"... the corruption of the *Brahminic* religion."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, trans. by Murdoch, ed. 1865, p. 716. (Note.)

"The earlier systems of *Brahmanic* philosophy."—*Max Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i. (1867), p. 223.

Brah-măn'-ĭ-cal, Brah-mĭn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From *Brahmanic, Brahminic*; *-al.*] The same as BRAHMANIC (q.v.).

Brah'-man-ĭsm, Brah'-mĭn-ĭsm, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Brahman, Brahmin*, and suff. *-ism.* In Ger. *Bramanism*; Fr. *Brahmanisme.*]

Theol., Hist., & Phil.: The system of religious belief and practice introduced and propagated by the Brahmans. This greatly varied with the lapse of ages, but to every successive form of it the name Brahmanism may be applied.

The earliest inhabitants of India seem to have been mainly Turanians. [TURANIAN.] When, at a very remote period of antiquity, these entered the peninsula, an Aryan nation or tribe existed in Central Asia, N. W. of India, speaking a language as yet unrecognised, which was the parent of nearly all the present European tongues, our own not excepted. At an unknown date a great part of this Aryan nation migrated to the north-west, and settled in Europe, the remainder taking the contrary direction, and entering India by the way of the Punjaub. [ARYAN.] Admiring the glorious Eastern sky, they applied to it, and to the elements of nature, glowing adjectival epithets; these gradually became abstract substantives, then the qualities expressed were personified, and gods ruling over the several elements were recognised. Thus the sky was first called *Deva*, adj. = (1) bright, then (2) brightness, next (3) the Bright God; or, if the adjectival meaning be retained, Divine. This is the familiar Lat. *Deus* = God. Similarly *Dyaus* = the sky, is Gr. Ζεύς (*Zeus*), genit. Διός (*Dios*), from Δίς (*Dis*), Latin *Dies piter* = Jupiter. Other divinities worshipped were, *Agni* = fire (Lat. *ignis*), *Surya* = the sun, *Ushas* = the dawn [Gr. ἠώς (*ēōs*)], *Marut* = storm (Lat. *Mars*), *Prithivi* = the earth, *Ap* = the waters, *Nadi* = the rivers, *Varuna* = the sky [Gr. οὐρανός (*ouranos*)], *Mitra* = the sun, and *Indra* = the day. These gods are invoked in the 1,017 hymns of the *Rig-Veda*, the oldest Aryan book in the world. Dr. Haug, of the Sanscrit College at Poonah, thinks the oldest of these may have been composed and uttered from 2400–2000 B.C., or at least from 2000 to 1400 B.C. Max Müller, the translator of the *Rig-Veda*, more moderately dates most of them between 1500 and 1200 B.C., believing the collection to have been finished about 1100 B.C. [RIG-VEDA, VEDA.]

Whilst the Aryans were in the Punjaub a religious schism took place amongst them, and a large number of them left India for Persia with feelings so bitter that what their former friends left behind called gods they transformed into demons. The venerable *Deva* = God, was changed into *daêva* = an evil spirit. Iran (Persia) was the place to which the seceders went, and there their faith developed into *Zoroastrianism* (q.v.). (See also *Zend-avesta.*)

The *Rig-Veda* was followed by three more, the *Yajur-veda*, the *Sâma-veda*, and the *Atharva-veda*, each with a Sanhita or collection written in poetry, and Brâhmanas and Sûtras, prose compositions; but these are not so valuable as the *Rig-Veda* for tracing the old beliefs.

From about 1000 to 800 B.C. collections were being made of the old sacred literature. From about 800 to 600 B.C. the Brahmanas were composed (Dr. Haug thinks between 1400 and 1200 B.C.). Then the Sutras (exegetical compositions), which follow, make Brahmanas as well as Mantras divine.

The exact date of the two great epic poems—the Ramayana and the Mahabharat—is unknown; but the former is believed to be the older. By the time that it appeared the constellation of Vedic gods had set, and one of deified heroes was arising or had arisen. Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya (Onde), the hero of the former poem, is still extensively worshipped, along with his friend and follower, Hunooman, the monkey god. So is Krishna, the hero of the Mahabharat.

During the period of the Brahmanas, the Brahmanic priesthood had risen to great power; during that of the Sutras they were in quiet enjoyment of their caste dignity. By the sixth century Booddha had arisen to preach the equality of all castes, and his system was dominant in India from about 250 B.C. till 750 A.D., that is, for a thousand years. [BOODDHISM.]

When Brahmanism reasserts its sway the Hindoo triad of gods—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva—have arisen (see these words). Nay, Brahma has become almost obsolete, and the respective advocates of Vishnu and Shiva are at variance. Between the twelfth and the sixteenth centuries monastic reformers formed sects, some Vishnuvite, others Sivaite. New sacred books, called, however, Puranas (meaning old), are penned to advocate the tenets of conflicting sects, and, though contradicting each other, are accepted as divine. The Mohammedan invasion somewhat repressed their quarrels [PURANAS.] At present, the worship of Vishnu under the forms of Krishna and of Rama, and of Siva under that of the Lingam; with the veneration of Sukti, the power and energy of the divine nature in action; to which must be added the adoration of Hunooman, Rama's friend; and in many places of aboriginal Turanian gods, are the most prevalent forms of popular Hinduism. Reformers are falling back on the Vedas, and Christianity obtains converts from it in every part of the land.

Brah'-măn-ĭst, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Brahman*; and suff. *-ist.*] A professor of the Brahmanic faith. [BRAHMANISM.]

"Berghard, in his 'Physical Atlas,' gives the following division of the human race according to religion ... *Brahmanists* ... 134 per cent."—*Max Muller: Chips from a German Workshop*, vol. i., p. 215. (Note.)

Brah-ma-pôo'-tra, Brăh-ma-pû'-tra, *s.* & *a.* [Sansc. *Brahma* (1) (q v.), and *pootra, putra* = a son.]

A. *As subst.* (*Geog.*): A very large river, rising in south-west Thibet and falling into the Bay of Bengal.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the river described under A.

Brahmapootra or **Brahma-fowl,** *s.* A variety of poultry, so called from their being supposed to have been imported from the neighbourhood of the Brahmapootra river.

Brah'-mĭn-ēe, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Brahmin*; *-ee.*] A female Brahman.

Brah'-mĭn-ĕss, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Brahmin*; *-ess.*] A female Brahman, a Brahminee.

brāid (1), *** brâide, * brāyde, * brāi'-dĕn, * brêi'-dĕn** (*Eng.*), **brāid, * brāde, * brāyd** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *bredan* = to bend, fold, braid, knit, gripe, lay hold of, draw, drive, or take ont or away (*Bosworth*); *bregdan* = to bind, knit, vibrate, or draw forth (*Bosworth*); O. Icel. *bregdha, brigdha* = (1) to braid with, (2) to broider; (*int.*) = to start quickly; O. Fris. *breida, brida*; O.L. Ger. *bregdan*; O.H. Ger. *brettan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Of sudden movement* (see O. Icel. *bregdha*): To draw out quickly. (Used of the unsheathing or brandishing of a sword or similar weapon.)

"Then this byrne *braydet* owte a brand."—*Antors of Arthur*, x.

"Wudyr his hand the knyff he *bradit* owt."
Wallace, i. 223. (M.S.)

¶ It is sometimes used reflexively.

To braid one's self: To depart quickly. [B., I. 1.]

"Hee bredde an al on his barm and *braides* him than."—*Alisaunder* (ed Skeat), 1,004.

* **II.** *Of more or less circular movement:* To turn about; to turn round.

"Ane Duergh *braydit* about, besily and bane,
Small birdis on broche, be ane brigh fyre."
Gawan and Got., i. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

* **III.** *Of movement taking the form of assault:* To attack, to assault. (*Ruddman & Jamieson*).

* ¶ *To braid down:* To throw down, to beat down. (*Skeat.*)

"To the erth he *brayd* him downe."
Ywaine and Gaw., 3,248.

IV. *Of the interwinding of things together:*

1. To weave or entwine together; to twine, to twist, to plat.

". . . and the nicest maiden's locks
Less gracefully were *braided*."
Wordsworth: Excur., bk. vi.

2. To intertwine or interlace around anything.

"This hall, in which a child I played,
Like thine, dear Redmond, lowly laid,
The bramble and the thorn may *braid:*
Or, passed for aye from me and mine,
It ne'er may shelter Rokeby's line."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.

** B. Intransitive (of rapid movement):*

1. To move quickly; to take a series of long steps in rapid succession. (*Scotch*).

"And as he *bradis* furth apoun the bent."
Doug.: Virgil, 331, 24.

"Syne down the brae Sym *braid* lyk thunder."
Evergreen, ii. 183, st. 7.

2. To rush.

"As blue with his burnes he *braids* into prese.
And demened him dou tli with dentes ful rude."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 3,848-49.

3. To awake, to spring; to start, to start up.

"Than the burde in her bed *braide* of hur slepe,
And whan shee wakyng wss shee wondred in hert."
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 724-5.

4. To break out; to issue with violence.

"And all enragit thir wordis gan furth *brade*."
Doug.: Virgil, 112, 29.

"Furth at the ilk porte the wyndis *brade* in ane route."
Ibid., 15, 35.

"On syde he *bradis* for to eschew the dynt.
Ibid., 142, 3. (*Jamieson.*)

5. To cry out.

"Right in his wo he gan to *braide*."
Chaucer: Dreme, 662.

¶ (1) *To braid up the head:* To toss the head as a high-mettled horse does, to carry the head high.

"I wald na langer beir on brydil, bot *braid* up my heid:
Thair micht no mollat mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in."
Dunbar: Mait. Poems, p. 5.

(2) *To braid up the burde:* To put up the leaves of the table (?). A phrase used by James I. (*Jamieson.*)

brāid (2), *v.i.* [BREED, *v.i.*]

brāid, * brāide, * brāyde, *s.* [From A.S. *bragd, bregd;* O. Icel. *bragda, bragth* = a sudden motion, trick, sleight, look, or expression.] [BRAID, *v.* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Of sudden motion, or of anything sudden:*

1. A sudden motion, a start, a rush, a charge, a sally.

"Go we ther-for with strengthe of hond; we willen make a *braide*."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,122.

2. An assault, a thrust, aim to strike; an attack, an invasion.

". . . If the Scottis kyng mistake in any *braide*
Of treson in any thing, ageyn Henry forsaid."
R. Brunne, p. 138.

"Syne to me with his club he maid ane *braid*."
Doug.: Virgil, 451, 41. (*Jamieson.*)

3. A reproach, a taunt, upbraiding.

"And grieve our sonies with quippes and bitter *braids*."
Rob. E. of Huntingd., bl. l., 1,601.

4. Sudden fate.

"By-thenk ye wel of that *brayde*, that touchede duke Myloun."
Sir Ferumb. (ed. Herrtage), 2,008.

5. A moment of time.

¶ *At a braid, At a brayde:* At a start, at once.

"And vche best *at a brayde* ther hym best lykez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 539.

In a brayd: In a moment.

"Baltazar *in a brayd* bede vus ther-of."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,507.

6. A grimace.

"And grymly gryn on hym and blere,
And hydus *braydes* mak hym to fere."
Richard Rolle de Hampolle, 2,226-7.

7. The cry of a newly-born child. (*Scotch.*) (*Craig, Jamieson, &c.*)

II. *Of something woven:*

1. *Gen.:* Twist, plaiting.

"Nor *braids* of gold the varied tresses bind,
That fly disorder'd with the wanton wind."
Pope: Sappho and Phaon, 85-6.

"Then hasten we, maid,
To twine our *braid*."
Moore: L. R., Light of the Harem.

* 2. *Spec.:*

(1) Braided gold. (*Scotch.*)

"In the fyrst a belt of crammassy hernessit with gold & *braid*."—*Inventories*, p. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A narrow woollen fabric used for binding.

* **brāid** (1), *a. & s.* [From A.S. *bragd, bregd* = deceit, fiction; Icel. *bragdh* = fraud, deceit; from A.S. *bredan* = to weave, . . . to draw (as into a net).] [BRAID, *s.*]

A. *As adjective:* Deceitful.

"Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I live and die a maid."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 2.

B. *As substantive:* Deceit, anything deceitful.

"Dian rose with all her maids
Blushing thus at love his *braids*."
Greene: Never too Late, 1,616.

* **brāid** (2), * **brāde,** *a.* [A.S. *brǽd* = broad.] [BROAD.]

1. Broad.

"'Ay, ye might have said in *braid* Scotland, gude-wife,' added the fiddler."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. x.

2. Plain, intelligible.

"And yit forsoith I set my besy pane,
(As that I couth) to make it *brade* and plain."
Doug.: Virgil, Pref. 5, 4.

braid-band, *a.* [BROAD-BAND.] (*Scotch.*)

braid-bonnet, *s.*

1. A Scots bonnet, usually of dark blue wool with a short thick tassel.

2. A bonnet piece (q.v.).

braid-cast, *adv.* [BROADCAST.] (*Scotch.*)

braid-comb, *s.* A large comb for a woman's back hair.

* **brāid,** * **brāde,** *adv.* [BROAD.] Widely.

"The heaiuly portis cristallyne
Vpwarpis *brade*, the warld till illumyne."
Doug.: Virgil, 399, 25.

brāid'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRAID.]

"Of mantles green, and *braided* hair."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 4.

"Golden tresses wreathed in one,
As the *braided* streamlets run!"
Longfellow: Maidenhood.

brā'id-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *braid; -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* That which braids.

2. *Spec.:* A sewing-machine attachment provided with an opening to guide and lay a braid on the cloth under the action of the needle. The braid-guiding opening may be in the presser and in advance of the needle-hole, or in the cloth-plate, or in a separate attachment secured to the cloth-plate.

brāid'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRAID, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making braids.

2. Braids taken collectively.

"A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding*, . . ."—*Thackeray.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

braiding-machine, *s.*

Machinery:

1. A machine in which a fabric is made by the laying up of three or more threads by a plaiting process. Mechanism guides the thread-holding bobbins in a serpentine course to interlace the threads.

2. A braider (q.v.).

Brāid'-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Therapeutics: A name sometimes given to hypnotism (q.v.), from Mr. J. Braid, a Manchester surgeon, one of the early investigators of the subject.

Brāid'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Braid(ism); -ist.*] One who practises hypnotism; a hypnotist.

brāid'-nĕss, *s.* [BROADNESS.] (*Scotch.*)

brā'-ĭe, brāy'-ĭe, *a.* [Scotch *brae;* suffix *-ie* = Eng. *-y.*]

1. Sloping.

2. Hilly.

* **brāie,** * **brāi'-ĭn** (1), *v.t.* [BRAY.]

* **brāi'-ĭn** (2), *v.* [BRAY (2), *v.*]

brāik, *v.* [Cf. Dut. *bræokluest* = nausea, qualm; *braakdrank* = vomit.] To vomit. (*Scotch.*)

"Sche blubbirt, bokkit, and *braikit* still."
Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 87.

* **brāik** (1), *s.* [Probably the same as Eng. *brag*, s. (q.v.). Or from Icel. *braka* = to make a noise.] A threat. (*Scotch.*)

"All thocht with *braik*, and boist, or wappinnis he
Me doith awate, and manace for to de."
Doug.: Virgil, 374, 32.

brāik (2), *s.* [BREAK.] (*Scotch.*)

brāik (3), *s.* [O. Sw. *braaka*, from *braaka*, v. = to break.] (*Jamieson.*) [BRAKE (1), *s.*]

1. A kind of harrow. (*Scotch.*)

"While new-ca'd kye rowte at the stake,
An' pownies reek in pleugh or *braik*."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. An instrument used in dressing hemp, &c. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brāik'-ĭn,** *s.* [BRACKEN.]

* **brāik'-ĭt,** *a.* [From Ir. *breac, brek* = speckled, pied, motley.] Speckled. (*Scotch.*)

brăil, * **brāyle,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *braiel, braiol, braioele, braieul* = a band placed round the breeches; O. Fr. *braie, braye* = breeches; Prov. *braya;* Sp. & Port. *braya;* Ital. *braca;* from Lat. *braca* (sing.), *bracæ* (pl.) = breeches.] [BREECHES.]

1. *Falconry:* (1) A piece of leather with which to bind up a hawk's wing; (2) The mass of feathers about the fundament of a hawk. (*Cotgrave.*)

2. *Naut.* (*pl. brails*): Ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail, preparatory to furling.

¶ The *brails* of a gaff-sail are for hauling the after-leech of the sail forward and upward, previous to furling: towards the head (*peak-brails*); neck (*throat-brails*); and luff (*foot-brails*). The *lee-brails* are hauled upon in furling.

brāil, *v.t.* [From *brail*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Falconry:* To fasten up the wing of a bird, to confine it from flight. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"By Hebe fill'd; who states the prime
Of youth, and *brails* the wings of time."
Urania to the O.

2. *Naut.:* To haul up into the brails, to truss up with the brails. (Followed by *up.*)

"Cheerily, my hearties! yo heave ho!
Brail up the mainsail, and let her go."
Longfellow; The Golden Legend, v.

brāin, * **brāine,** * **brāyn,** * **brāyne,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *brægen, bragen, bregen;* Dut. *brein;* O. Dut. *bregen;* O. Fries. *brein.* Perhaps cognate with Gr. βρέγμα (*bregma*), βρεγμός (*bregmos*), βρεχμός (*brechmos*), βρέχμα (*brechma*) = the upper part of the head.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* The soft mass contained within the cavity of the skull, the encephalon. [II., 1.]

"Proceeding from the heat-oppressed *brain*."
Shakesp.: Macb. ii. 1.

(1) In this sense it may be used in the plural, when the brains of different individuals, human or animal, are compared to each other.

". . . at no period of life do their *brains* perfectly agree."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. i., p. 3.

(2) When only one individual is referred to.

"Voices were heard threatening, some that his *brains* should be blown out, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Figuratively:* The intellect.

". . . the *brain* devise laws . . ."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., i. 2.

¶ In this sense used also in the plural.

". . . to beat this from his *brains*, . . ."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

¶ *To cudgel the brains:* To stimulate the faculty of attention, with the view of solving an intellectual difficulty which could not be satisfactorily disposed of in one's ordinary listless mental state.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* That part of the nervous system contained within the cranium, or encephalon, the central part of the nervous system, composed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata (q.v.). It is formed by the continuity of the fibres of the spinal cord upwards to the cephalic centres.

¶ (1) *Compar. Anat.:* The centre of the nervous system in the lowest of the animals which possess a brain is in the form of a double cord; a step higher, and knots or *ganglia* are developed on one extremity of the cord. Such is the rudimentary structure of brain in the lowest vertebrata. In the lowest fishes the anterior extremity of the double cord shows a succession of five pairs of ganglia; in the higher fishes and amphibia the first two become fused into a single ganglion; then follow only three pairs of symmetrical ganglia. This carries us up in the animal scale to mammalia (q.v.); for instance, in the dog and cat we find a single ganglion, cerebellum, then three pairs following each

other, and the primitive ganglia of opposite sides, at first separate, become united by means of transverse fibres, commissures (*commissura* = a joining), for associating in function the two symmetrical portions Hence the deduction that the brain in the lower animals consists of primitive cords, primitive ganglia npon these cords, and commissures which connect the substance of adjoining ganglia and associate their functions.

(2) *Human Anatomy:*

(*a*) *In the fœtus:* In the human fœtus, the earliest sign of the spinal cord is a pair of minute longitudinal filaments side by side; on the anterior extremity of these five pairs of minute swellings are seen, not in a straight line, as in fishes, but curved on each other to correspond with the future cranium. The posterior pair soon become cemented on the middle line, forming one; the second pair also unite; the third and fourth, at first distinct, are soon veiled by a lateral development arching backwards to conceal them; and the anterior pair, at first small, become less and almost lost in the development of the other pairs; so that the architecture of the human brain is the same as that of the lower animals, but progressive. [ARCHENCEPHALA.]

(*b*) *In the adult:* In the adult the primitive cords, described under 2 (*a*), have become the spinal cord, at the upper extremity they separate under the name of crura cerebri; the first pair of ganglia, developed from the primitive cords, have become the cerebellum; the second pair (the optic lobes of animals) become the corpora quadrigemina of man; the third pair, the optic thalami, and the fourth, the corpora striata, are the basis of the hemispheres, which, the merest lamina in the fish, have become the largest portion, the cerebrum, of the brain in man; the fifth pair (olfactory lobes), so large in the lowest forms, dwindle into the olfactory bulbs of man. The brain is composed of fibres or fasciculi ranged in some parts longitudinally, in others interlaced at various angles by cross fibres, and connected and held together by a delicate areolar web, which is the bond of support of the entire organ. It is enveloped by three lining membranes, the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater (q.v.). The brain substance is of two kinds, differing in density and color, a grey or cineritious or cortical substance, and a white or medullary substance. The *grey* substance forms a thin lamella over the entire surface of the convolutions of the cerebrum, and of the laminæ of the cerebellum, hence it has been named cortical; but it is likewise found in the centre of the spinal cord through its entire length, thence through the medulla oblongata, crura cerebri, thalami optici, and corpora striata; also in the locus perforatus, tuber cinereum, commissura mollis, pineal gland, pituitary gland, and corpora rhomboidea. As clearly shown by Dr. Sieveking, there is a peculiar property in the *white* matter of the brain, namely, the great elasticity of the medullary substance, and the resiliency afforded by this is the counterpoise of the rigid structures enveloping the brain, and which do not, as erroneously supposed, remove it entirely from the influence of atmospheric pressure.

The microscopic elements of the brain are white nerve-fibres from $\frac{1}{8000}$ to $\frac{1}{14000}$ of an inch in diameter; grey nerve-fibres, one-half or one-third less than the white in diameter (*Henle*); nerve-cells, between $\frac{1}{300}$ and $\frac{1}{1250}$ of an inch in diameter; and nerve-granules, between $\frac{1}{7000}$ and $\frac{1}{10000}$ of an inch in diameter, with a variable number of pigment-granules. The division of nerves into cranial and spinal is purely arbitrary, for with respect to origin, all but the first (the olfactory) proceed from the spinal cord or its immediate prolongation into the brain.

The weight of the human brain, according to Sœmmering, is 2 lbs. 5½ oz. to 3 lbs. 1 oz. 7 drs.; Dr. Aitken says from 30 to 52 ounces, with a bulk of from 65 to 84 cubic inches. Dr. John Reid states that there is an average difference of 5 oz. 11 drs. in favor of the male brain. According to Sœmmering, the largest brain of a horse is 1 lb. 7 oz.; that of an elephant dissected by Sir Astley Cooper had a weight of 8 lbs. 1 oz.; and Rudolphi found that of a common whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), 75 feet long, to weigh 5 lbs. 10¼ oz.

The average sp. gr. of healthy brain is 1·036; mean of grey matter, 1·034; of white, 1·041. Its blood supply is derived through the *pia-mater* membrane.

2. *Chem.:* The chemical constituents of the brain are albumen; fatty matter, including two acid compounds containing a large amount of phosphorus, from eight to ten parts in 1,000, or one-twentieth to one-thirtieth of the whole solid matter; also salts, and from four-fifths to seven-eighths of water.

3. *Physiol.:* The organ for manifestation of the intellectual faculties, such as the emotions, the passions, and volition, and also of sensation. The evolution of nerve-force connected with mind emanates directly from the hemispherical ganglia. The spinal cord, by its connection with the brain, is the essence of combined movements. The brain alone furnishes conditions necessary for intelligence; the spinal cord for movement; and together they connect the balancing and co-ordination of motor and sensitic power.

4. *Path.:* The chief diseases of the brain are—abscess of the organ, aphasia (in which the anterior lobes are affected, with difficulty of expressing thought), apoplexy (q.v.), brain fever, cancer, concussion and compression, epilepsy, hydrocephalus, hysteria, headache, induration, insanity, paralysis, softening, sunstroke and tumors (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Relating to the brain in any of the foregoing senses. (See the compounds which follow.)

¶ *Obvious compound: Brain-development* (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., vol. i.).

brain-born, *a.* Generated by one's own brain or mind.

> "Each hath his pang, but feeble sufferers groan
> With *brain-born* dreams of evil all their own."
> *Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, ii. 7.

brain-bred, *a.* Engendered in or sprung from the brain.

> "Iove's *brain-bred* girle."—*J. Taylor: Works* (1630), p. 111.

brain-case, *s.* The part of the skull which encases the brain.

* **brain-child,** *s.* An idea.

> "A *brain-child* of my own." *B. Jonson: New Inn*, i. 1.

brain-fever, *s.* A term in common use for inflammation of the lining membranes of the brain, meningitis; or of the brain itself, cerebritis. These are generally found in conjunction, seldom separate, and are termed phrenitis, or encephalitis. Often associated (*a*) with tuberculosis, or scrofula; sometimes (*b*) with gout, rheumatism, or syphilis; in the first instance generally in the case of children and delicate young females, in the others chiefly in adult males; very frequently, also, from injury, or as a consequence of previous diseases. Brain-fever is characterized by violent headache, intolerance of light, excitement, extreme sensitiveness, hyperæmia, delirium, convulsions, and coma. These are the symptoms of *cerebral irritation*, which is often followed by cerebral depression. So real is the delirium that it cannot be distinguished from true perceptions.

brain-pan, *s.* The same as BRAIN-CASE (q.v.). [BRAINPAN.]

* **brain-wood,** *a.* [BRAINWOOD.]

brain-worm, *s.* (*Fig.*) A worm infesting the brain. (Used in controversy contemptuously of an adversary.) (*Milton: Colasterion.*)

brain-wright, *s.* One who thinks or devises for another. (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lex.*)

brāin, *v.t.* [From *brain*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To dash out the brains.

> "There thou may'st *brain* him."
> *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To defeat. (Used of a purpose, &c.)

> "That *brained* my purpose."
> *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

(2) To conceive in the brain, to understand.

> "Tongue and *brain* not." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

bräindge, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rush rashly forward.

> "Thou never *braindg't*, an' fetch't, an' fliskit,
> But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit."
> *Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare Maggie.*

* **brāin'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *brain*; *-ish.*] Brainsick.

> "In this *brainish* apprehension, kills
> The unseen good old man." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.

brāin'-lĕss, * **brāin'-lĕsse,** * **brāin'-lĕs,** *a.* [Eng. *brain*, and suff. *-less.*] Without intellect, dull, stupid. (*Fig.*)

> "If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off."
> *Shakesp.: Troil.*, i. 3.

* **brāin'-păn,** * **brāin'-pănne,** *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *pan.*] The pan-like cavity containing the brain; skull.

> "My *brain-pan* had been cleft."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 10.

brāin'-sĭck, *a.* [A.S. *brægen-seóc.*]

1. *Of persons:* Of diseased brain or mind; not quite in one's mind, with the intellect touched; flighty, one-sided, injudicious.

> "'What! more fools still! Be ruled by me and go back, who knows whither such a *brain-sick* fellow will lead you?"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

2. *Of things:* Produced by a diseased brain or mind.

> "Because Cassandra's mad; her *brain-sick* raptures
> Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel."
> *Shakesp.: Troil.*, ii. 2.

* **brāin'-sĭck-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brainsick*; *-ly.*] In a brainsick manner, in such a way as one of diseased brain or mind might be expected to do; with lack of sound judgment.

> "You do unbend your noble strength, to think
> So *brainsickly* of things."
> *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 2.

brāin'-sĭck-nĕss, * **brāin'-sĭck-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *sickness.*] Sickness, or any affection of the brain, accompanied by more or less of mental disease.

> ". . . *brainsicknesse* they entitle promptitude, quicknesse, and celeritie."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 77. (*Richardson.*)

brāin'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *brain*; *stone.*]

Zool.: A name for the genus of corals called

BRAINSTONE.

by naturalists Meandrina, in which the surface resembles the convolutions or meanderings of the human brain.

* **brāin'-wood,** * **brayn-wod,** *a.* [O. Eng. *brayn*; Eng. *brain*; *wod*, *wood* = mad.] Mad, out of one's mind.

> "Than brayde he *braynwod.*"
> *William of Palerne*, 2,096.

brāin'-ȳ, *a.* Having a good brain, sharp wit, quick comprehension.

† **bräird,** *s.* [BREER.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Sing.:* The first appearance of grain above ground after it is sown.

2. *Plur.* (*brairds*): The coarsest kind of flax. [BREARD.]

* **brāis,** *v.t.* [From Fr. *bras* = the arm.] [EMBRACE.] To embrace.

> "And leif ane uthir thy baggis to *brais.*"
> *Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems*, p. 56, st. 8.

brāişe, *s.* [BRAIZE.]

brāişe, *v.t.* [Fr. *braiser*, for *braise* = hot charcoal.] To cook in a braising-pan.

brāiş'-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [BRAISE, *v.*]

Cookery: A term given to a process of cooking meat, which combines the advantages of baking and stewing. Properly speaking, it is performed in a braising-pan, which is a stew-pan with a closely-fitting lid constructed to hold live embers, so that the meat can be cooked from above and below simultaneously, though it is often done in an ordinary saucepan kept tightly closed.

braising-pan, *s.* A pan for cooking meat as described in BRAISING (q.v.).

brāit, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Dr. Murray considers that the word is a mistake for *bort* (q.v.).]

Jewelry: A rough diamond.

* **brāith,** *a.* [O. Icel. *bráthr* = swift, headlong, furious; O. Sw. *brather*; Sw. *bråd*; Dan. *brad.*] Violent, severe.

> "Throuch the *braith* blaw, all byrstyt owt of blud;
> Butless to ground he smat him quhar he stud."
> *Wallace*, xi. 171, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

• brāith'-fûll, • brêith'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *braith* (q.v.); suffix *-ful(l).*] Sharp, violent.

"In sum the greyf and ire dyd fast habound,
Rasyt wyth *braithfull* stangis full unsound."
Doug.: Virgil, 379, 22.

• brāith'-lȳ, • brāith'-lie, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Icel. *bradhtigr.*]

A. *As adjective:* Violent, impetuous, fierce, wrathful.

"This goddes went, quhare Eolus the kyng
In gousty cauis, the wiudis loud quhisling
And *braithlie* tempestis, by his power refranys."
Doug.: Virgil, 14, 46.

B. *As adverb:* Violently, with great force.

"Whess a word he mycht bryng out for teyne;
The bailfull ters bryst *braithly* fra hys eyne."
Wallace, vi. 208, MS. Also iii. 375. (*Jamieson.*)

brāize (*Eng.*), **brāise, brāze** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bærs, bears* = a perch, a wolfish or voracious fish (*Somner*); Sw. *braxen* = a bream; Dan. & Dut. *brasem* = a bream; Ger. *brassen* = a bream.]

1. *English* (*of the form* braize): Braize, the name of the Pagrus genus of fishes, and specially of the species *Pagrus vulgaris* or Common Braize, called also the Becker, the Pandora, and the King of the Sea-breams. It belongs to the family Sparidæ. It is found, though rarely, in the British seas.

2. *Scotch* (*of the forms* braise *and* braze): The roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*), one of the Cyprinidæ.

"Salmon, pike, and eels of different kinds, frequent the Eurick and Blaue; but no fish in greater abundance, at a certain season of the year, than the *braise* (roach, Eng.). Vast shoals come up from Lochlomond, and by nets are caught in those sands."—*P. Killearn, Stirlings. Statist. Acc. of Scotland,* xvi. 109.

• brāk, *pret. of v.* [A.S. *bræc,* pret. of *brecan.*] [Break, *v.*] Broke.

"I trow at Troye whan Pirrus *brak* the wal."
Chaucer: C. T., Man of Lawes Tale, 288.

• brāk, *s.* [From Dut. *braak* = a breaking; O. Icel. *brak* = breaking, uproar.] An outbreak, uproar, riot.

• brāke, *pret. of v.* [Break, *v.*]

". . . he *brake* his mind to his wife and children."—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. i.

brāke (1), **breāk** (*Eng.*), **brāik, breāk** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [In (N. H.) Ger. *brache;* L. Ger. *brake* = an instrument for breaking flax; Dut. *braak* = breaking, burglary, brake. From Dut. *breken;* Ger. *brechen* = to break.] [Break, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Originally:* An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp. (*Johnson.*) It is toothed.

"When it is dry enough, break it with your *breaks,* and afterwards rub and scutch it."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.,* p. 362.

2. A cross-bow.

"And summe scholde schete to the frensche rout with gunnes and bowes of *brake.*"—*Sir Ferumbras,* 3,263.

"Not rams, nor mighty *brakes,* nor slings alone."
Fairf.: Tasso, xviii. 43. Also st. 64.

3. An instrument of torture.

"Had I that honest blood in my veins again, queen, that your feats and these frights have drained from me, honour should pull hard ere it drew me into these *brakes.*"—*Beau. & Fletch.: Thierry & Theod.,* v. 1.

4. The handle of a ship's pump. (*Johnson.*)

5. A baker's kneading-trough. (*Johnson.*)

6. A sharp bit or snaffle, a horse-bit. (*Cole, Johnson, &c.*)

7. A machine in which horses unwilling to be shod are confined during the operation.

(1) *Lit. Of horses:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Fig. Of persons:* A restraint, a curb of any kind upon liberty, the appetites, the passions, &c. (or this may be the *figurative* sense corresponding to I., 6).

"Who rules his rage with reason's *brake.*"
Turbervile.

"Dread, you still for man should take him,
And not think he had eat a stake,
Or were set up in a *brake.*" *B. Jonson.*

8. A large and heavy kind of harrow, chiefly used for breaking in rough ground. (*Scotch.*)

"A pair of harrows, or *brake* for two horses, on the best construction, 1795, £2 2s.; 1809, £4."—*Wilson: Renfr.,* p. 87.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) The kneading-machine used by bakers. It consists, in some cases, of a pivoted lever operating on a bench.

(2) Any other machinery for effecting the same purpose.

(3) A friction-strap or hand applied on the periphery of the drum of a hoisting-machine, crane, or crab.

2. *Hydraulics:* The extended handle of a fire-engine or similar pump, by which the power is applied. (Used especially of an extended handle at which a row of men can work together.)

3. *Vehicles:*

(1) A vehicle for breaking horses, consisting of the running-gears, and a driver's seat, without any carriage-body.

(2) A rubber pressed against the wheel of a vehicle, to impede its revolution, and so arrest the descent of the vehicle when going down hill.

(3) The part of a carriage by which it is enabled to be turned. The fore-carriage.

(4) A high-built, open vehicle, having three or more seats, designed for jaunting.

4. *Railroad engineering:* A contrivance for stopping the motion of a car-wheel by friction applied thereto. Railway brakes are of various kinds. There are hand-brakes, air-brakes, &c.

A *hand-brake* is put in action by a winding drum connecting chains and levers, the power of the brakesman being applied to a hand wheel in the carriage. The *air* or *atmospheric brake* operates by means of compressed air. It can bring a train running forty-five miles an hour to a standstill within 250 feet.

"A number of gentlemen, representing various railway companies, attended at Ipswich, on Wednesday, to witness a trial of a *brake,* the invention of Mr. Sullivan, M.P. The arrangement is especially adapted for application to railway carriages which are already fitted with the ordinary *hand-brake.* . . . Stoppages were made in short space, and with much steadiness."—*Weekly Scotsman,* May 17, 1879.

5. *Basket-making:* An iron crotch with a sharp-edged re-entering angle, adapted to peel the bark from osiers drawn therethrough.

B. *As adjective:* Adapted to, pertaining to, or in any way connected with a brake.

brake-beam, *s.*

Vehicles: The transverse beam connecting the shoes of opposite wheels. A brake-bar.

brake-block, *s.*

Railroad engineering: The block attached to the brake-beam and holding the shoe or rubber.

brake-shoe, *s.* That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the object whose motion is to be restrained.

brake-sieve, *s.*

Mining: A rectangular sieve operated by a forked lever or brake, from which it is suspended in a cistern of water for the agitation of comminuted ore. The meshes are of strong iron wire, ⅜ of an inch square. The brake is supported by a rolling axis. [Jigger.] The poorest light pieces are cuttings. Pieces of poor, sparry, heavy ore are chats. (*Knight.*)

brake-wheel, *s.*

1. *Railroad engineering:* The wheel on the platform or top of a carriage by which the brakes are put in action.

2. *Machinery:* A wheel having cams or wipers to raise the tail of a hammer-helve.

brāke (2), *s.* & *a.* [L. Ger. *brake* = brake, brushwood; connected with Ger. *brache* = fallow-ground; Dut. *braak* (adj.) = fallow; Dan. *brak* = fallow, unploughed; and, perhaps, with Dan. *bregne* = fern-brake. Cf. also Wel. *brwg, brygan* = growth, brake; Arm. *brûk, brug* = heath, heather; Ir. & Gael. *fraoch* = heath; Prov. *bru* = heath.] [Bracken.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A thicket of brushwood or fern; a place overgrown with prickly or thorny shrubs, with brushwood or with fern.

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) Overgrown with prickly or thorny shrubs, as brambles and briars, or with brushwood. [Cane-brake.]

"That seem'd to break from an expanding heart:
'The untutor'd bird may found, and so construct,
And with such soft materials line, her nest,
Fix'd in the centre of a prickly *brake.*'"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(*b*) Covered with a growth of the fern described under 2.

"And now at distance can discern
A stirring in a *brake* of fern;
And instantly a dog is seen
Glancing from that covert green."
Wordsworth: Fidelity.

(2) *Fig.:* Trials, difficulties, afflictions.

"If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. The English name of Pteris, a genus of ferns belonging to the order Polypodiaceæ. [Pteris.] It is so called from growing abundantly in such brakes as those described under No. 1. The common brake, called, more especially in Scotland, the bracken, is very abundant in woods and on heaths, and constitutes quite a feature of the scenery in such localities. It is the commonest British fern. It is very abundant in Epping Forest, and is the only fern that is common there. If an excursionist allow himself to be benighted in the forest it will aid him in picking his steps to know that wherever the brake or bracken grows the spot is presumably dry, wherever it is absent the place is presumably marshy. It is an excellent covert for game, and where deer exist they love to be among it. The country people believe that, taken medicinally, it will destroy worms, and that to lie upon it will cure the rickets in children. Its leaves are used for thatching cottages. Its astringent quality has led to its employment for dressing and preparing chamois leather, and the ashes are useful in the manufacture of soap and glass. It is sometimes spelled also *brakes.*

"Motley accoutrement—or power to smile
At thorns, and *brakes,* and brambles—and in truth,
More ragged than need was."
Wordsworth: Nutting.

¶ *Brake of the wall:* A local name of the fern *Polypodium vulgare.*

¶ *Rock brakes:* A name of the Parsley Fern, *Allosorus crispus.*

brake-fern, *s.*

1. *Pteris aquilina.*

2. Any other fern. (*Ray.*)

brake-nightingale, brake nightingale, *s.* A book-name for the Nightingale (*Philomela luscinia*). [Nightingale.]

*** brāke, * brak,** *a.* [Dan. & Dut. *brak;* Ger. *brack.*] Brackish; somewhat salt.

"The entrellis sik fer in the fludis *brake,*
In your reuerence I sall flyng and swake."
Doug.: Virgil, 135, 29.

*** brā'ke-bûshe,** *s.* [Eng. *brake;* O. Eng. *bushe.*] A brake of ferns.

"*Brakebushe,* or ferne brake. *Filicetum, filicarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brāke'-hŏp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brake; hopper.*]

Ornith.: The Grasshopper Warbler (q.v.).

brāke'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *brake* (1); *-less.*] Unprovided with a brake for checking motion.

brāke'-man, brāke's-man, *s.* [Eng. *brake,* v.; *man.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man whose business it is to put on the brake, when it is required, in railway travelling.

2. *Mining:* The man in charge of the winding engine.

*** brak-en, * brak-in,** *s.* [Bracken.]

*** brak-ene, * brakenesse,** *s.* [Brake (1).] A baker's pounding or crushing instrument.

"Bray, or *brakene.* Baxteris instrument. *Pinsa,* C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brăk'-ĕt, * brăg'-gĕt,** *s.* [Bragget.] A sweet drink made of the wort of ale, honey, and spices. It is called also *bragwort.*

"Hir mouth was swete as *braket* or the meth,
Or hord of appIes, laid in hay or heth."
Chaucer: C. T.; Miller's Tale.

"One that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia."
Beaum. & Fl.: Little Thief.

brāk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Brake, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Flax-manufacture: An operation by which the straw of flax or hemp, previously steeped and grassed, is broken, so as to detach the shives or woody portion from the harl or useful fibre. [Flax-brake.]

braking-machine, *s.* A machine for braking flax or hemp after rotting, to remove the woody portion and pith from the fibre.

brāk'-ȳ, *a.* [From Eng. *brak(e); -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Thorny, prickly, brambly; overrun with brushwood and fern.

2. *Fig.:* Choked up with other and rougher things; left in obscurity, hidden from view.

"Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure and open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand."—*Ben Jonson.*

* **brāk'-ȳn,** *v.t.* [BREAK, *v.*]

"*Brakyn'* a-sunder cordys and ropis and other lyke. *Rumpo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brā-kȳn,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *braken;* O. Icel. *braka.*] To vomit.

"*Brakyn*, or castyn, or spewe. *Vomo*, Cath. *evomo.*" —*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brā'-kȳnge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BRAKYN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of vomiting.

"*Brakynge*, or parbrakynge. *Vomitus, evomitus.*"— *Prompt. Parv.*

* **brald,** *pa. par.* [From Sw. *pråld* = bedecked; *pråla* = to cut a figure, to boast.] Decked, dressed; a term used of a woman, who is said to be—

"Rycht braivlie *brald.*"
Maitland Poems, p. 319.

* **bral-len,** *v.i.* [BRAWL, *v.*] (*Town. Mysteries.*)

bra'-ma (1). *s.* [Lat. *brama.*]

Ichthyol.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes belonging to Cuvier's family Squamipenues, meaning Scaly-finned fishes, now called Chætodontidæ. It contains but one species, the *Brama Raii*, which is common in the Mediterranean, whence an occasional straggler finds its way to the British seas.

* **Bra'-ma (2),** *s.* [BRAHMA.]

Bra'-mah, *s. & a.* [From Mr. Joseph Bramah, who was born at Stainborough, in Yorkshire, on April 13, 1749, and died December 9, 1814. See A.]

A. *As subst.:* Mr. Bramah, who invented the Bramah-lock, the Bramah-press, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Invented by Mr. Bramah.

Bramah-lock, *s.* A lock patented by Bramah, in England (1784 and 1798), having a number of slides which are adjusted in the manner of tumblers, by means of a stepped key, so that the slides of unequal length shall be brought into a position where their notches lie in the same plane, that of the locking-plate. [LOCK.]

Bramah-press, *s.* A machine designed to turn to account Pascal's Law [LAW] of the equality of pressure in a mass of liquid, by using water under pressure to produce a mighty force. It was patented by Mr. Bramah in 1796. It is called also the Hydraulic or Hydrostatic Press. It consists essentially of a large, very strong cylinder, in the collar of which a cast-iron piston or ram works water-tight. Above the ram is a movable cast-iron plate, and at some distance higher than it a fixed one, both being kept in their places by four strong columns. The portion of the cylinder beneath the ram is full of water, and is connected by a pipe with a small forcing pump. When the latter is put in action it compresses the water in it, and that pressure transmitted by the pipe to the large cylinder in which the ram works, acts equally on every part of it [PASCAL'S-LAW], with the practical effect of enormously increasing the original force. Thus, if the diameter of the piston in the forcing-pump is an inch, and that of the ram in the cylinder four feet, then the pressure on the latter is $(12 \times 4)^2 = 2{,}304$ times greater than that exerted by the former. Goods to be pressed—bales for cloth, for instance, or beet-roots, are placed on the lower or movable plate, and are forced up against the fixed one. The portions of the Menai tubular bridge were raised to their positions by means of a powerful Bramah-press.

bra-ma-thĕ'r-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From *Brama*, old spelling of BRAHMA (q.v.); Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = wild animal.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Antilopidæ, consisting of a gigantic species with four horns. It is allied to Sivatherium, which also is four-horned. Both occur in the Upper Miocene, or Lower Pliocene beds of the Sewâlik hills in India.

brăm'-ble, * **brĕm'-bil** (*Eng.*), **brăm-ble, brăm-mle, brăm-mles** (*Scotch & O. Eng.*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *bremel, brember, bræmbel, brembel* = (1) a brier, a blackberry bush, a bramble, a mulberry; (2) a tormenting (*Bosworth*). In Sw. *brombär* = a blackberry; Dan. *bramber;* Dut. *braam;* L. Ger. *brummel-beere;* (N. H.) Ger. *brombeere;* O. H. Ger. *brâmal, brâma,* f., *brâmo,* m.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of plants:*

(1) *Generally:*

(*a*) The blackberry or any allied plant. [II. 1. *Bot.*]

"Doth the *bramble* cumber a garden? It makes the better hedge; where if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief."—*Greer: Cosmologia Sacra,* bk. iii., ch. 2.

(*b*) The common dog-rose, *Rosa canina.* [BRAMBLE-FLOWER.]

(2) *Fig.:* Any thorny shrub.

"The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witness many a woful store."
Spenser.

2. *Of animals:* The same as brambling and bramble finch (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus,* or any closely allied species of the same genus. The shrub now mentioned runs into a number of well-marked varieties. Hooker and Arnott, in the 7th edition of the *British Flora* (1855), enumerate seven: *R. suberectus,* or the Erect; *R. fruticosus,* or the Common; *R. rhamnifolius,* or the Buckthorn-leaved; *R. carpinifolius,* Hornbeam-leaved; *R. corylifolius,* or the Hazel-leaved; *R. glandulosus,* or the Glandular; and *R. cæsius,* or the Dewberry Bramble. *R. saxatilis,* or the Stone Bramble, is made a distinct species. The above are European species; the American ones also are numerous. The raspberries are associated with the brambles in the same genus Rubus.

¶ *Blue bramble* (so called from the blue bloom on the fruit): A book-name for *Rubus cæsius.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Heath bramble: Rubus cæsius. (*Lyte.*)

Mountain bramble: Rubus Chamæmorius. (*Treasury of Bot.*)

Stone bramble: A book-name for *Rubus saxatilis.* (*J. Wilson.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) The fruit of the bramble, called also blackberry.

† (3) A book-name for the whole genus Rubus, though it contains the raspberry as well as the bramble.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) The rendering of Heb. אָטָד (*atad*), translated bramble in Judges ix. 14, 15, and thorns in Psalm lviii. 9. The former passage shows that it was little regarded, the latter that it was thorny and used as fuel. *Atad* is supposed to be the same as Arab. *ausuj* = a kind of buckthorn, and is probably a rhamnaceous plant, *Zizyphus spina Christi,* because it is thought that from it was made the crown of thorns, which for purposes of insult and torture was placed around the sacred forehead of Christ immediately before his crucifixion (John xix. 2, 5).

(2) The rendering of the Heb. חוֹחַ (*chhoah*) in Isaiah xxxiv. 13, probably a thorny tree or shrub of the genus Prunus.

(3) [BRAMBLE-BUSH (2).]

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of or pertaining to the Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) or any allied species of the genus. (See the compounds.)

bramble-bonds, *s. pl.* "Bonds" or bands made of the long shoots of the bramble. They were formerly used for thatching roofs. (*Ogilvie.*)

bramble-bush, *s.* [In Ger. *brambeerbusch.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* The same as BRAMBLE (q.v.).

2. *Scrip.:* The rendering, in Luke vi. 44, of the Greek word βάτος (*batos*) = a bramble-bush. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

bramble-finch, *s.* The same as BRAMBLING (q.v.).

bramble-flower, * **bramble-flour,** *s.*

1. The flower of a bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.*

* 2. The dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

"The *bramble-flour* that berest the red hepe."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,676.

bramble-loop, *s.* The loop or curve made by the stem of a bramble when the extremity of the long and feeble branch has rooted itself in the ground.

"We have heard of cows that were said to be mouse-crope, or to have been walked over by a shrew-mouse (an ancient way of accounting for paralysis), being dragged through the *bramble-loop* . . ."—*Prof. Buckman, in Treas. of Bot.* (article *Rubus*).

bramble-net, *s.* A net to catch birds.

† **brăm'-bled,** *a.* [Eng. *brambl(e); -ed.*] Thickly grown over with brambles.

"Beneath yon tower's unvaulted gate,
Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor."
T. Warton: Ode iii.

brăm'-blĭng, * **brăm'-līne,** *s.* [Ger. *brämling.*] A bird, *Fringilla montifringilla,* called also Bramble, Bramble-finch, Mountain-finch, and Mountain-chaffinch. [MOUNTAIN-FINCH, FRINGILLA.]

† **brăm'-blȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brambl(e); -y.*] Full of brambles.

"Hark, how they warble in that *brambly* bush,
The gaudy goldfinch, and the speckly thrush."
A. Phillips, Past. 4.

* **brāme,** *s.* [Cf. O. Eng. *breme* = severe, sharp; A.S. *bremman* = to rage, to roar.] Sharp passion.

"But that shee still did waste, and still did wayle,
That, through long languour and hart-burning *brame,*
She shortly like a pyned ghost became."
Spenser: F. Q., III., ii. 52.

bra'-mĭ-a, *s.* [From *brami,* the local name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus or sub-genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). *Bramia serruta* has a slimy penetrating odour. It is used in Brazil in the preparation of bark for rheumatic patients. (*Lindley.*)

† **Bra'-mĭn (1),** *s.,* † **Bra'-mĭn-ēe,** *s.,* &c. [BRAHMAN, BRAHMINEE, &c.]

Bra'-mĭn (2), Brach'-man (*ch* silent), *s.* [In Ger. (sing.) *Brachmane, Bramine;* Lat. *Brachmanus* (pl. *Brachmani*); Pali *Brahmana;* O. Pali *Bamhana, Bahmana, Babhana.*] An ancient Indian sect mentioned by the Hindoo Booddha, the Greek historian Arrian, and the Latin father Ambrose, and generally identified by the classic writers with the Gymnosophists. It is matter of dispute whether they were identical with the members of the Indian sacerdotal caste now universally known as Brahmans or were of Booddhistic origin. Col. Sykes strongly maintained the latter view. (*Journal Roy. Asiat. Soc.,* vol. vi., p. 361, &c.)

brăm'-mle, brăm-mleş, *s.* [Corruption from Eng. *bramble.*] [BRAMBLE.] (*Scotch & N. of Eng. Dial.*)

brăn, * **brănne,** * **bren,** *s.* [From Fr. *bran* = (1) the thicker part of the husk of ground corn, (2) sawdust, (3) fœcal matter; O. Fr., Pr., & O. Sp. *bren* = bran; Low Lat. *brannum, brennium, bren;* Wel., Ir., & Gael. *bran* = bran, husk; Arm. *brenn.*]

1. *Lit.:* The skins or husks of ground corn, especially wheat, separated from the flour. The nutritive value of these husks increases as we proceed from the outside of the grain toward the interior. The outer skin, or coarse bran, is very indigestible, owing to the presence of a layer of silica. The inner skins, called pollards, are more nutritious, containing from 12 to 15 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, and from 20 to 30 per cent. of starch. Unless, however, they are ground very finely, they are apt to set up irritation of the bowels and diarrhœa. Though rich in nitrogen, bran appears to possess but little nutritive power. It may be of use to those who are well fed, and need a laxative, but to the poor who need nourishment it is of very little use. It is, however, of some commercial value, being largely employed in the feeding of horses and cattle, and in brightening goods during the processes of dyeing and calico-printing.

"The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran,* . . ." —*Hayward.*

2. *Figuratively:*

"Nature hath meal and *bran,* contempt and grace
I'm not their father; . . ."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

bran-duster, *s.*

Milling: A machine in which the bran, as turned out of an ordinary bolt, is rubbed and fanned to remove as much as possible of the flour which yet adheres to it.

brăn, *adv.* [A contraction from *brand.*] (Used only in the expression *bran-new.*)

¶ *Bran-new*, i.e., *brand-new:* The brand was the fire, and *brand-new* was newly forged, fresh from the fire. It was equivalent to Shakespeare's *fire-new.* (*Trench: English Past & Present*, pp. 179, 180.)

". . . a pair of *bran-new* velveteens, instead of his ancient thicksets."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor.* ch. i.

* **brănc**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A linen vestment like a rochet, formerly worn by women over their other clothing. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **brănc'-ard**, *s.* [Fr. *brancard* = a litter, the shafts of a vehicle.] A horse-litter.

"The gentleman . . . proposed, that he would either make use of a boat to Newport or Ostend, or a *brancard* to St. Omer's"—*Life of Lord Clarendon*, iii. 891.

branç̦h, * **branç̦he**, * **braunç̦h**, * **braunç̦he**, *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *branche*; Prov. *branca* (f.), and *brenca* (m.); Ital. *branca*; Low Lat. *branca* = the claw of a predatory animal; Wallachian *brĕncĕ* = a forefoot; Arm. *brank* = a branch; Corn. *brech* = an arm; Wel. *braich* = (1) an arm, (2) a branch, (3) a verse.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A shoot of a tree or other plant especially one from the main boughs, which again divides into minor branches or branchlets.

"*Branche* of a tre. *Palmes*, C. F. (*ramus, ramusculus*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And then he pearcheth on some *braunch* therehy."
Spenser: The Fate of the Butterflie.

"By them shall the fowls of the heaven have their habitation, which sing among the *branches*."—*Ps.* civ. 12.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things material:*

(*a*) Anything extending like the branch of a tree from a central column or other support, as the divisions of a chandelier or anything similar.

"And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it: three *branches* of the candlestick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side."—*Exod.* xxv. 32.

(*b*) Anything joining another one, to which it is subordinate.

(i) A chandelier, perhaps viewed as connected with, and subordinate to, the roof from which it hangs.

(ii) A river tributary to a larger one; a vein, artery, or anything similar joining another larger than itself; a tributary, an affluent.

"If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river."—*Raleigh.*

"His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be resembled to waters carried by brooks."—*Ibid.*

(iii) A subsidiary line of railway.

(iv) A division of a stag's antler.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract. Spec.*:

(*a*) *Of human or other descent.*

(i) Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

"His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow."—*Carew.*

(ii) Offspring.

"Great Anthony! Spain's well-beseeming pride,
That mighty *branch* of emperours and kings."
Crashaw.

(*b*) A part of a whole, a section or division of a subject or anything similar.

"It will be desirable to begin with this *branch* of the subject."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients*, ch. i. § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* One of the divisions into which a stem separates. Many names are applied to different modifications of branches, and it is on the character of the branches sent forth that the classification of plants into trees, shrubs, under-shrubs, and herbs, at least in part, depends. [See these terms.]

2. *Arch.:* Arches in Gothic vaults, constituting diagonals to other arches arranged in the form of a square, and themselves forming a cross.

3. *Fortification:*

(1) The wing, or long side of a horn or crown work.

(2) One of the parts of a zigzag approach.

4. *Blacksmith's work:* One of the quarters or sides of a horseshoe.

5. *Harness-making:* One of the levers attached to the ends of the stiff bit of a curb-bit, and having rings or loops for the curb-chain, the cheek-straps, and the reins. [CURB-BIT.]

6. *Mining:* A small vein which separates from the lode, sometimes reuniting. A leader, string, or rib of ore running in a lode.

7. *Hydraulics:* The metallic piece on the end of a hose to which the nozzle is screwed.

8. *Gas-fixtures:* A gas-burner bracket.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the arm of a tree, or to the projecting part of anything.

branch-chuck, *s.*

Turning: A chuck having four branches, each of which has a set screw whose end may be made to impinge upon the object.

branch-leaf, *s.* A leaf growing on a branch.

branch-line, *s.* A subsidiary line of railway.

branch-peduncle, *s.* A peduncle growing from a branch.

branch-spine, *s.*

Bot.: A spine on the branch of a plant, such as in the sloe, as distinguished from a leaf-

BRANCH-SPINE.

spine, of which an example is presented by the holly thorn.

branch-work, *s.* [BRANCHED-WORK.]

"Beneath *branch-work* of costly sardonyx,
Sat smiling, babe in arm."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

branç̦h, *v.i.* & *t.* [From *branch*, *s.* (q.v.)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit. Of trees:* To separate into actual branches.

". . . therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramis is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees."—*Bacon.*

2. *Fig.:* To separate into divisions. *Used*—

(1) *Of material things. Spec., of a stag's horns:* To separate into antlers.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract:*

". . . that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into farther distinctions."—*Locke.*

¶ *To branch out:*

(1) *Lit. Of trees:* To separate into branches.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) *Of things material:* To separate into divisions widely apart.

"The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that pass through the body of it, *branch out* on all sides, into several different divisions."—*Addison.*

(*b*) *Of speaking or writing:* To be diffuse, through not confining one's self to the salient points of a subject.

"I have known a woman *branch out* into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat."—*Spectator.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To adorn with needlework, representing the branches of trees.

"In robe of lilly white she was arayd,
That from her shoulder to her heele downe raught;
The traine whereof loose far behind her strayd,
Braunched with gold and perle most richly wrought."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 19.

2. To part anything into divisions of branch-like form.

". . . and are *branched* into canals, as blood is."—*Bacon.*

branç̦hed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRANCH, *v.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:* (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.:* Separating into many branches of some size. If they are small the term used of the plant is *ramulose.*

branched-work, *s.*

Arch.: Carved or sculptured branches or leaves in monuments or friezes.

bran'ç̦h-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *branch*; *-er.*]

1. That which shoots out into branches. (See example under No. 2.)

2. One who develops fruitful progress in various directions.

"If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other."—*Wotton.*

bran'ç̦h-ẽr (2), *s.* [Fr. *branchier.*]

Falconry: A young hawk.

"I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the eires, the *brancher*, and the two sorts of lentners."—*Walton.*

branç̦h'-ẽr-ȳ, *s.* [From Eng. *branch*; *-er*; *-y.*]

Bot.: The ramifications of the vessels dispersed through the pulpy part of fruit.

brăn'-chĭ-a̤, *s.* [In Fr. *branchies.* From Lat. *branchia* = a gill of a fish; pl. *branchiæ* = the gills of a fish; Gr. βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin; pl. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = the gills of a fish.]

Zool.: The gills of fishes and various other inhabitants of water. They are the apparatus for enabling the animal to extract air from the water, instead of being dependent for respiration on the atmosphere.

brăn'-chĭ-a̤l, *a.* [In Fr. *branchial*; Mod. Lat. *branchialis*; from Lat. *branchia*; Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = the gills.]

1. Pertaining to the gills of a fish or other aquatic animal.

2. Performed by means of gills.

¶ (1) *Branchial arches:* Four bony arches which bear the branchiæ in fishes; they are connected inferiorly with the hyoid arch, and above are united with the base of the skull.

(2) *Branchial basket:* The gill-supports in the lamprey (q.v.).

(3) *Branchial heart:* A dilated vascular canal specialised for the supply of blood to the gills.

(4) *Branchial sac:* The respiratory chamber in the Tunicates.

(5) *Branchial sinus:* A vascular sinus into which blood passes from the visceral sac in Tunicates on its way to the gills.

(6) *Branchial tuft:* A tuft of contractile filaments, serving as gills, in some tube-dwelling chætopods.

brăn'-chĭ-ā-ta, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *branchiæ*; Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

Zoology:

1. A primary division of vertebrated sub-kingdom. It contains the Fishes and Amphibia. It is contra-distinguished from Abranchiata, which comprises Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals.

2. A division of Annelids, containing the Tubicola (Tubeworms), and the Errantia (Sandworms).

3. A name sometimes given to the division of Gasteropodous Molluscs, now commonly denominated Branchifera, or Branchiogasteropoda (q.v.).

brăn'-chĭ-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *branchiæ*; Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = the gills.]

Zool.: Having gills. (Index to *Dallas' Nat. Hist.*)

¶ The Branchiate, or Branchiferous Annelida, consists of two orders, the Tubicola and the Errantia. The Abranchiate Annelides, distinguished from the former, are also divided into two—the Suctoria, or Leeches, and the Scoleana, or Earthworms. (*Dallas: Nat. Hist.*, pp. 94, 95.) [BRANCHIFEROUS.]

brăn-chĭf'-ẽr-a̤, *s.* [From Lat. *branchiæ* = gills, and *fero* = to bear. Gill-bearing animals.]

Zool. In some classifications: An order of gasteropodous molluscs, including all the species breathing by gills, whilst the air-breathers are ranked under the Pulmonifera, or lung-bearing molluscs. The Branchifera are divided into two sub-orders, the Opisthobranchiata and the Prosobranchiata (q.v.).

"The gasteropods form two natural groups, one breathing air (pulmonifera) and the other water (*branchifera*)."—*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 98.

brăn-chĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *branchifère.* See *branchifera*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having branchiæ, breathing by gills. [BRANCHIATE.]

"The developments of the *branchiferous* gasteropods may be observed with much facility in the common river snails (Paludina)."—*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 98.

* **branch'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [From Eng. *branchy*, and suff. *-ness*.] The quality of being branchy, the tendency to divide into branches, or the aspect presented when such division has taken place.

brănch'-ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [BRANCH, *v.*]

"Environ'd with a ring of *branching* elms."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

"The swift stag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

"Wide o'er his isles the *branching* Oronoque
Rolls a brown deluge, . . ."
Thomson: The Seasons; Summer.

brăn-chĭ-ō-găs-tĕr-ŏp'-ŏd-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and ποδές (*podes*), pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to those gasteropodous molluscs which breathe by gills. (*Huxley: Classification of Animals. Glossary.*) It is the same as *branchifera* (q.v.).

brăn-chĭ-ŏp'-ŏd-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and ποδές (*podes*), pl. of πούς (*pous*) = a foot.] Having branchiæ attached to the feet.

Zoology:

1. Cuvier's first order of the sub-class Entomostraca. The genera included under it, such as Cyclops, Cypris, Apus, Limnadia, Branchipus, &c., are now generally ranked under several orders, viz., Copepoda, Ostracoda, and Phyllopoda. Milne Edwards places them under two, the Phyllopoda and the Cladocera. [See these terms.]

2. A division or "legion" of the sub-class Entomostraca. It includes the order Cladocera, Phyllopoda and Trilobita, perhaps with Mesostoma.

brăn'-chĭ-ō-pōde, *s.* [In Fr. *branchiopode.*] [BRANCHIOPODA.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the old order Branchiopoda.

brăn-chĭ-ŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [From Eng. *branchiopod(e)*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Zoology:

1. Having branchiæ attached to the feet.

2. Pertaining to the branchiopoda.

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tē-găl, *a.* [In Fr. *branchiostége*; from Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof; from στέγω (*stegō*) = to cover closely; suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: Pertaining to the membrane covering the gills.

¶ *Branchiostegal rays. Ichthy.:* Parts of the hyoid apparatus supporting this membrane. (*Huxley: Classification of Animals.* Gloss.)

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tē-gī (*Mod. Lat.*), **brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tē-gans** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof; from στέγω = to cover closely.]

Ichthy.: An old order of fishes with free branchiæ and a cartilaginous skeleton. It was suppressed by Cuvier. (*Griff.: Cuvier*, vol. x., p. 19, and note.)

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tē-goŭs, *a.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zoology:

1. Covering the gills. [BRANCHIOSTEGAL.]

2. Possessed of a membrane covering the gills.

brăn-chĭ-ŏs'-tōm-a, *s.* [In Fr. *branchiostome.* From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: Costa's name for the very anomalous genus of Vertebrates now called Amphioxus (q.v.).

brăn-chĭ-ŏt'-ō-ca, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = branchia; and τόκος (*tokos*) = bringing forth, birth; τίκτω (*tiktō*) = to bring forth.]

Zool.: The name given by Professor Owen to a division of the Vertebrata comprehending the Batrachia and other Amphibia. He called them also Dipnoa (q.v.).

brăn-chĭ-pŏd'-ĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδος (*podos*) = a foot; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Entomostraca belonging to the order Phyllopoda. It contains the genera Branchipus and Artemia.

brăn'-chĭ-pŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of small Entomostraca, the typical one of the family Branchipodidæ. *Branchipus stagnalis* inhabits the ditches near Blackheath and other places.

brăn'-chĭ-rēme, *s.* [From Lat. *branchiæ* = gills, and *remus* = an oar.]

Zool.: An animal which has legs terminating

BRANCHIREME (CHIROCEPHALUS DIAPHANUS).

in a bundle of setiform branches, constituting a respiratory apparatus.

brăn'-chīte, *s.* [Named after Prof. Branchi, of Pisa.]

Min.: A variety of Haitite. It is colourless and translucent, and is found in the brown coal of Mount Vasa, in Tuscany.

branch'-lĕss, *a.* [From Eng. *branch*, and suff. *-less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without branches.

2. *Fig.:* Without any valuable product; naked.

"If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless.*"
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iii. 4.

branch'-lĕt, *s.* [From Eng. *branch*, and *-let*, a diminutive suffix.] A small branch. (*Crabb.*)

branch'-ȳ, * **braunch'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *branch*; *-y.*] Full of branches, widely spread.

"Undir al *braunchy* tree."—*Wycliffe:* 4 *Kings*, xvii. 10.

"The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root."
Tennyson: The Talking Oak.

* **brăn-corn,** *s.* [Eng. *bran(d)*; *corn.*] The smut in wheat, probably the fungus called *Ustilago segetum.* [BRAND, *s.* I., 5.]

brănd, * **brond,** * **broond,** *s.* [A.S. *brand*, *brond* = a burning; *bærnan*, *byrnan* = to burn; Icel. *brandr* = (1) a brand (2) a sword-blade; O. H. Ger. *brant*; Fr. † *brand* = a large sword wielded by both hands; Prov. *bran*, *branc*; Ital. *brando*; Dut., Dan., & Sw. *brand* = a fire-brand.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A piece of wood burnt or partially burnt, a bit of wood intended for burning.

"The taylis of hem he wyuede to the taylis, and *broondis* he boored in the myddil."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xv. 4.

"Recalled the vision of the night.
The hearth's decaying *brands* were red,
And deep and dusky lustre shed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 34.

2. Used for a staff or stick, generally.

"In pensive posture leaning on the *brand*,
Not oft a resting-staff to that red hand."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 6.

3. A mark made by or with a hot iron. (Used to mark criminals to note them as such and infamous.)

"Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy."—*Bacon.*

4. A mark burnt in upon or affixed to goods to denote their quality: hence, generally, used as equivalent to quality, class.

"The most favourable report that can be made is, that makers of the best *brands* of finished iron would not accept lower prices than the trade scale."—*Mining Review*, Oct. 17, 1860.

5. A disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed, as though they were burnt; called also *burn.*

¶ "Brands" are the same as blights, and produced chiefly by Mucoraceæ and similar fungi. [BLIGHT.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A stigma, a mark of disgrace.

"Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand?"
Dryden.

"By what strange features vice has known,
To single out and mark her own!
Yet some there are, whose brows retain
Less deeply stamped her *brand* and stain."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 15.

2. A sword, from its bright, flashing appearance. (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"With this *brand* burnyshyd so bright."—*Townley Myst.*, p. 216.

"He laught out his *brond.*"
William of Palerne, 1,244.

"Thou, therefore, take my *brand*, Excalibur."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

* 3. A thunderbolt.

"The sire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand."
Granville.

brand-goose, *s.* The brent-goose (q.v.).

brand-iron, brandiron, branding-iron, *s.*

1. An iron instrument used for branding or marking anything.

"Marks e'en like *branding iron!* to thy sick heart
Make death a want, as sleep to weariness?"
Hemans: Siege of Valencia.

2. The same as ANDIRON (q.v.).

brand-new, *a.* [BRANDNEW.]

brănd, * **brăn'-dĭ-ĕn,** * **brond-yn,** * **bron-nyn,** *v.t.* [BRAND, *s.* In O. Dut. *branden.*]

1. *Lit.:* To burn a mark into a person or thing with a hot iron, to burn a person or thing with a hot iron so as to produce a mark or depression.

"Bronnyn (*brondyn, P.*) wythe an yren. *Cauterizo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Several women were sent across the Atlantic, after being first *branded* in the cheek with a hot iron."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* To mark as infamous, to stigmatise, to impute anything to, with a view to rendering anyone infamous or odious.

"Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb."
Addison.

"Would do the heart that loved thee wrong,
And *brand* a nearly blighted name."
Byron: Remember him whom Passion's Power.

* **brănd'-ĕd** (1), * **brănd'-ĭt,** *pa. par.* & *a.* A misreading for *brauded* = embroidered. (*N.E.D.*)

"Here belt was of blunket, with birdes ful bolde,
Branded with brende golde, and bokeled ful bene."
Sir Gawan & Sir Gol., ii. 3.

brănd'-ĕd (2), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRAND, *v.*]

1. Marked with a branding-iron, stamped.

2. Of a reddish-brown colour, as though singed by fire. A branded bull is one that is almost entirely brown.

"Twixt the Staywood-bush and Langside hill,
They stealed the broked cow and the *branded* bull."
Minstrelsy of the Border, i. 233.

* **brănd'e-lēde,** * **brăn'-lēde,** * **brăn'-lĕt,** *s.* [BRANDER.]

"*Brandelede Tripes.*"—*Promp. Parv.*

* **brănd'e-let,** * **brandellet,** *s.* [Probably a dimin. of *brande.*] Some part of the arms or accoutrements of a knight, perhaps a short sword.

"And also his *brandellet* bon."—*R. Cœur de Lion*, 322.

* **brănd'-ęn,** *pa. par.* [BRANDER, *v.*] Grilled.

brănd'-ęn-bŭrg, *s.* [The chief town of the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, about 38 miles W.S.W. of Berlin.]

1. A kind of button with a loop; a frog.

2. Parallel braiding or embroidery such as is worn on hussar jackets and pelisses.

3. See extract.

"'Twas a 'shopman' he meant by a *Brandenburg*, dear."
Moore: Fudge Family, xii.

brănd'-ĕr, * **brănd'-rĕth,** *s.* [A.S. *brandreda*; O. Icel. *brandreidh*; Dan *brandrith* = brand-iron.]

1. *Generally:*

(1) One who brands.

(2) That with which anything is branded, a branding-iron.

2. *Spec.:* A trivet or iron used as a stand for a vessel over a fire; also, in Scotland, a gridiron.

"Til this Jak Bonhowme he mad a crown
Of a *brandreth* all red hate."
Wyntown, viii. 44. 41.

† **brănd'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [BRANDER, *s.*] To broil on a gridiron, to grill. (*Scotch.*)

"The Scots also say to *brander*, for to broil meat."—*Sir J. Sinclair*, p. 172.

"Ou ay, sir, I'll *brander* the moor-fowl that John Heatherblutter brought in this morning."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

† **brănd'-ĕred,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRANDER, *v.*] Cooked on a gridiron, grilled.

brănd'-ĭed, *a.* [BRANDY, *s.*] Mixed or concocted with brandy.

brănd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRAND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:* The act of marking with a branding-iron. This penalty was inflicted, for various offences, on offenders who had once been allowed benefit of clergy. It was abolished by 3 Geo. IV. c. 38.

2. *Figuratively:* The act of marking with infamy, stigmatising.

* **brandirne,** † **brandiron,** *s.* [A.S. *brandisern;* M. H. Ger. *brantizen.*] A roasting iron, a gridiron. (*Huloet.*)

brănd'-ĭsh, * **braund-ish,** * **braund-ise,** * **braund-ysch,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *brandir;* pr. par. *brandissant;* O. Fr. *brand* = a sword. BRAND.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:* To wave or flourish about.

"Then fierce Æneas, *brandishing* his blade,
In dust Orsilocbus and Crethon laid."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. v. l. 669-70.

"He *brandishes* his pliant length of whip,
Resounding oft, and never heard in vain"
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

2. *Figuratively:* To flourish about, display ostentatiously, parade.

"He who shall employ all the force of his reason only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little."—*Locke.*

B. *Intransitive:* To be flourished about or waved.

"Above the tide, each broadsword bright
Was *brandishing* like beam of light."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

* **brănd'-ĭsh,** *s.* [BRANDISH, *v.*] A flourish, waving.

"I can wound with a *brandish* and never draw bow for the matter."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

brănd'-ĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [BRANDISH, *v.*]

"Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune, with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his passage."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

brănd'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brandish; -er.*] One who brandishes or flourishes about.

"But their auxiliary bands, those *brandishers* of speares
From many cities drawn are they, that are our hinderers,
Not suffering well-rays'd Troy to fall."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, b. ii.

brănd'-ĭsh-ĭng, *s.* [BRANDISH, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of flourishing or waving about.

2. *Arch.:* A name given to open carved work, as of a crest, &c.

brănd'-ĭ-sīte, *s.* [In Ger. *brandisit.* Named after Clemens Grafen von Brandis, of the Tyrol.] A mineral—a variety of Seybertite. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, yellowish green or reddish grey.

* **brăn'-dĭs-sĕn,** *v.t.* [BRANDISH.]

* **brăn'-dĭs-sĕnde,** *pr. par.* [BRANDISH, *v.*]

* **brăn'-dle,** * **brăn-le,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *brandiller* = to shake, waver.]

1. *Transitive:* To shake, move, or confuse.

"It had like to have *brandled* the fortune of the day."—*Bacon.*

2. *Intransitive:* To be shaken, moved, or affected with fear; to be unsteady.

"Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles.*"—*Ld. Northampton: Proceed. against Garnet,* sign. G. g. h.

* **brănd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *brand,* and dimin. suffix *-ling.*]

1. A small, red-coloured worm, used as a bait in fishing, so called from its colour.

"The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the *brandling,* are the chief."—*Walton.*

2. A local name for salmon parr.

brănd'-new (cw as ū), brănd new (*Eng.*), **brand new, brĕnt new** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *brand,* s., and *new.*] So new that the marks of manufacture have not worn off; perfectly new. (Commonly, but improperly, pronounced as if *bran-new.*)

"Waes me, I hae forgot,
With hast of coming aff, to fetch my coat,
What sall I do? it was almaist *brand new.*"
Ross: Helenore, p. 53.

¶ In Scotch it is sometimes written *brent new.*

"Nae cotillion *brent new* frae France."
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

* **brănd'-rĭth** (1), *s.* [BRANDER.]

brănd'-rĭth (2), *s.* [Probably the same as the previous word.] A fence or rail round the opening of a well. (*Provincial.*)

* **brăn'-dŭr,** *s.* A misreading for *braudur* = embroidery. (*N.E.D.*).]

"His brene, and his basnet, burneshed ful bene;
With a *brandur* abougbt, al of brende golde."
Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal. (*Jamieson.*)

brăn'-dȳ, * **brănd'-wīne,** * **brăn'-dȳ-wine,** *s. & a.* [In Fr. *brandevin;* Gael. (from Eng.) *branndaidh;* Sw. *bränvin;* Dan. *brændeviin;* Ger. *brandwein, branntwein.* The first part is from Sw. *branna;* Dan. *brænde;* Dut. *branden,* all = to burn, to distil. Sw. *brand* = brand, fire-brand; Dan., Ger., & Dut. *brand* = fire, burning, conflagration. [BRAND, *v.* & *s.*] The second part is from Fr. & Sw. *vin;* Dan. *viin;* Ger. *wein;* Dut. *wyn.*] [WINE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Formerly.* (Of the forms *brandywine* and *brandwine,* etymologically meaning burnt or distilled wine.) [BRANDY-WINE.]

2. *Now.* (Of the form *brandy,* being the adjective in the foregoing compound dissevered from its associate *wine,* and made to stand alone as a substantive.) A spirit produced by the distillation of both white and red wines, prepared chiefly in the south of France. The brandy most esteemed in our land is that of Cognac, which is obtained by distilling white wines of the finest quality. An inferior kind of spirit is frequently prepared from the "marc" of grapes and the refuse of wine vats. When first distilled it is as colourless as alcohol, and continues so if kept in bottles or jars. When stored in casks, however, it acquires from the wood a pale amber tint, and in this state is sold as pale brandy. The dark colour of brown brandy is produced artificially, to please the public taste, by means of a solution of caramel, and this is frequently added in excess to give a rich appearance to a brandy of low quality. A large proportion of the brandy sold in this country is simply raw grain spirits flavoured and coloured. The spirit is exported from England and Germany into France, where it is redistilled and converted into French brandy. Brandy improves in flavour by being kept, but loses in strength. Genuine brandy consists of alcohol and water, with small quantities of œnanthic ether, acetic ether, and other volatile bodies produced in the process of fermentation. The value of brandy as a medicine depends on the presence of these ethers and other volatile products; when, therefore, it is adulterated with raw grain spirit and water, the amount of these ethers is so reduced that the brandy becomes almost valueless for medical purposes. In the United States brandy is made from cherries, apples, pears and peaches, while much common whisky is exported to France, from which, after manipulation, it is returned as brandy. A more legitimate manufacture of brandy goes on in California, where large quantities of pure wine brandy are annually produced and distributed through the States. The strength of brandy as sold varies from proof to 30 or even 40 under proof. Imitation brandy is prepared by flavouring highly-rectified spirit with essence of Cognac, or by distilling it with bruised prunes, acetic ether, argol, and a little genuine brandy. This is said to be greatly improved by keeping.

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of or containing brandy, resembling brandy, designed for the sale of brandy, or in any way pertaining or relating to it. (See the compounds.)

brandy-ball, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made in the form of small balls.

brandy-bottle, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A bottle full of brandy, or designed to hold brandy.

2. *Fig.:* A name for the common yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea.*

"Flowers large, smelling like brandy, which circumstance, in conjunction with the flagon-shaped seed-vessels, has led to the name *brandy-bottle.*"—*Hooker & Arnott: Brit. Flor.* (ed. 1855), pp. 15, 16.

brandy-fruit, *s.* Fruit preserved in brandy or other alcoholic spirit. (*Ogilvie.*)

brandy-pawnee, *s.* [From Eng. *brandy;* and Hind. *pânee, pânî* = water.] Brandy and water. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **brandy-shop,** *s.* A shop for the sale of brandy, a liquor-shop, a public-house.

"Forgets his pomp, dead to ambitious fires,
And to some peaceful *brandy-shop* retires;
Where in full gills his anxious thoughts he drowns,
And quaffs away the care that waits on crowns."
Addison: The Play House.

brandy-snap, *s.* A thin, wafer-like ginger-bread biscuit.

brandy-wine, *s.* [The original form in which the word *brandy* appeared in the English tongue.] Brandy. [BRANDY, etym., A. 1.]

"It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such."—*Wiseman.*

brăn'-dȳ, *v.t.* [BRANDY, *s.*]

1. To mix with brandy; to fortify (as wine) with brandy.

2. To refresh with brandy. (*Dickens: Pickwick Papers,* ch. v.)

* **brane,** *s.* [BRAN.]

* **brāne'-wŏd,** *s.* [BRAINWOOD.]

* **brăn'-gĭll,** * **braen-gel,** *s.* [Fr. *branle;* O. Fr. *bransle* = "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move all together." (*Cotgrave.*).] [BRANSLE, BRAUL.]

1. (*Of the form* brangill): A kind of dance.

"Vpstert Troyanis, and syne Italianis,
And gan do douhil *brangillis* and gambettis."
Doug.: Virgil, 476, 1.

2. (*Of the form* braengel): A confused crowd.

"Well, you see how the're sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a *braengel* o them too."—*St. Patrick,* ii. 91. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brăn'-gle,** *s.* [Fr. *branle;* or perhaps only a variant of *wrangle* (q.v.).] A dispute, quarrel, litigation.

"The payment of tithes is subject to many frauds, *brangles,* and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants."—*Swift.*

* **brăn'-gle,** * **brăn'-gĭl,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *branler, brandiller* = to shake, move.] [BRANDLE, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To shake, applied to the mind; to confound, to throw into disorder.

"Thus was the usurper's [E. Balliol's] faction *brangled,* then bound up again, and afterward divided again by want of worth in Balliol their head."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.,* p. 64.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To menace, to make a threatening appearance.

"With ane grete spere, quharewith he feil mischeuit,
Went *brangland* throw the feild all him all ne."
Doug.: Virgil, 347, 10.

2. To shake, vibrate.

"The scharp point of the *brangland* spere
Throw out amyddis of the scheild can schere."
Doug.: Virgil, 334, 16.

3. To wrangle, squabble, dispute.

"Thus wrangled, *brangled,* jangled they a month,
Only on paper, pleading all in print."
Browning: Ring and Book, i. 241.

† **brăn'-gle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *brangle; -ment.*] A brangle, a squabble.

"Where Yarrow rows among the rocks,
An' wheels an' boils in mony a linn,
A blithe young shepherd fed his flock,
Unused to *branglement* or din." *Hogg.*

† **brăn'-glĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brangl(e); -er.*] One who brangles; a quarrelsome, litigious person.

"... and this poor young gentleman (who was habited like any prince), banished from his own land, was first drawn into a quarrel by a rude *brangler,* ..."—*Scott: Monastery,* ch. xxviii.

* **brăn'-glĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRANGLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers nor *brangling* disputers."—*Swift.*

C. *As substantive:* Quarrelling, squabbling.

"Noise and norton, *brangling* and breval."
Pope: Dunciad, ii 230.

branit, *pa. par.* [BRAWNED.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brănk,** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: An old name for the buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum.*

"Buckwheat, or *brank,* is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands."—*Mortimer.*

brănk (2), *s.* [BRANK, *v.*] In some parts of England and Scotland, a kind of bridle, a *scolding-bridle,* an instrument used for the

punishment of scolds. It consisted of a head-piece, which enclosed the head of the offender, and a sharp iron, which entered the mouth and restrained the tongue. [BRANKS.]

BRANK.

* **brank new,** *a.* [BRAND-NEW.]

"Then there was the farmer's ball, wi' the tight lads of yeomen with the *brank new* blues and buckskins."—*St. Ronan*, ch. ii.

† **brăṅk,** * **brăṅk-ĕn,** *v.t. & i.* [In Gael. *brangus, brangas, brancas* = a sort of pillory; *brang* = a horse's halter; Ir. *brancas* = a halter; Dut. *pranger* = a collar; Ger. *pranger* = a pillory; M. H. Ger. *brangen, prangen* = to brank.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Transitive:* To bridle, to restrain. (*Lit.*)

"— We sall gar *brank* you,
Before that time trewly."
Spec. Godly Sangs, p. 38.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To raise and toss the head, as spurning the bridle. (Applied to horses.)

"Ouer al the plains brayis the stampand stedis,
Ful galyeard in thare bardis and werely wedis,
Apoun thare strate born brydlilis *brankand* fast,"
Doug.: Virgil, 355, 35.

2. *Fig.:*

(1) To prance; to caper.

"This day ber *brankan* wooer taks his horse,
To strut a gentle spark at Edinburgh cross."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 177.

(2) To bridle up one's self, dress one's self finely. It is said of women, when they wish to appear to advantage—

"Thay lift thair goun abone thair schank,
Syne lyk ane brydlit cat thai *brank*."
Maitland Poems, p. 186.

* **brăṅk-ĭṅg,** * **brăṅk-ănd,** *pr. par.* [BRANK.] (*Morte Arthure*, 1861.)

brăṅks, *s. pl.* [BRANK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. A sort of bridle, often used by country people in riding. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more frequently a kind of wooden noose resembling a muzzle. (*Jamieson.*)

"These they set on horses that had many years before been doom'd to the drudging of the cart and plough, with sods instead of saddles, *branks* and halters instead of bridles."—*Montrose: Mem.*, pt. ii., ch iii., p. 156.

2. A pillory; or, perhaps, only the plural of *brank*.

"When the woman, after be was bishop, stood up once and again before the people, and confronted him with this, he ordered her tongue to be pulled out with pincers: and, when not obeyed, caused her to be put in the *branks*, . . ."—*Bowie: Judgements on Persecutors*, p. 30. *Biographia Scoticana.*

¶ Anciently this seems to have been the common word for a bridle. Within these few years an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Forfar, formerly used, in that very place, for torturing the unhappy creatures who were accused of witchcraft. It was called the *witch's branks*. (*Jamieson.*)

brăṅk'-ūr-sīne, * **brăṅc'-ūr-sīne,** * **brăṅ'ke ūr-sȳne,** *s.* [In Fr. *branc-ursine, branque-ursine, branche-ursine*; Ital. *brancorsina*; Sp. & Port. *branca ursina*; from Low Lat. *branca* = a claw, and Class. Lat. *ursina*, nom. fem. of *ursinus* = of or belonging to a bear, *ursus* = a bear, because its leaves are supposed to resemble the claws of a bear. In Ger. *bärenklau* = a bear's claw.]

Botany:

1. Bear's-breech, a species of Acanthus.

"Acanthus is called of the barbarus wrytera branca ursius, in English *branke ursyne*."—*Turner: Herbal.*

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum sphondylium*. It is common in Britain.

brăṅk'-ȳ, brăṅk'-ĭe, *a.* [BRANK, *v.*, B. 1.] Proud, lively. (*Scotch.*)

"Whare hae ye been sae braw, lad?
Whare hae ye been sae *brankie*, O?
O, whare hae ye been sae braw, lad?
Came ye by Killiecrankie, O?"
Burns: The Battle of Killiecrankie.

* **branle,** *s.* [BRANSEL.]

brăn'-lĭn, brăn'-lĭṅg, brăn'-lĕt, brăn'-lĕde, brăn'-nŏck, *s.* [Probably so named from the reddish-brown colour.] [BRANDED, B., 2.] A fish, the *Salmo salmulus*, also called the *Samlet* (q.v.). (*Scotch.*) [PARR.]

brăn'-nĭṅg, *s.* [BRAN, *s.*]

Dyeing: Preparing cloth for dyeing by steeping in a vat of sour bran-water.

brăn'-nŏck, *s.* [Eng. *brand* = of a reddish-brown colour, and dimin. suffix *-ock*.] The same as the BRANLIN (q.v.).

brăn'-nȳ, *a.* [BRAN, *s.*] Having the appearance of bran; containing an admixture of bran.

"It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales."—*Wiseman.*

* **brăn'-sĕl,** * **bransle,** † **branle,** *s.* [BRANGILL, *s.*] A kind of dance.

"Now making layes of love and lovers paine,
Bransles, Ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 8.

"The Queen commands Lady Fleming to tell her where she led the last *branle*."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xxxi.

brănt (1), *s.* [Properly from *brand*, in the compound *brand-fox*. In Ger. *brandfuchs*; Dut. *brandvos*; Dan. *brandraeve*; Sw. *brandräf*, so called from its reddish-brown colour.] [BRANDED (2), 2.] A variety of fox, smaller than the common form (*Vulpes vulgaris*), and distinguished by having the pads, ears, and brush black.

brănt (2), *a. & s.* [BRANDED (2), 2.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as BRANDED (2), 2 (q.v.). A reddish brown.

B. *As subst.:* The Brant-fox (q.v.).

brant-fox, *s.* [BRANT (1), *s.*]

brant (3), *s. & a.* [BRENT.]

"I have given you *brant* and beaver."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, i.

brant-goose, *s.* [BRENT-GOOSE.]

brănt (4), *a. & s.* [BRENT, *a.*]

A. *As adj.:* Steep, precipitous.

"A man may . . . cit on a *brant* hill cide."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

B. *As subst.: In E. Yorkshire:* A steep hill. (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

brăn'-tāil, *s.* [From the colour of the tail. BRANDED (2), 2.] A provincial name for the Redstart, *Phœnicura ruticilla*. [REDSTART.]

* **brănt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. & Sc. *brant*; *-ness.*] Steepness.

† **brăn'-ū-lar,** *a.* [BRAIN.] Pertaining to the brain, cerebral.

* **brānyd,** *a.* [BRAINED, *a.*] Full of brains.

"*Branyd*, or full of brayne. *Cerebrosus, cerebro plenus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bras,** *s.* [BRASS.]

"*Bras* (Brasse P.) *Es.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"At after souper goth this noble kyng
To see this hors of *bras*, with al his route."
Chaucer: C. T., 10616-17.

"Of irin, of golde, of siluer, and *bras*."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 467.

* **bras-pott, brass-pot,** *s.* A brazen pot.

"*Bras-pott. Emola*, Brit."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bras-and,** *pr. par.* [BRASE, *v.*] Embracing.

"Hecomba thidder with her childer for beild
Ran all in vane and about the altare swarmes,
Brasand the god-like ymage in thare armes."
Douglas: Virgil, 56, 22.

* **brăsche,** *v.t.* [Probably from Fr. *brèche* = a breach.] [BREACH.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make a military breach in.

". . when he had *brasched* and wone the house, . . ."—*Pitscottie Cron.*, p. 309. (*Jamieson.*) (*Bruched* is the word in ed. 1728.)

(2) To assault, to attack.

"It was spoken that they should have *brashit* the wall whan thar batter was made, . . ."—*Bannatyne Journal.*

2. *Fig.:* To assault, to attack.

"Whose breast did beare, *brash't* with displeasure's dart."
More: True Crucifix, p. 195. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brase,** * **brass,** *v.t.* [Fr. *bras* = the arm; (*em*)*brasser* = to (em)brace.] [BRACE, *v.*]

1. To bind, to tie.

"Eurill (as said is) has this iouell hint,
About his sydis it *brasin*, or he stynt."
Douglas: Virgil, 239, 12.

2. To bind at the edge, to welt.

* **brāse,** *s.* [O. Sw. *brasa*; O. Dut. *brase* = a live coal.] A live coal. (*Ant. Arthur*, xv. 6.)

* **brased** (1), * **brasit,** * **brased,** *pa. par. & a.* [BRASE, *v.*] Bound, welted, braced.

"Syke giftis eik be had bring with bim syne,
Hyut and delinerit from the Troiane rewyne,
Ane rycbe garment *brasit* with rich gold wyre."
Douglas: Virgil, 33, 31.

* **brased** (2), *a.* [BRASS.] Brazen.

"Brasyn (*brased*, P.) *Ereus, eneus*."—*Prompt Parv.*

* **bra-sell,** *s.* [BRAZIL (1).]

"*Brasell*, tre to dye with, *bresil*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **brā'-şĕn,** * **brā'-syn,** *a.* [BRAZEN, *a.*]

"*Brasyn* (brased, P.) *Ereus, eneus*."—*Prompt Parv.*

"He removed the high places, and brake the images, and cut down the groves, and brake in pieces the *brasen* serpent that Moses had made."—2 *Kings*, xviii. 4.

* **brăseris,** * **brasaris,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *brassart, brassal*, from *bras* = the arm.] Vambraces, armour for the arms. [BRACER.]

"Quhen this was said he has but mare abade
Tua kempis burdouis brocht, and before thayme laid
With all thare harnes and *braseris* by and by."
Douglas: Virgil, 141, 1.

* **brăsh** (1), *a.* [Compare Ger. & Dut. *barsch* = sharp, tart, impetuous; Sw. & Dan. *barsk*; L. Ger. *bask, basch.*] Hasty in temper, impetuous. (*Grose.*)

brăsh (2), *a.* [Bret. *bresk, brusk* = fragile, brittle.] Fragile, brittle, frail. (*American.*)

* **brăsh** (1), * **brasche,** *s.* [BRASH, *v.*; BREACH, *s.*; BRESCHE.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) An attack, a military assault on a place.

"Thraise at the bak wall wes the *brasche* they gaue."
Sege Edinb. Castel. Poem, 16th cent, p. 292. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A sudden illness. (*Burns.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An effort.

"The last *brashe* was made to a letter of the prime poet of our kingdome."—*Muses Thren.*, Int., p. viii (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A transient fit of sickness.

". . . but he hadna the saving gift, and be got two terms' rent in arrear. He got the first *brash* at Whitsunday put ower wi' fair words and piping; . . ."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. xi.

¶ Possibly this use of the word may be from another root.

brăsh (2), *s.* [From *brash* (2), a. Cf. also Fr. *brèche* = breach.]

Geology:

1. *As an independent word:* A provincial English word applied to the mass of broken and angular fragments lying above most rocks, and evidently produced by their disintegration. It is called also rubble.

". . . but it [the alluvium] often passes downwards into a mass of broken and angular fragments derived from the subjacent rock. To this mass the provincial name of "rubble" or "*brash*" is given in many parts of England, . . ."—*Lyell: Man. of Geol.* (ed. 1852), ch. vii.

2. *In compos.:* The word *cornbrash* is used for the upper division of the Lower Oolite, which consists of clays and calcareous sandstones passing downwards into the forest marble. [CORNBRASH.]

brăsh'-ȳ (1), * **bra'ush-ĭe,** *a.* [From *brash*, s., and suffix *-y*.]

1. Stormy.

"We've brush'd the beat this monie a speat
O' *braushie* weather."
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 114. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailments. (*Scotch.*)

brăsh'-ȳ (2), *s.* [BRASH (2), *s.*] Full of rubble, composed of rubble.

brā'-şĭ-ĕr (1), **brā'-zĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *brasier* = a fire of live coals; Sp. *brasero*; from Fr. *braise* = burning cinders; Prov. & Sp. *brasa*; Ital. *bracia, brascia, bragia*; O. Ger. *bras* = fire; Sw. *brasa* = live fire; O. Scand. *brasa* = to solder. Cf. also Gael. *brath* = conflagration. (*Littré.*).] An open pan for burning wood or coal.

"It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*."—*Arbuthnot.*

brā'-şĭ-ĕr (2), * **brā'-sĭ-ĕre,** * **brā'-sȳ-ere,** *s.* [BRAZIER, 2.]

"*Brasyere. Eraritus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bra'-şĭl, *s. & a.* [BRAZIL.]

bra-şĭl-ĕt'-tō, *s.* [BRAZILETTO.]

bra-şĭl'-ĭn, *s.* [BRAZILIN.]

brass, * **brasse,** * **bras,** * **breas,** * **bres,** *s. & a.* [Etym. unknown. Skeat says that it is from Icel. *brasa* = to harden by fire;

brasa = to flame; Dan. *brasa* = to fry; possibly connected with Sansc. *bhrajj* = to fry. According to Dr. Murray there is no evidence of any connection between the two.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The yellow-coloured compound metal, consisting of an alloy of copper and zinc, described under II. 1.

†(2) Any article made of brass, a brass fitting. (Generally in the plural.)

"The very scullion who cleans the *brasses.* —*Hopkinson.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

(3) A monumental brass. [II. 3.]

"If not by them on monumental *brass.*" *Thomson: Liberty,* v.

(4) Musical instruments of brass, as distinct from those of wood. [BRASS-BAND, I (2) (*b*).]

(5) Money, both in Old English and in modern slang, on account of the use of the metal in the coinage. [TIN, COPPERS.]

"And here here *bras* at thl bakke, to caleys to selle." *Piers Plow.: Vis.,* lii. 195.

2. *Figuratively:* Hardness, the typical quality of the metal. It is frequently in the Bible mentioned along with iron in a similar sense, as in the following cases—

(1) Strength for defence or attack.

"I will make thine horn iron, and I will make thy hoofs *brass:* and thou shalt beat in pieces many people . . ."—*Micah* iv. 13.

(2) Obstinacy in wickedness.

"They are all grievous revolters, walking with slanders: they are *brass* and iron; they are all corrupters."—*Jer.* vi. 28.

(3) Effrontery, impudence, shamelessness; incapability, like that of brass, either to yield or to change colour in circumstances where an ordinary being composed of flesh and blood would do so.

"Because I knew that thou art obstinate, and thy neck is an iron sinew, and thy brow *brass.*"—*Isa.* xlviii. 4.

". . . his forehead of *brass* and his tongue of venom . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal.:* An alloy of copper and zinc.

(1) *In ancient times:* It is said that when the Roman consul Mummius, after capturing the celebrated Grecian city of Corinth, barbarously burnt the place to the ground, in B.C. 146, various metals, fused in the conflagration, became united into a compound or alloy, called from the circumstances now stated Corinthian brass. This is often supposed to have been the first discovery of brass itself, but Assyriologists consider it to have been mentioned in cuneiform inscriptions, both Chaldean and Assyrian. (See an elaborate dissertation on the subject by Francis Lenormant, in the *Bib. Arch. Soc. Transact.,* vol. vi., 1878, 334-417.) [2.]

(2) *In modern times:* Before zinc was obtained in its metallic form brass was manufactured from calamine (native carbonate of zinc) mixed with copper and charcoal. Even now this process is easier than the direct fusion together of the two metals. The proportion of copper and zinc vary. Ordinary brass is a yellow alloy of copper and twenty-eight to thirty-four per cent. of zinc. The density of cast brass is 7·8 to 8·4; that of brass wire 8·54. It is harder and yet more fusible than copper, more sonorous and a worse conductor of heat. It may be turned upon a lathe. It is extensively used for candlesticks, handles of doors, the framework of locks, mathematical instruments, &c., while in the state of wire it is much used in pin-making. [DUTCH GOLD.]

2. *Scripture:* The Heb. word for "brass" is נְחֹשֶׁת (*nechhosheth*), from נָחַשׁ (*nachhash*) = to shine. The metal thus designated evidently occurs in nature, for it is dug out of hills (Deut. viii. 9) and "molten out of the stone" (Deut. xxxiii. 25), which the artificial alloy, brass, never yet has been. In most parts of the Old Testament "brass" should be altered into "copper," though occasionally in the later books of the Old Testament it may be bronze. In the New Testament, in 1 Cor. xiii. 1, and Rev. ix. 20, the rendering is χαλκὸς (*chalkos*) = (1) copper, (2) bronze; whilst in Rev. i. and ii. it is χαλκολίβανον (*chalkolibanon*), probably = frankincense of a deep colour.

3. *Arch.* (*pl.*): Monumental engravings on brass plates let into slabs in the pavements of ancient churches, representing the effigies, coats of arms, &c., of illustrious personages. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

MONUMENTAL BRASS.

4. *Mach.:* A pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush supporting a gudgeon. The name is applied from its being sometimes of brass, though in various instances it is of bronze.

5. *Mining:* Iron pyrites. The name, which is a misnomer, is given from the lustre, which resembles that of brass.

B. *As adjective:* Consisting more or less of brass; brazen, resembling brass, in any way pertaining or relating to brass.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *brass-bound* (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. ii., ch. v.); *brass-hoofed* (*Pope: Homer's Iliad,* xi. 19); *brass-paved* (*Spenser: F. Q.,* I. iv. 17); *brass-studded* (*Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish,* iv.); *brass-throated* (*Longfellow: The Spanish Student,* iii. 1); *brass-visaged* (*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*).

brass-band, *s.*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A band of musicians performing upon instruments of brass.

(2) *Spec.:*

(*a*) The smaller variety of the military band, employed chiefly in cavalry regiments, on account of the greater ease with which brass instruments can be played on horseback. Those used are various: cornets, saxhorns, euphoniums, one or more bombardons, &c. (*Grove.*)

(*b*) One of the divisions of the "wind" of a full orchestra, consisting of trumpets, horns, trombones, and occasionally an ophicleide. [BAND.]

2. *Figuratively. In political controversy, contemptuously:* A party or a section of a party acting noisily in concert. Some years ago extreme Protestant controversialists denominated a knot of Roman Catholic members of Parliament voting together "the Pope's brass band."

brass-foil, *s.* Very thin beaten sheet-brass, thinner than latten. It is called also Dutch gold.

brass-furnace, *s.* A furnace for fusing the metallic constituents of brass. These are melted in crucibles, the copper being first melted, and the zinc then added piecemeal, as it is vapourised by an excess of heat. The moulding-trough is on one side of the pouring or spill-trough, and the furnace is on the other. There is a core-oven, heated by the furnace, and serving to dry the cores for the faucets or other hollow articles which are cast. (*Knight.*)

brass-powder, *s.* A powder made of brass, or anything resembling it. Two kinds are made.

1. *Red-coloured:* Ground copper filings or precipitated powder of copper with red ochre.

2. *Gold-coloured:* Gold-coloured brass or Dutch leaf reduced to powder.

¶ They are mixed with pale varnish, or else they can be applied by dusting over a surface which has been previously covered with varnish. (*Knight.*)

brass-rule, *s.*

Printing: Brass strips, type-high, used by printers for cutting into lengths to separate advertisements and columns; also for page-rules and table-work (technically known as rule and figure work). (*Knight.*)

brass, *v.t.* [From *brass,* *s.* (q.v.).]

Metallurgy: To give a brass coat to copper.

* **brăʹs-sage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brassage.*] A fine formerly levied to defray the expense of coinage.

* **brăʹs-sart** (pl. **brassarts**), *s.* [Fr. *brassard.*] [BRACER.] Plate armour for defence of the arm, reaching from the shoulder to the elbow.

brăʹs-sāte, *s.* [From Eng. *brass(ic); -ate.*] A salt of brassic acid (q.v.).

brăsse, *s.* [A transposition of *barse.* Cf. L. Ger. *brasse;* H. Ger. *brassen* = the bream. (*Mahn.*)] [BREAM.]

Ichthy.: A kind of perch, Lucioperca.

brassed, *pa. par. & a.* [BRASS, *v.*]

brăsʹ-sęl-lĭ, *s. & a.* [Corrupted from Eng. *bachelor.*]

brasselly-buttons, *s.* [Corrupted from *bachelor's buttons* (*Lychnis diurna*).] (*Sibthorp.*)

brăsʹ-seş, *s. pl.* [BRASS.]

* **brăʹs-sĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A casque or head-piece of armour.

brăʹs-sĭ-ă, *s.* [Named after Mr. Brass, a gardener who collected seeds and plants in Africa for Kew Gardens.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, consisting of four species growing on trees. The flowers are large, and pale-yellow, with brown spots.

brăsʹ-sĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *brassica* (q.v.), and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the genus Brassica (q.v.).

brassic acid, *s.* Brassic acid or erucic acid, $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. An acid extracted from colza oil by saponification. It is solid at ordinary temperatures, but melts between 30° and 32° C. It crystallises from an alcoholic solution in beautiful long needles. Brassic acid occurs also in the oil of white mustard and of rape.

brăʹs-sĭ-ca, *s.* [Lat. *brassica;* Celt. *bresic* = a cabbage.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous plants containing several well-known culinary herbs. There are three wild species in Europe: *Brassica oleracea* (Sea Cabbage), the original of the cabbage of our gardens [CABBAGE]; *B. monensis,* the Isle of Man or Wall-flower Cabbage; and the *B. campestris* or Common Wild Navew. The *B. napus,* the Rape or Cole-seed, and the *B. rapa,* or Common Turnip, have here and there rooted themselves spontaneously, but they are not indigenous. The colza of the Dutch is *B. campestris; B. præcox* is the Summer Rape of the Germans; and *B. elongata* is cultivated in Hungary for its oil. The various cultivated species, as a rule, require a loamy soil, well-manured, and with plenty of water. [BRASSICACEÆ, BRASSICIDÆ.]

"They adorned him [the poet laureat] with a new and elegant garland, composed of vine-leaves, laurel, and *brassica,* a sort of cabbage!"—*Pope: Of the Poet Laureat.*

brăs-sĭc-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *brassica,* and fem. pl. adjectival suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, more generally called Cruciferæ (Crucifers). It is placed by Lindley under his Cistal Alliance. The sepals are four, the petals four, cruciate; the stamens six, two shorter than the other four. Ovary superior, with parietal placentæ. Fruit, a silique or silicule one-celled or spuriously two-celled, seeds many or one. It constitutes Linnæus' order Tetradynamia. Lindley divides the order into five sections—Pleurorhizeæ, Notorhizeæ, Orthoploceæ, and Diplecolobeæ. The Brassicaceæ or Crucifers are one of the most important orders in the whole vegetable kingdom. About 1,730 species are known. Their chief seat is in the temperate zones. Many genera and species occur in Europe; none are poisonous. Among the well-known plants ranked under the order may be mentioned the wall-flower, the stock, the water-cress and other cresses, the cabbage, the turnip, &c.

brăs-sĭçʹ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *brassica* (q.v.).] A family of Cruciferous plants of the sub-order or section Orthoploceæ. Type, Brassica (q.v.).

brăs′-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brassia* (q.v.).] A family of Orchids. Typical genus, Brassia (q.v.).

† **brassʹ-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brassy; -ness.*] The quality of being brassy.

brassʹ-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BRASS, *v.*]

Metallurgy: The art of giving a brass coat to copper.

brasʹ-smĭth, brassʹ-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *brass; smith.*] A smith working in brass.

"Has he not seen the Scottish *brassmith's* Idea . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

brass'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *brass; work.*] Work in brass.

"... old oak carvings, *brasswork*, clocks and candelabra, chairs," &c.—*Times*, Sept. 9th, 1876. (Advt.)

† **brass'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brass*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.*: Resembling brass.

"The part in which they lie is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it."—*Woodward.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Hard as brass; unfeeling.

"Losses,
Enow to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms, and rough hearts of flint."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iv. 1.

(2) Impudent.

brăs'-sȳ, brĕs-sĭe, *s.* [Cf. Eng. *brasse.*] A fish, the common wrasse (*Crenilabrus Tinca*). (*Scotch.*)

* **brăst,** * **braste,** * **brasten,** * **brastyn,** *v.* [Burst, *v.*] To burst. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"But with that percing noise flew open quite, or *brast.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 4.

"Mycht nane behald his face,
The fyrie sparkis *brasting* from his ene."
Doug.: Virgil, 399, 44.

* **brăst,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Burst, *pa. par.*]

"'Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances *brast*,
And foes disabled in the brutal fray."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 78.

* **brastle,** *v.i.* [A.S. *brastlian, barstlian*; M. H. Ger. *brasteln* = to crack, crackle.] To crack, to make a crackling noise, to be broken.

"Sceldes *brastleden*, helmes tohelden."—*Layamon*, iii. 94.

* **brast-ynge,** *pr. par.* [Brast, *v.*] (*Gaw. Doug.*, 39.)

* **brā'-şȳ-ēre,** *s.* [Brazier (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **brā'-syle,** *s.* [Brazil (1).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **brā'-şȳn,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Brazen.]

brăt (1), * **bratt,** *s.* [Wel. *brat* = a rag, pinafore; Gael. *brat*; Ir. *brat* = a mantle, cloak.]

1. A cloak, mantle.

"Ne had they but a shete
Which that they might wrappen hem in a-night,
And a *bratt* to walken in by day-light."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,347.

2. An apron, pinafore. (*Provinc. & Scotch.*)

"To mak them *brats*, then ye mann toil and spin,
Ae wean fa's sick, ane scads itsell wi' broe."
Allan Ramsay: Gent. Shepherd.

3. Clothing generally. (This seems merely to be an oblique sense of the same word, as used to denote an apron which covers the rest of one's clothes.) (*Scotch.*)

"He ordinarily uses this phrase as a proverb, that he desires no more in the world, but a bit and a *brat*; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves."—*Scotch Presb. Eloq.*, p. 36.

"God bless your Honours a' your days,
Wi' sowps o' kail and *brats* o' claise."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

4. Scum. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to the cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a *sour cogue*, or the floatings of boiled whey.

"*Brat*, a cover or scurf."—*Statist. Acc.*, xv. 8, N.

¶ *The bit and the brat*: Food and raiment. (*Scotch.*)

brăt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Said by some to be the same as *brat* (1), but probably the same as *brood.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A child, originally not used contemptuously.

"O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats*! O brood of blessed seed!
O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!"
Gascoigne: De Profundis.

"I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since she was a *brat* in hanging sleeves."—*Swift.*

2. A child, said contemptuously.

"This *brat* is none of mine;
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

"I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer." *Swift.*

3. The young of any animal; offspring

"Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Figuratively:* Offspring, produce.

"The two late conspiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions."—*South.*

brăt (3), *s.* [Etymol. doubtful. Possibly a shortened form of *brattice.*]

In Coal-mining: A thin stratum of a coarse mixture of coal and carbonate of lime or pyrites, frequently found lying at the roof of a seam of coal.

* **brătçh'-art,** *s.* [The same as Brachell (q.v.), or formed direct from Fr. *brache* = a hound.] A whelp; the young of an animal.

"That *bratchart* in a busse was born;
They fand a monster on the morn,
War faced than a cat."
Montgomerie: Watson's Coll., iii. 12.

* **brătçh'-el,** *s.* [A dimin. formation from Brake, *s.* (q.v.).] The husks or refuse of flax. (*Scotch.*)

"She could not help expressing her unfeigned pity for the Lowlanders, whom, what are called flax-mills and fulling-mills, precluded from all the social delights of beating and skutching, the blaze of a *bratchel*, and above all, the superlative joys of a waulking."—*Clan-Albin*, i. 75, 77.

* **brat-ful,** *a.* [Iu Sw. *bräddful* = brimful, from *brädd* = a brim. O. Eng. *bretful, brerdful*, from *brerd* = brim. Bretful.] Brimful.

"Til heor Bagges and heore Balies weren *bratful* I-crommet." *Piers Plow.: A Prolog.*, 41.

* **brath,** * **brothe,** *a.* [O. Icel. *bradhr* = impetuous, eager.] Impetuous, hasty, eager.

"The riche mann iss *brath* and grimme."—*Ormulum*, 7164.

* **brath,** * **brathe,** *s.* [O. Icel. *bradh* = violence.] Wrath, fierceness.

"In the *brath* of his breth that brennez all thinkez."
Allit. Poems; Cleanness, l. 916.

* **brath'-ly,** * **brothe'-ly,** * **brothe'-lych,** *adv.* [Brath.] Eagerly, hastily.

"*Brathly* thai this werk bigan."—*Cursor Mundi*, 2240.

brăt'-tăch, *s.* [Gael. *bratach, bruttach.*] A banner, a flag, an ensign, colours.

"It is natural I should like the Ruthvens, the Lindsays, the Ogilvys, the Oliphants, and so many others of our brave and noble neighbours, who are sheathed in steel of my making, like so many Paladins, better than those naked, snatching mountaineers, who are ever doing us wrong, especially since no five of each clan have a rusty shirt of mail as old as their *brattach.*"—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. vi.

brăt'-tĭçe, *s.* [O. Eng. *bretage, bretasce, brutaske*, &c.; O. Fr. *bretesche* = a wooden outwork.] [Buttress, Brettice, Bretasce.]

BRATTICE.

Mining. A planking on the inside of a mine shaft or gallery.

"As everybody knows by this time, the workings of the Hartley Mine were reached by a single shaft, the diameter of which was 12ft. For purposes of ventilation this was divided into two equal parts by a wooden partition, called in mining language a *brattice*, which ran down it from top to bottom."—*Times*, Jan. 28, 1862.

brăt'-tĭ-çĭng, *s.* [Brattice, *s.*]

1. The act or operation of putting up brattices.

2. Brattice-work, brattices.

"A telegraphic message, sent last night to *The Times*, stated that a fall in the shaft on Saturday night had prevented the sinkers going on with the removal of the ruins of the *bratticing.*"—*Times*, Jan. 21, 1862.

brăt'-tĭsh-ĭng, *s.* [Brattice, *s.*] Brattice work; a crest of open carved work on the top of a shrine.

* **brăt'-tle,** * **brat'-tyl,** *v.i.* [Probably onomatopœic: as *rattle* (q.v.), but compare *brastle* above.]

1. To make a clashing or clattering noise; to run tumultuously.

"Branchis *brattlyng*, and blaiknyt schew the brayis
With hirstis harsk of waggand wyndil strayis."
Doug.: Virgil, 202, 28.

2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet.

"Daft lassie, when we're naked, what'll ye say,
Giff our twa herds come *brattling* down the brae,
And see us sae?" *Ramsay: Poems*, ii. 75.

brăt'-tle, * **brăt'-tyl,** *s.* [Brattle, *v.*]

1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses, when prancing, or moving rapidly. (*Rudd.*)

"Now by the time that they a piece had ta'en,
All in a *brattle* to the gate are gane."
Ross: Helenore, p. 96.

"Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering *brattle.*"
Burns: To a Mouse.

2. Hurry; rapid motion of any kind.

"Bauld Bess flew till him wi' a *brattle*,
And spite of his teeth held him
Close by the craig." *Ramsay: Poems*, i. 261.

3. A short race.

"The sma' droop-rumpl't, hunter cattle,
Might aiblins waur't thee for a *brattle*;
But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle,
An' gar't them whaizle."
Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation.

4. Fury; violent attack.

"Or silly sheep, wha bide this *brattle*
O' winter war,
And through the drift, deep-lairing sprattle,
Beneath a scaur."
Burns: Winter Night.

* **brătt'-lĭng,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Brattle, *v.*] Noisy; creating a noise.

"A *brattlin* band unhappily
Drave by him wi' a bluner,
And heels-o'er-goudie coupit he."
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

* **brau'-ĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Bravity.]

1. A show, a pageant.

"All curious pastimes and consaits
Cud be imagiuat be man,
Wes to be seue on Ediuburgh gaits,
Fra time that *brauitie* began."
Buret: Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll., ii. 6.

2. Finery in dress or appearance.

"Syne she beheld ane heuinly sicht,
Of Nymphs who supit nectar cauld;
Whois *brauities* can scarce be tauld."
Burel: Entry Q. Anne, Watson's Coll., ii. 7.

* **brâul,** * **brâwl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bransle* = "a totter, swing, shake, shocke . . . also a *brawle* or daunce." (*Cotgrave.*) Brangill, *s.*] A kind of dance.

"It vas ane celest recreation to behold ther lycht lopene, galmouding, steudling bakuart and forduart, dansand base dansis, pauuans, galyardis, turdions, *braulis* and hranglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dansis, the quhilk are ouer prolixt to be rehersit."—*Compl. S.*, p. 102.

"Meustrel, blaw up ane *brawl* of France;
Let se quha hobbils best."
Lyndsay: S. P. Repr., ii. 201.

"*Moth.* Will you win your love with a French *brawl*?
Arm. How meanest thou, brawling in French?"
Shakesp.: L. L. Lost, iii. 1.

* **braun,** *s.* [Brawn.]

* **braunche,** * **brawnche,** *s.* [Branch.]

* **braunched,** *a.* [Branch, *s.*]

"*Braunched* as a tree, *branchu.*"—*Palsgrave.*

* **braunchi,** * **braunchy,** *a.* [Branchy.]

* **braun-dise,** *v.i.* [Brandish, *v.*] To fling or prance about (as a horse).

"That hee nas loose in no lime ludes to greene,
To byte ne to *braundise* ne to hreak no wowes."
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 1121-22.

braun'-ite (au as ŏw), *s.* [From Mr. Braun, of Gotha. (*Dana.*)]

Min.: A native sesquioxide of manganese, Mn_2O_3. It is crystallised or massive, in the former case tetragonal. Hardness, 6–6·5; sp. gr., 4·75—4·82; lustre, sub-metallic colour, and streak dark brownish black. Compos.: Protoxide of manganese, 86·95; oxygen, 8·08—9·85; baryta, 0·24—2·25; silica, a trace, 8·63; and water, 0·95—1·00.

* **braush-ie,** *a.* [Brashy, *a.*] Stormy.

bra-vā'-dō, bra-va'-dō, * **bra-vade',** *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *bravata*; Fr. *bravade.*] [Brave.] An insolent menace; defiance; boastful behaviour.

"The steward departed without replying to this *bravade*, otherwise than by a dark look of scorn."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xxxi.

"The English were impatient to fall on. But their general had made up his mind, and was not to be moved by the *bravadoes* of the enemy or by the murmurs of his own soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

brāve (*Eng.*), **brāve, brâw, brâ** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Fr. *brave* = brave, fine, gay; compare Gael. *breagh* = fine.]

1. Daring, courageous, high-spirited, fearless.

"None but the *brave* deserve the fair."
Dryden: Alexander's Feast, l. 15.

"Rest with the *brave*, whose names belong
To the high sanctity of song!"
Hemans: Wallace's Invocation to Bruce.

2. Gallant, noble.

"I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iii. 4.

"And where full many a *brave* tree stood,
That used to spread its boughs and ring."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

3. Showy, grand, gaudy, gay.

"Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himself?"
Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew, Induct., 1.

"Nearer and nearer as they bear,
Spears, pikes, and axes flash in air.
Now might you see the tartans *brave*,
And plaids and plumage dance and wave."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 16.

4. Excellent, fine. (It appears to be used simply to express excellence or pre-eminence in any point or quality in men or things.)

"*Cel.* O that's a *brave* man, he writes *brave* verses, speaks *brave* words, swears *brave* oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite traverse, athwart the heart of his lover, as a puisny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose; but all's *brave* that youth mounts, and folly guides. Who comes here?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

5. Handsome.

"A son was born to him called Absolom, who was the *bravest* man perhaps in the world;—he was a man of the greatest perfection from the crown of his head unto the sole of his foot."—*Dickson: Sermons*, p. 109.

6. Pleasant, agreeable.

"O Peggy, dinna say me na;
But grant to me the treasure
Of love's return; 'tis unka *bra'*,
When ilka thing yields pleasure."
A. Nicol: Poems, 1739, p. 27.

"'A fine evening, sir,' was Edward's salutation; 'Ow, ay, sir, 'ee *bra'* night,' replied the lieutenant, in broad Scotch of the most vulgar description."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

7. Stout, able-bodied.

"Five bonnie lasses round their table,
And seven *braw* fellows, stout an' able."
Burns: A Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

8. *In Scotch:* Often used intensively, sometimes as a superlative, when joined by the copula to another word, whether adjective or adverb; as, *braw and able*, abundantly able for any work or undertaking; *braw and weel*, in good health; *braw and soon*, in full time, &c. &c.

"Bydhy, neist day, when noon comes on, appears,
And Lindy, what he could, his courage cheers;
Look'd *braw* and canty, whan she came in hy,
And says, Twice welcome, Bydhy, here the day."
Ross: Helenore, p. 52. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ A word which came originally from the Romance languages, entering English in the 16th century, while the corresponding term in German, *brav*, entered that language in the 17th century. (From the *Select Glossary*, p. 24.)

brāve, *s.* [Brave, *a.*]

1. A brave person, a chief. (Used especially amongst the Indians of North America.)

"Came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present:
Friendship was in their looks, but in their hearts there was hatred.
Braves of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, vii.

*2. A hectoring, bullying fellow.

"Hot *braves* like thee may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake." *Dryden.*

*3. A boast, brag, challenge, defiance.

"And so in this to bear me down with *braves*,
'Tis not the difference of a year or two."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., ii. 1.

*4. Bravado.

"To call my lord maior knave:
Besides, too, in a *brave*."
Witts Recreation, 1654.

brāve, *v.t.* & *i.* [Brave, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To defy, challenge, dare, set at defiance.

(1) Of persons.

"Sure I shall see yon heaps of Trojans kill'd,
Rise from the shades, and *brave* me on the field."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxi., l. 64, 65.

(2) Of things personified.

"Where *braving* angry winter's storms,
The lofty Ochils rise."
Burns: Where Braving Angry Winter's Storms.

"But no man had in larger measure that evil courage which *braves* and even courts disgust and hatred."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

*2. To risk, venture on.

"In *braving* arms against thy sovereign."
Shakesp.: King Richard II., ii. 3.

*(1) To present a boastful show of.

"Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to *brave* that which they believe not."—*Bacon.*

*(2) To make fine or showy, to adorn, set off.

"*Gru.* Face not me: thou hast *braved* many men; *brave* not me; I will neither be faced nor *braved*. I say unto thee, I bid thy master cut out the gown, but I did not bid him cut it to pieces. Ergo, thou liest."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

*(3) To give courage to, encourage.

B. *Intransitive:* To swagger about, show off.

"As at Troy most dastards of the Greekes
Did *brave* about the corpes of Hector colde."
Spenser: Ruines of Rome.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *brave*, to *defy*, to *dare*, and to *challenge*:—"We *brave* things; we *dare* and *challenge* persons; we *defy* persons or their actions: the sailor *braves* the tempestuous ocean, and very often *braves* death itself in its most terrific form; he *dares* the enemy whom he meets to the engagement; he *defies* all his boastings and vain threats. . . . *Brave* and *defy* are dispositions of mind which display themselves in the conduct; *dare* and *challenge* are modes of action: we *brave* a storm by meeting its violence, and bearing it down with superior force; we *defy* the malice of our enemies by pursuing that line of conduct which is most calculated to increase its bitterness. To *brave* conveys the idea of a direct and personal application of force to force; *defying* is carried on by a more indirect and circuitous mode of procedure: men *brave* the dangers which threaten them with evil; they *defy* the angry will which is set up to do them harm. To *dare* and *challenge* are both direct and personal; but the former consists either of actions, words, or looks; the latter of words only. . . . *Daring* arises from our contempt of others; *challenging* arises from a high opinion of ourselves: the former is mostly accompanied with unbecoming expressions of disrespect as well as aggravation; the latter is mostly divested of all angry personality. . . . We *dare* only to acts of violence; we *challenge* to any kind of contest in which the skill or the power of the parties are to be tried." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brāved, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Brave, *v.*]

brāve'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ly*.]

1. *In a good sense:* In a brave manner; courageously, valiantly, nobly.

"Record it with your high and worthy deeds;
'Twas *bravely* done, if you bethink you of it."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

"Gone they are, *bravely*, though misled,
With a dear father at their head!"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. 2.

2. *In a bad sense:*

*(1) Ostentatiously, defiantly.

". . . broke forth in a courageous couplet or two upon Sir Richard Blackmore: he has printed it with his name to it, and *bravely* assigns no other reason, than that the said Sir Richard has abused Dr. Swift."—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1716.)

*(2) Gaudily, finely, gaily.

"And she . . . decked her selfe *bravely* to allure the eyes of all men that should see her."—*Judith* x. 4.

† **brāve'-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ness*.] The quality of being brave; bravery.

brā'v-ĕr-ȳ, * **brā'v-ĕr-ïe**, *s.* [Eng. *brave*; *-ry*. Fr. *braverie*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *In a good sense:* The quality of being brave; courage, valour, high spirit, fearlessness.

"Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness."
Addison.

2. *In a bad sense:*

*(1) The act of braving, bravado; false assumption of real bravery.

"In which time one Tait, a follower of Cesford, who as then was of the Lord's party, came forth in a *bravery*, and called to the opposite horsemen, asking if any of them had courage to break a lance for his mistress; . . ."—*Spotswood*, p. 287.

"Some of his soldiers, however, who observed him closely, whispered that all his *bravery* was put on."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

*(2) Showiness, gaudiness, splendour.

"If he [the good yeoman] chance to appear in clothes above his rank, it is to grace some great man with his service, and then he blusheth at his own *bravery*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

". . . there the Ionians, with their wives and children, and all their *bravery*, congregated periodically from their different cities to glorify him."—*Grote: Hist. of Greece* (1846), vol. i., pt. i., ch. i., p. 62.

*(3) Ostentation, show.

"I'll court his favours:
But, sure, the *bravery* of his grief did put me
Into a towering passion."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

"Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon *bravery*."—*Bacon.*

*(4) Fine dress.

". . . my estate, I wot not how, hath of late been somewhat insufficient to maintain the expense of those *braveries*, wherewith it is incumbent on us, who are chosen and selected spirits, to distinguish ourselves from the vulgar."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

*(5) A showy person.

"A man that is the *bravery* of his age."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

II. *Fig.:* Applied to fine diction or ornate language.

"In the present cause, we must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or *bravery* of language.—Clothed and adorned with the husk and *bravery* of beautiful and big words."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, pp. 324, 356.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bravery*, *courage*, and *valour*:—"*Bravery* lies in the blood; *courage* lies in the mind: the latter depends on the reason; the former on the physical temperament: the first is a species of instinct; the second is a virtue: a man is *brave* in proportion as he is without thought; he has *courage* in proportion as he reasons or reflects. *Bravery* seems to be something involuntary, a mechanical movement that does not depend on one's self: *courage* requires conviction, and gathers strength by delay; it is a noble and lofty sentiment: the force of example, the charms of music, the fury and tumult of battle, the desperation of the conflict, will make cowards *brave*; the *courageous* man wants no other incentives than what his own mind suggests. . . . It is as possible for a man to have *courage* without *bravery* as to have *bravery* without *courage*: Cicero betrayed his want of *bravery* when he sought to shelter himself against the attacks of Cataline; he displayed his *courage* when he laid open the treasonable purposes of this conspirator to the whole senate, and charged him to his face with the crimes of which he knew him to be guilty. *Valour* is a higher quality than either *bravery* or *courage*, and seems to partake of the grand characteristics of both; it combines the fire of *bravery* with the determination and firmness of *courage*: *bravery* is most fitted for the soldier and all who receive orders; *courage* is most adapted for the general and all who give commands; *valour* for the leader and framer of enterprises, and all who carry great projects into execution: *bravery* requires to be guided; *courage* is equally fitted to command or obey; *valour* directs and executes. *Bravery* has most relation to danger; *courage* and *valour* include in them a particular reference to action: the *brave* man exposes himself; the *courageous* man advances to the scene of action which is before him; the *valiant* man seeks for occasions to act. The three hundred Spartans who defended Thermopylæ were *brave*. Socrates drinking the hemlock, Regulus returning to Carthage, Titus tearing himself from the arms of the weeping Berenice, Alfred the Great going into the camp of the Danes, were *courageous*. Hercules destroying monsters, Perseus delivering Andromeda, Achilles running to the ramparts of Troy, and the knights of more modern date who have gone in quest of extraordinary adventures, are all entitled to the peculiar appellation of *valiant*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **brāv'-ĭṅg**, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Brave, *v.*]

† **A. & B.** *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Barbarossa sent a *braving* letter to Saladin, . . ."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. v., ch. 13.

"The Florentines and Senoys are by the ears;
Have fought with equal fortune, and continue
A *braving* war."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

* **C.** *As substantive:* Bravado, boast, show.

"With so proud a strain of threats and *bravings*."
Chapman.

* **brāv'-ĭṅg-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *braving*, a.; *-ly*.] In a braving manner; defiantly.

"*Bravingly*, in your epistle to Sir Edward Hobby, you end thus."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 49.

* **brāv'-ĭ-tȳ**, * **brāv'-ĭ-tïe**, *s.* [Old Fr. *braveté*.]

1. *In a good sense:* Courage; bravery.

"Let us put on courage in thir sad times; brave times for the chosen soldiers of Jesus Christ to shew their courage into; offering brave opportunities for shewing forth the *bravity* of spirit in suffering."—*Ja. Welwood's Letter, Walker's Remark. Pass.*, p. 23.

2. *In a bad sense:* An outward show; pomp.

bra'-vō (1), *s.* [Ital. *bravo*.] A bandit, an outlaw, an assassin.

"For boldness like the *bravoes* and banditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services."—*Government of the Tongue*

"The *bravo* was sent to the Tower."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ At first, while as yet not naturalised, it had the plural *bravi*.

"Hired fencers, called *bravi*, . . ."—*Morison: Itinerary*, pt. 2., p. 25. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 29.)

Nares has the plural *bravoes*.

bra'-vō (2), *s.* [Bravo, *interj.*] A cheer, a hurrah.

bra'-vō, *interj.* [Ital. *bravo* (m.), *brava* (f.) = brave.] Excellently! well or bravely done!

Music: Well or bravely done. An exclamation of applause, which from Italy its native land has made way into this country. For a female performer (according to Italian usage) it should be *brava*, and for more than one performer *bravi*.

bra-vû'-ra, *s. & a.* [Ital. *bravura;* Fr. *bravoure* = spirit, bravery.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. In music:* An air requiring great skill and spirit in its execution, each syllable being divided into several notes. It is distinguished from a simple melody by the introduction of florid passages. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) A style of both music and execution designed to task the abilities of the artist. (*Grove.*)

"The duet in which Mary obtains the King's promise to befriend Clifford contains a *bravura* for Miss Pyne which is very pleasing, . . ."—*Sat. Review*, Dec. 14, 1861.

2. *Fig.:* A lively display.

". . . and you, I, and a few others, who have witnessed his [Coleridge's] grand *bravuras* of display, were to have the usual fortune of ghost-seers, . . ."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 50.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or connected with the execution of a bravura.

"His *bravura* powers are of the most surprising sort, and as a concerto player he has an aplomb and fire almost phenomenal."—*Cornhill Mag.*, Jan., 1867, p. 35.

brâw, brâ', *a.* [BRAVE, *a.*]

braw-warld, *a.* (*Scotch.*) Showy, gaudy.

". . . these fine gallants, with their golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with *braw-warld* dyes and devices on them."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ch. iii.

***braw-den,** *pa. par.* [BROIDER.] Embroidered.

***braw'-dĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [BROIDERER.] An embroiderer.

***braw-en,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *browen*, pa. par. of *breowan* = to cook, brew (?).] Cooked.

"For fault of cattle, corn and gerse,
Your banquets of most nobility
Dear of the dog *brawen* in the Merse."
Polwart's Flyting, Watson's Coll., iii. 9, 10.

brâwl, ***brall,** ***brawl-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [BRAWL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To be in or fall into confusion.

"The Erle with that, that fechtand was,
Quhen he hys fayis saw *brawland* sua,
In hy apon thaim gan he ga."
Barbour, xii. 132. MS.

2. To quarrel noisily and tumultuously.

"What nedys the to *bralle*."
Towneley Myst., p. 150.

"*Brawlyn'*, or strywen'. *Litigo, jurgo. Quere plura in* stryven."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*3. To contend, to strive.

"Aganys him to *brawle* . . ."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), i. 573.

4. To create a disturbance, especially in any consecrated ground or building. [BRAWLING, C. 2.]

† 5. Of running water, to make a noise, to babble.

"As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

"So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *brawled* over pebble and shallow."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

***B.** *Reflexive:* To boast, brag, show off.

"Evere ware thes Bretons braggers of olde!
Loo! how he *brawles* hyme for hys bryghte wedes."
Morte Arthure, 1,349.

***C.** *Trans.:* To cry or clamour down, overpower by noise.

"Their battering cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city."
Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 1.

brâwl (1), *s.* [Etym. uncertain; Wel. *brawl, brol* = a boast; *brolio* = to boast, vaunt; *bragal* = to vociferate; Dut. *brallen* = to brag, boast; Dan. *bralle* = to prattle, jabber. Probably *brawl* is a frequentative of *brag* (*Skeat*).] A noisy quarrel, a disturbance, a tumult.

"He findeth, that controversies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wisheth, that in some lawful assembly of churches, all these strifes may be decided."—*Hooker.*

". . . . In a moment a *brawl* began in the crowd, none could say how or where."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

brâwl (2), *s.* [O.Eng. *brangill, braul;* Fr. *branle;* O. Fr. *bransle*, from *bransler* = to totter; Mod. Fr. *branler.*] An old round dance in which the performers joined hands in a circle; a country dance. [BRAUL.]

"Then first of all he doth demonstrate plain
The motions seven that are in nature found,
Upward and downward, forth, and back again,
To this side, and to that, and turning round;
Whereof a thousand *brawls* he doth compound,
Which he doth teach unto the multitude,
And ever with a turn they must conclude."
Sir John Davies: Orchestra (1607).

"'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation
Of what you really perform in battle."
Massinger: Picture, ii. 2.

***brâwl** (3), ***broll,** ***brole,** ***brol,** *s.* [Low Lat. *brollus, brolla.*] A child, progeny.

"The leeste *brol* of his blood."
Langland: Piers Plow., 1,767.

"And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars
And their *brawls*."
Jovial Crew (O. Pl.), x. 357.

brâwl'-ĕr, ***brawl-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *brawl; -er.*] One who brawls, a noisy wrangler, a quarrelsome fellow.

"*Brawlere. Litigator, litigiosus, jurgosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"To speak evil of no man, to be no *brawlers*, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men."—*Titus* iii. 2.

brâwl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRAWL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"It is better to dwell in a corner of the house-top, than with a *brawling* woman and in a wide house."—*Prov.* xxv. 24.

"Whether in after life retired
From *brawling* storms."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Noisy or tumultuous wrangling, a disturbance.

"*Brawlynge. Jurgium, litigium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear."
Sidney.

2. *Law:* The offence of quarrelling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard, or of behaving riotously, indecently, or violently in any certified place of worship. By 18 and 19 Vict., c. 81, it is punishable by a fine not exceeding £5, or imprisonment for any period not beyond two months. (*Wharton.*)

† **brâwl'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [BRAWLING, *a.*] In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brâw'-lit, *pa. par. or a.* [Etym. unknown, but possibly a misprint for *brawdit* = embroidered.] Perhaps marbled, mixed, or particoloured.

"Bot ye your wyfe and bairns can tak na rest,
Without ye counterfeit the worthyest
Bnft *brawlit* hois, coit, dowblet, sark and scho,
Your wyfe and bairns conform mon be thairto."
L. Scotland's Lament, fol. 7a.

brâw'-lĭ, brâw'-lĭe, *adv.* (*Scotch.*) [BRAVELY.] Excellently, very well.

". . . the brigg ower Warrock burn is safe eneugh, if he hand to the right side. But then there's Heaviesiide-brae, that's just a murder for pest-cattle—but Jock kens the road *brawly*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

"But Tam kenn'd what was what fu' *brawlie;*
There was ae winsome wench and walle."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

brâwn, ***braun,** ***braune,** ***brawne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *braon* = a slice of flesh; O. H. Ger. *brâto, prâto,* accus. *brâton;* M. H. Ger. *bráte* = a piece of flesh; O. H. Ger. *prâtan;* Ger. *braten* = to roast, boil.]

*1. Muscle.

"*Brawne* of mannys leggys or armys. *Musculus, lacertus, pulpa*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And hadde a noble visage for the noones,
And formed wel of *brawnes* and of boones."
Chaucer: Legende of Goode Women; Dido.

*2. Muscular strength.

"The boist'rous hands are then of use, when I
With this directing head those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine."
Dryden.

*3. It is applied to the arm, the calf of the leg, &c., from their being so muscular.

"Yit, thocht thy *braunis* be lyk twa barrow trammis,
Defend the, man——"
Lyndsay: Works (Chalm. ed.), ii. 193.

4. The flesh of a boar.

"*Brawne* of a bore. *Aprina.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*."—*Mortimer.*

¶ It was also used generally for flesh of any animal.

"*Brawne* of a checun. H. cheken, P. *Pulpa*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Take *braune* of capons or hennes, . . ."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 12.

5. The flesh of a boar salted and preserved.

"Biforn him stont the *braun* of toskid swyn."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,566.

"Christmas puddings, *brawn*, and abundance of spirituous liquors, . . ."—*G. Eliot: Silas Marner.*

*6. A boar.

"Brokbrestede as a *brawne*, with brustils ful large."
Morte Arthure, 1,094.

¶ The word still survives in this sense in some dialects.

brâwn, *v.t.* [BRAWN, *s.*]

*1. To make muscular, to strengthen.

"Custom and long continuance in slavery have so hardened and *brawned* their shoulders, [that] the yoke doth not wring them so much."—*Fuller—Holy War* (1639), p. 178.

2. To salt or preserve the flesh of a boar.

***brawn-fall'n,** *a.* Having the muscles fallen away; shrunk in the muscles; enfeebled.

"The *brawn-fall'n* arms and thy declining back
To the sad burthen of thy years shall yeald."
Drayton: Pastorals, Ecl. 3.

***brâwnçh'-ĭng,** *s.* [BRANDISHING.]

"Brawndyschynge (*brawnchyng*, K.) *Vibracio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brâwn'-dĭsh,** ***brawn'-dysch,** ***braundesche,** ***braundeschyn,** *v.t.* [BRANDISH.]

***brâwn'-dĭsçh-ĭnge,** *s.* [BRANDISHING.]

"*Brawndyschynge* (brawnchyng, K.) *Vibracio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brâwned,** *a.* [BRAWN, *s.*] Brawny, muscular.

"His rawbone armes, whose mighty *brawned* bowrs
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew,
Were clene consum'd."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 41.

***brâwn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brawn; -er.*] A boar killed and prepared for the table.

"Then if yon would send up the *brawner's* head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread."
King.

brâwn'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brawny; -ness.*]

1. *Literally:* The quality of being brawny; muscular strength.

"He was rather below the middle stature, but the breadth of his shoulders, length and *brawniness* of his arms, . . ."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. ii.

2. *Figuratively:* Applied to the mind—strength, force, power.

"This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life."—*Locke.*

brâwn'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *brawn; -y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Muscular, full of muscle; strong, hardy.

"Whose *brawny* shoulders, and whose swelling chest,
And lofty stature, far exceed the rest?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 291-2.

"Thither the *brawny* carpenters repair."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 142.

2. *Med.:* For definition see example.

"The pain [in phlegmonous erysipelas] is severe and accompanied with a sensation of burning heat, while in consequence of the effusion which takes place in the subcutaneous cellular membrane, the affected parts communicate a peculiar feeling, which has been expressed by the term *brawny*."—*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 107.

brawny-built, *a.* Of muscular build.

"Broad-backed, and *brawny-built* for love's delight."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

brâws, *s. pl.* [BRAW.] Dress; finery; show; gaudy apparel. (*Scotch.*)

"'Ay, Madge,' said Sharpitlaw, in a coaxing tone; 'and ye're dressed out in your *braws*, I see: these are not your every days' claiths ye have on.'"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. v.

brăx'-ў, brăx'-ĕs, brăx'-ĭt, brăcks, *s. & a.* [Possibly contracted from A.S. *brœcsócnes* = the "breaking" sickness, the falling sickness, epilepsy; from *brœc* = broke, pa. tense of *brecan* = to break; Gael. *bragsaidh* = braxy. Cf. also A.S. *broc* = disease, affliction, misery; and Gael. *breac* = small-pox.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A disease in sheep. This term is frequently applied to totally different disorders, but the true braxy is undoubtedly an intestinal affection, attended with diarrhœa and retention of the urine. After young sheep have been weaned, they are apt to gorge themselves with grass, turnips, &c.; this produces a kind of colic, which usually ends in death. Again, when a lean flock of sheep is placed suddenly on rich food, or on coarse pasture of an indigestible nature, irritation and inflammation of the bowels set in, and this frequently proves fatal. In both cases the sheep are said to die of braxy. The duration of the disease is very short, in some cases terminating fatally in twenty-four hours. Hilly land is favourable to the production of braxy, and hence we find it far more prevalent in the

Highlands of Scotland than in any other part of the country. The treatment of the disease is one of very great difficulty, but it may to a certain extent be prevented by regulating the animal's diet, and sheltering the flock during severe winter weather.

"... *braxy* or *brazie*, or the sickness ...."—*Prize Essay, Highl. Soc.*, iii. 340.

"Many are cut off by a disease which is here called the *braxes*."—*Par. of Lethnot: Forfars. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 8.

"Another malady preys upon the sheep here. Among the shepherds it is called the *bracks*."—*Par. of Barrie, Ibid.*, iv. 242. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *Dumb braxy:* The dysentery in sheep.

"The *dumb braxy* .... is distinguished from sickness by the season of the year in which it appears and by dysentery in the common form of a bloody flux."—*Ess. Highl. Soc.*, iii. 416. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A sheep which has died of braxy.

"While Highlandmen hate tolls and taxes;
While moorlan' herds like guid fat *braxies*."
Burns: Epistle to William Simpson.

3. The mutton of such a sheep.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to a sheep which has died of braxy.

¶ *Braxy-mutton:* The flesh of a sheep which has died of braxy. As the duration of the disease is very short, it may be assumed that the structures of the body have not been affected by it, and that the disease has been limited to the intestines. Every part of the sheep therefore is eaten, except the liver, the kidneys, and the intestines. As to its being wholesome food, Mr. J. Willison, one of the largest sheep-farmers in Scotland, who has had seventy years' experience, says, "In flavour braxy resembles grouse or black-game more than any food I have ever tasted. It is wholesome and very digestible, and in my long experience I have never known of any man, woman, or child having any disease or disorder of the human system from eating braxy. It should, however, be well cooked."

brāy (1), * **brayn**, * **bray-yn** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *breier*, *brehier*; Fr. *broyer*; (M.H.) Ger. *brechen* = to break small, pound. Cognate with A.S. *brecan* = to break.]

1. *Lit.:*

(1) To pound, or grind small, to beat fine.

"*Brayyn*, or stampyn in a mortere. *Tero. Brayyn*, as baxters her pastys (*bruyn, vide in* knedyinge, K.) *Pinso*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I'll burst him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar." *Chapman.*

* (2) To break hemp or flax with a brake.

"I *bray* in a brake, as men do hempe. *Je broye*."—*Palsgrave.*

2. *Fig.:* To divide into minute parts; to investigate closely or carefully.

"... how the savour of the word is more sweet, being *brayed*, and more able to nourish, being divided by preaching, than by only reading proposed."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 12.

brāy (2), * **brāyne**, * **brāy'-ȳn** (2) (*Eng.*), **bra** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *braire*; Low Lat. *bragire* = to bray; *bragare* = to cry as a child. A Celtic word: compare Welsh *bragal* = to cry out; Gael. *bragh* = an explosion. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a loud, harsh noise, like an ass.

"*Brayyn* in sownde (*brayne* in sowndynge, P.) *Barrio*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Doth the wild ass *bray* when he hath grass? or loweth the ox over his fodder?"—*Job* vi. 5.

2. To make any harsh, discordant noise.

"Arms on armour clashing, *bray'd*
Horrible discord." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. vi., 209.

"Till the huge bolts rolled back, and the loud hinges *brayed*."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, v. 12.

* 3. To make a noise, cry out.

"She cried and *braide* right lowde."—*Merlin.*

"The borryble tyrant with hiddy mouth sal *bra*."
Doug.: Virgil, xxii. 13.

B. *Transitive:*

† 1. To utter harshly, or loudly.

"The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his pledge."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

* 2. To cry out at, to upbraid.

* 3. To gasp out.

"*Braies* out her latest breath, and up her eies doth seele." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 38.

* **brāy** (1), *s.* [Bray (1), *v.*] A pestle.

"*Bray*, or brakene, baxteris instrument. *Pinsa*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brāy (2), *s.* [Bray (2), *v.*]

1. The harsh noise of an ass.

"Of peace or ease to creatures clad as we,
Meantime, noise kills not. Be it Dapple's *bray*,
Or be it not, or be it whose it may."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

* 2. A noise, crying out.

"So gret *bray*, so gret crieyng."—*Alisaunder*, 2,175.

† 3. Any harsh, discordant sound.

"Boist'rous untun'd drums,
And harsh resounding trumpets' dreadful *bray*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

brāy (3), * **braye**, *s.* [Brae.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), vi. 77.)

"On that steep *bray* Lord Guelpho would not then Hazard his folk." *Fairfax: Tasso*, ix. 96.

* **brāy** (4), *s.* [In Mid. Eng. *fausse braye*, from Fr. *fausse braie* = a low rampart encircling the body of a place. Cf. also Scotch *brae*.] [Braie.]

Fort.: A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the port.

"Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls, should be raised in his castles and strongholds on the sea-side."—*Ld. Herbert: Hist. K. Henry VIII.*, p. 28.

* **brayde**, *s.* [Braid, *s.*]

* **brāyde** (1), *v.t.* [Braid (1), *v.*] (*Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight* (ed. Morris), 1,609.)

* **brayde** (2), *v.t.* [Braid, *s.*] To upbraid.

"I *brayde* or lay the wyte of any faute to a mans charge. *Je reprouche*."—*Palsgrave.*

brāy'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Bray (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who brays or beats in a mortar, &c.

2. *Printing:* A wooden muller used on the ink-table to temper the ink.

brāy'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Bray (2), *v.*] One that brays like an ass.

"'Hold,' cry'd the queen, 'A cat-call each shall win;
Equal your merits: equal as your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers*, and the welkin rend.'"
Pope: The Dunciad, b. ii.

brāy'-ĕr-a, *s.* [From Dr. Brayer, a French physician, who discovered the valuable qualities of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ. *Brayera anthelmintica* is a tree indigenous to Abyssinia. It has been used, not only in that country but here, as an anthelmintic, and with good effect. It is called Cusso, Cabotz, or Kousso.

brāy'-ĭng (1), * **bray-ynge** (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Bray (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:* The act of pounding or grinding small.

"*Brayynge*, or stampynge. *Tritura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Woollen-manufacture:* The process of pounding and washing woven cloth in scouring-stocks, to remove the oil applied preparatory to carding; and also soil acquired in the course of manufacture.

brāy'-ĭng (2), * **bray-ynge** (2), * **bray-inde**, *s.* & *a.* [Bray (2), *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making a harsh noise, as of an ass.

"*Brayynge* yn sownde. *Barritus*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The harsh noise or bray as of an ass.

"This bird is commonly called the jackass penguin, from its habit, while on shore, of throwing its head backwards and making a loud strange noise, very like the *braying* of an ass."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 199.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making a harsh noise like an ass.

"For while he spake a *braying* ass
Did sing most loud and clear."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

2. Making any harsh noise.

"The *braying* trumpet and the hoarser drum,
Unite in concert with increased alarms."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

* **braying-ropes**, *s. pl.* Part of the harness of a horse. (*Halliwell.*)

* **brāyle**, *s.* [Brail.]

brāy'-mĕn, *s. pl.* [From Scotch *bray*, the same as Scotch *brae* (q.v.).] The name given to those who inhabit the southern declivity of the Grampian hills. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **brāyne** (1), *v.t.* [Brain, *v.t.*]

* **brayne** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Bray (2), *v.*]

* **brāyne**, * **brayn**, * **brane**, *s.* & *a.* [Brain, *s.* & *a.*]

A. *As substantive:*

"'Nay, by God!' sayde they, 'thy drynk is not good, It wolde make mannes *brayne* to lien in his hood.'"
Chaucer: C.T., 593-4.

"Collyn, I see, by thy new taken taske,
Some sacred fury hath enricht thy *braynes*."
Spenser: F.Q. (*Verses.*)

B. *As adjective:* Mad, furious.

"He waxis *brane* in furoure beillcal,
So desirus of dedis marcial."
Doug.: Virgil, 398, 16.

* **brāyned**, * **brāy'-nȳd**, *a.* [Brain, *v.t.*]

* **brā'yne-păn**, *s.* [Brain-pan.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 30.)

* **brāyn'-ĭng**, *pr. par.* [Braining.]

* **brāyn'-isshe**, *a.* [Brainish.]

"*Braynisshe*, bedy, folisshe, selfe-wylled. *Testu*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **brāyn'-lĕs**, *a.* [Brainless.]

"*Braynles. Incerebrosus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brayn-wod**, * **brayne-wode**, *a.* [O. Eng. *brayn*, *brane* = brain, and *wod*, *wode* = mad.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) "Brain mad"—*i.e.*, mad, furious, in a state of fury.

"Than brayde he *brayn-wod* and alle his bakkes rente." *William of Palerne*, 2,096.

"He swa mankyd, as *brayne-wode*,
Kest fast with the stwmpe the blode
In-til Willame Walays face."
Wyntown, viii. 18, 51.

* **brāyn'-ȳd**, *pa. par.* [Brained.]

"*Braynyd*, or kyllyd. *Excerebratus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brāyn'-ȳn**, *v.t.* [Brain, *v.*]

"*Braynyn* (brayne, P.) *Excerebro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brāyn'-ȳnge**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Braining.]

"*Braynynge*, or kyllynge. *Excerebracio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brayste**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Braste.] To burst. (*Duke Rowlande and Sir Ottuell*, 986.)

* **brā'-zars**, *s. pl.* [Braseris.] Armour for the arms.

brāze, *s.* [Braise.] A roach.

brāze, *v.t.* [From *brass*, s. In Fr. *braser*.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) To fix or solder in with an alloy of brass and zinc.

"If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, because that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the spindle; and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut."—*Moxon.*

(2) To cover or ornament with brass.

"Full on the lance a stroke so justly sped,
That the broad falchion lopp'd its *brazed* head."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 144-5.

2. *Fig.:* To harden, to be hardened.

"I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to it."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 1.

"If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

¶ In the Globe edition it is *brass'd* instead of *braz'd*.

brā'-zen, **brā'-ṣen**, *a.* [A.S. *bræsen*, *bresen* = (1) brazen, made of brass, (2) strong, powerful. (*Bosworth.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Made in whole or in part of brass.

"... inscribed on *brazen* tablets ..."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 7, vol. i., p. 147.

2. *Fig.* (*chiefly in poetry*):

(1) *Of an instrument resounding like brass:* Loud, making noisy clangour.

"With loud and dissonant clangour
Echoed the sound of their *brazen* drum from ceiling and casement." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 4.

(2) *Of the larynx or "throat" in a domineering man:* No more feeling than a trumpet would do the nature or effect of the sounds which it sends forth. (*Contemptuously.*)

"I mourn the pride
And avarice that makes man a wolf to man;
Hear the faint echo of those *brazen* throats,
By which he speaks the language of his heart."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

(3) *Of the sounds sent forth by an instrument of brass:* Loud, boisterous.

"Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 8.

(4) *Of the forehead:* As unabashed as if made of brass; possessed of effrontery, impudent, immodest.

"Talbot continued to frequent the court, appeared daily with *brazen* front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ The real adjective *brazen* is now more rarely used than it once was. It is being gradually displaced by the substantive *brass* used adjectively. The same process is at work with *golden*, *beechen*, &c.

II. *Scripture & Theology:* In the earlier part of the Old Testament, *brazen*, in the authorised version, means made of copper; in some of the later parts it may mean made of bronze. Nowhere, apparently, in the Old Testament does it signify made of what we now call "brass." [BRASS.] Connected with the Jewish tabernacle and the worship there offered there were "brasen" (or copper) vessels and utensils, as "brasen" *censers* (Num. xvi. 39), *pots* (Lev. vi. 28), a "*grate* of network" (Exod. xxvii. 4, xxxv. 16, xxxviii. 4), *rings* (ibid. xxvii. 4), a *laver* (ibid. xxx. 18). (See also *brazen-altar*, *brasen-sea*, and *brasen-serpent.*)

¶ (1) *Brazen age.*

Myth.: The third of the four ages into which history was fancifully divided, each marking a new stage in the progress of degeneracy. [AGE.]

(2) *Brazen altar, brasen altar.*

Jewish worship: (*a*) *Connected with the tabernacle:* An altar of "shittim wood," overlaid with plates of brass (copper?).

(*b*) *Connected with the temple:* An altar of burnt-offering, all of brass (bronze or copper?).

(3) *Brazen dish.*

Mining: The standard by which other dishes are gauged in England.

(4) *Brasen sea.*

Jewish worship: A large reservoir or tank of "brass" (bronze or copper?), connected with Solomon's temple, containing at the lowest estimate about 16,000 gallons. (1 Kings, vii. 26; 2 Chron. iv. 5.)

(5) *Brasen serpent.*

Jewish History and Theology: A serpent of "brass" (copper?), placed upon a pole and elevated in the sight of the Jewish people in the wilderness, that those bitten by fiery serpents looking at it in faith might be cured. (Num. xxi. 9.) Jesus draws a parallel between the lifting up of the serpent (upon a pole) and his own lifting up (upon the cross), as the object of faith for the attainment of eternal life. (John iii. 14, 15.)

* **brazen-browed,** *a.* Having a forehead as incapable of blushing as if it was composed of brass; shameless, impudent.

"Noon-day vices, and *brazen-browed* iniquities."
Browne: Chr. Mor. i. 35.

brazen-clawed, *a.* Having claws of brass, or as capable of inflicting injury as if one had such claws.

"Demons produce them doubtless, *brazen-claw'd.*"
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

brazen-coloured, *a.*

Of the clouds: Of the colour of brass; brassy.

"The clouds return into the hues of night,
Save where their *brazen-coloured* edges streak
The verge where brighter morns were wont to break."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

brazen-face, *s.* An impudent person, one incapable of being put to shame. (*Vulgar.*)

"Well said, *brazen-face!* hold it out."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 2.

brazen-faced, *a.* As incapable of feeling abashed or blushing as if the face were of brass.

"What a *brazen-faced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest me!"—*Shakesp.: Lear,* ii. 2.

brazen-headed, *a.* Having a head or top literally of brass.

"O'erthwarted with the *brazen-headed* spear."
Tennyson: Œnone.

brazen-imaged, *a.* Resembling a brazen image in being manufactured by man.

"She-wolf! whose *brazen-imaged* dugs impart
The milk of conquest yet within the dome."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 88.

brā'-zen, *v.t.* [From *brazen*, a. (q.v.).] Impudently to maintain. (Generally followed by *it out, the matter out*, or some such expression.)

"When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily, lye, and *brazen* it out."—*Arbuthnot.*

† **brā'-zen-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brazen*; *-ly.*] In a brazen manner; shamelessly, impudently.

". . . the newest Flagellants' crusade . . . which *brazenly* capers about."—*Times,* 19th Dec., 1883. (*Karl Blind: The Jews in Germany.*)

† **brā'-zĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brazen*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brazen.

* 1. Of being made literally of brass, or of appearing like brass. (*Johnson.*)

2. Of manifesting brazen impudence. (*Johnson.*)

brā'-zĭ-ĕr (1), *s.* [BRASIER (1).] A pan to hold coals.

BRAZIER (1).

brā'-zĭ-ẽr (2), † **brā'-ṣĭ-ẽr** * **brasyere,** *s.* [Formed from *braze*, v., or *brass*, s., with the suffix *-ier* = *-er*. Cf. *glazier.*] An artificer who works in brass.

"*Brasyere. Erarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The halfpence and farthings in England, if you should sell them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a shilling."—*Swift.*

bra̤-zĭl' (1), **bra̤-ṣĭl'**, * **bra-syle,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *brésil*; said to be from *braise* = burning cinders, the wood called in Fr. *brésil* being flame-coloured; perhaps a corr. of the Oriental name of the dye-wood (*N.E.D.*). It is not derived from Brazil, the country in South America, having had the name, which occurs in Chaucer and other writers, before the discovery by Europeans of the western continent. The reverse process has taken place: the country has been called from the wood, not the wood from the country.] [BRAZIL (2).]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A kind of wood used for dyeing, and extensively imported into England from the West Indies. The best qualities of it are said to be produced by *Cæsalpinia echinata*. Other kinds are derived from the *C. brasiliensis* and *C. crista*. The former has timber which is elastic, tough, and durable, and which takes a fine polish. It is of a fine orange colour, full of resin, and yields by infusion a fine, full tincture.

"Him nedeth not his colour for to dien
With *Brasil*, ne with grain of Portingal."
Lines in the MS. of Chaucer's C. T., in which the Nun's Priest's Tale is followed by that of the Nun. (*Tyrwhitt.*)

"*Brasyle. Gaudo, Dicc., vel lignum Alexandrinum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.* (about A.D. 1440).

¶ Both the foregoing examples are earlier than the discovery of *Brazil*, the country. [BRAZIL.]

B. *As adj.:* Containing or constituting the wood described under A.

brazil-wood, *s.* The same as *brasil* (1) A (q.v.)

Bra̤-zĭl' (2), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw., Dan. & Ger. *Brasilien*; Dut. *Brazilië*; Fr. *Brésil*; Sp. & Port. *Brasil, Brazil*; Ital. *Brasile.* From *brazil* (1) (q.v.).] [BRAZIL-WOOD.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A country which was first sighted by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, on May 3, 1500, some time later became a Portuguese colony, and on Oct. 12, 1822, was declared an independent State. It is situated in the great eastern angle of South America, between lat. 4°30' N. and 33°40' S., and long. 34°49' and 72° W., and contains an area of about 3,275,326 square miles.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the country described under A.

Brazil-nuts, *s. pl.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: The seeds of a Brazilian tree—the *Bertholletia excelsa.* It belongs to the order Lecythidaceæ. The "nuts" or seeds are largely exported from Para, whence they are sometimes called Para-nuts. They are eatable, besides which they yield on pressure an oil used by watchmakers and artists.

Brazil-tea, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A tree—the Mate (*Ilex Paraguayensis*), the leaves of which are used in South America as a substitute for Chinese or Indian tea.

Brazil-wood, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A name often given to the dye-wood *brasil* (1), which occurs in the country of Brazil, though it is not from it that the name was originally derived. [BRAZIL (1), etym., def., &c.]

brăz-ĭl-ĕt'-tō, *s.* [In Fr. *brésilette*; Port. *brasilete*; dimin. of *brasil* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An English name of Cæsalpinia, a genus of leguminous plants constituting the typical one of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. The Narrow-leaved Braziletto, *C. sappan*, furnishes the sappan-wood used in dyeing red. [SAPPAN.] *C. sepiaria*, the Mysore Thorn, is so spinous that it constitutes an impenetrable fence. Hyder Ali planted it around fortified places. It is a scandent shrub. There are other species from the East or West Indies or South America.

brazilletto-wood, *s.* The wood of *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis.* It is used for cabinet work.

Bra̤-zĭl'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [In Ger. *brazilianisch*; Fr. *Brésilien* (s. & a. m.), *Brésilienne* (s. & a. f.).]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to Brazil.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Brazil.

"In the land of the *Brazilians.*"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World,* ed. 1870, ch. xxi., p. 498.

brā'-zĭl-ĭn, *s.* [From *Brazil*, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A colouring matter, $C_{22}H_{20}O_7$, found in Brazil-wood. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, which give a crimson colour to a solution of ammonia. Brazilin is converted by nitric acid into styphnic acid, or trinitroresorcin, $C_6H(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$.

brāz'-ĭṅg, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [BRAZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Metal.: The act of soldering together the surfaces of iron, copper, brass, &c., with an alloy composed of brass and zinc, sometimes with the addition of a little tin or silver. The surfaces to be united must be rendered perfectly clean and bright. The alloy, in granular form, is usually wetted with ground borax and water, dried, the pieces placed in contact and exposed to the heat of a clear forge-fire, causing the solder to flow between them. This may be assisted by the use of a soldering-iron. (*Knight.*)

brēaçh, * **brēaçhe,** * **breçhe** (*Eng.*), * **brache** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *brice, bryce, brece, gebrice* = a breaking; Sw. *bräck* = a breach; Dan. *bräk*; Dut. *breuk*; Ger. *bruch* = a breaking, a rupture; Fr. *bris* = a breaking; *brèche* (see A., I., 3 *d*); Sp. & Port. *brecha*; Ital. *breccia*. BRECCIA, BREAK.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking, or of breaking out.

(1) The act of breaking.

(*a*) *A material thing:*

(i) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(ii) *Spec.:* The breaking of a wave right over a vessel.

(*b*) *Anything immaterial:*

"From the possible *breach* of such an oath."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* Introd.

"A deliberate *breach* of faith."—*Early Rom. Hist.,* ch. xii., pt. i., § 16.

(2) The act of breaking out; an assault.

"The Lord had made a *breach* upon Uzza."—*1 Chron.,* xiii. 11.

"This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent."—*Clarendon.*

2. The state of being broken.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Could never keep these boys away from church,
Or tempt them to an hour of Sabbath *breach.*"
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

(2) *Spec.:* Bereavement.

3. That which is broken. *Spec.:*

(1) *Of things material:*

(*a*) The shattered portion of a dilapidated house; the ground after an earthquake, or anything similar.

"The priests had not repaired the *breaches* of the house."—*2 Kings,* xii. 6.

"Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it: heal the *breaches* thereof; for it shaketh."—*Psalm,* lx. 2.

(*b*) A broken limb, or anything similar.

"*Breach* for *breach*, eye for eye, tooth for tooth."—*Lev.,* xxiv. 20.

† (*c*) An opening in a coast; a cliff, or anything similar.

"Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where, thro' a shapeless *breach*, his stream resounds."
Burns: Written with a Pencil; Falls of Fyers.

(*d*) A hole, chasm, or rent in a fortification, made by battering guns, or anything similar, for the purpose of giving entrance to a storming party.

"Crowds of sailors and camp followers came into the city through the *breach*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Of things immaterial or abstract:*

(a) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"A wholesome tongue is a tree of life; but perverseness therein is a *breach* in the *spirit*."—*Prov.*, xv. 4.

(b) *Spec.:* Broken friendship; difference between people mutually alienated; quarrel.

"To finish it; that so untimely *breach*
The Prince him selfe halfe seemed to offend."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 68.

¶ The metaphor being that of a broken bone; the expression "to heal a breach" is common.

"The Act of Supremacy would be the means of healing the fatal *breach* which it had caused."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *Rute of brache:* Source of dissension. (*Scotch.*)

". . . than leif ony *rute of brache*."—*Q. Mary's Lett. to Elizabeth*, Jan. 5, 1561. (*Keith's Hist.*, p. 214.)

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng. Law:*

(1) *Breach of close, i.e.*, of what is enclosed in fact or in the eye of the law. The entry into another man's land. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xii.)

(2) *Breach of covenant:* The violation of a written agreement. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(3) *Breach of duty:* Violation of the duty incumbent upon one rightly to discharge the functions imposed upon him by the office or trust which he holds. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(4) *Breach of the peace:* Offences against the public, involving personal violation of the peace, or incitement or provocation to others to do so. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xi.)

(5) *Breach of pound:* The act of breaking into a pound, or any similar place, to rescue one's cattle or other property there enclosed. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

(6) *Breach of prison:* Escape of a prisoner from prison by breaking the building, or in any other way. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. x.)

(7) *Breach of promise:*

(a) *Gen.:* Violation of one's pledged word, especially if the promise be written down.

(b) *Spec.:* Breach of promise of marriage. An action lies for it on the part of either man or woman, though, as a rule, only the latter is believed to be substantially injured or deserve damages.

(8) *Breach of trust:* The violation of one's duty as trustee, or anything similar.

2. *Scots Law. Breach of arrestment:* The act of paying away money in one's hands on which a legal arrest has been laid, thus showing contempt for the law or its administrators.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *breach, break, gap*, and *chasm:* "The idea of an opening is common to these terms, but they differ in the nature of the opening. A *breach* and a *gap* are the consequence of a violent removal, which destroys the connection; a *break* and a *chasm* may arise from the absence of that which would form a connection. A *breach* in a wall is made by means of cannon; *gaps* in fences are commonly the effect of some violent effort to pass through; a *break* is made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middle of a line; a *chasm* is left in writing when any words in the sentence are omitted. A *breach* and a *chasm* always imply a larger opening than a *break* or *gap*. A *gap* may be made in a knife; a *breach* is always made in the walls of a building or fortification: the clouds sometimes separate so as to leave small *breaks;* the ground is sometimes so convulsed by earthquakes as to leave frightful *chasms*. *Breach* and *chasm* are used morally; *break* and *gap* seldom otherwise than in application to natural objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adjective:* Designed for breaking through the wall of a fortification. (See the compound which follows.)

breach-battery, *s.*

Mil.: A battery erected for the purpose of breaching the wall of a fortification.

brēaçh, *v.t.* [From *breach*, s. (q.v.). Originally to *break* and to *breach* were but different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 65.).] To make a breach, *i.e.*, a hole or gap in the wall of a fortification, in a reef of rocks at sea, or anything similar.

"Moreover, in an atoll once *breached* on opposite sides, from the likelihood of the oceanic and tidal currents passing straight through the breaches, . . ." —*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 477.

† **brēaçh'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *breach; ful(l).*] Full of breaches. (*Webster.*)

† **brēaçh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *breach; -y.*] Tending or prone to make breaches in fences, walls, or anything similar. (*Holloway.*)

brĕad (1), * **breed,** * **bred,** * **brede** (*Eng.*), **bread, breid, bred, brede** (*Scotch*), *s.& a.* [A.S. *bread, breod* = a bit, a fragment, bread; O.S. *brôd;* Icel. *braudh;* Sw. & Dan. *brod;* Dut. *brood;* Ger. *brod, brot.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Wheat or other grain, moistened, kneaded into dough, made into loaves, and baked. [II.]

"And thor-in *bread* and other meten."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,079.

2. *Fig.:* Food in general.

(1) Means of supporting life; maintenance, livelihood.

"Give us this day our daily *bread*."—*Matt.* vi. 11.

(2) Manna.

"And gavest them *bread* from heaven for their hunger."—*Neh.* ix. 15.

(3) A kind of food on which bees feed. [Bee-bread.]

3. *In special phrases:*

(1) *Bread and butter:*

(a) *Lit.:* Slices of bread covered with butter.

(b) *Fig.:* Means of living, esp. in the phrase *To quarrel with one's bread-and-butter.*

(c) *Used attrib.:* Childish; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a schoolgirl.

(2) *Bread and cheese, bread-and-cheese:*

(a) *Lit.:*

(b) *Fig.:* The young leaves and shoots of the Hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*), which are sometimes eaten by children in spring. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(3) *Bread and milk, bread-and-milk:*

(a) *Lit.:*

(b) *Fig.:* A plant, *Cardamine pratensis.*

(4) *Bread and salt:*

(a) *Lit.:*

(b) *Fig.:* Oaths were formerly sworn by them, perhaps as symbolizing the necessaries of life.

"I will trust him better that offereth to sweare by *bread and salt*, than him that offereth to sweare by the Bible."—*B. Rich: Descr. of Ireland*, p. 29.

(5) *Bread and water:* The necessaries of life.

". . . and he shall bless thy *bread*, and thy *water*." —*Exod.* xxiii. 25.

(6) *Bread and wine:* The elements in the Holy Communion.

"She swore by *bread and wine* she would not break."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

(7) *Cuckoo's bread:* A plant, *Oxalis Acetosella.*

(8) *Tartar bread:* The fleshy root of a plant, *Crambe tatarica.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(9) *To be in bad bread:* To be in a plight or dilemma. Probably it meant originally to be on short allowance.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Baking:* Loaves or cakes made from the flour of wheat, rye, or some other grain, and baked.

(1) *Hist.:* The art of baking bread is very ancient. It was known to the Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Romans, and other nations. In England, bread was made with yeast in 1634. Machinery was used in its production in 1858. Aerated bread was made in 1859, having been in use some years earlier in the United States.

(2) *Modern process of manufacture:* There are two kinds of bread, leavened and unleavened. Leavened, or fermented bread, is prepared by mixing together certain quantities of flour, warm water, salt and yeast, or *leaven*. After the lapse of some time fermentation sets in, and the dough, or sponge as it is called, becomes permeated with carbonic acid gas, a small quantity of alcohol being also formed. As soon as the mass is in a brisk state of fermentation, fresh portions of flour and water are added, and the whole thoroughly mixed or kneaded. The dough is next cut and shaped into loaves, and these, after being left for about two hours, during which they swell to nearly double their size, are then ready for the oven. The heat of the oven checks the fermentation, and expels all the alcohol, and most of the carbonic acid gas.

The art of bread-making consists in producing a light, porous crumb, and a pale-colored crust. The crumb should consist of dextrine, starch, gluten, and from 35 to 40 per cent. of water. The crust should consist almost entirely of dextrine.

Leaven, which is now seldom used in this country, is a mixture of flour, potatoes, and water, kept in a warm place till it begins to ferment.

Unleavened, or unfermented bread, is of two kinds. In the one, flour and water only are used, and this produces a heavy and compact bread. In the other, an acid and a carbonate are added for the purpose of disengaging carbonic acid gas, which, in imitation of yeast, raises the dough and renders the bread light and porous. The substances used are carbonate of ammonia or carbonate of soda, in combination with hydrochloric or tartaric acids. None of these ingredients are deleterious; but by far the best is carbonate of ammonia, as it is entirely driven off in the oven.

Aerated bread is prepared by forcing pure carbonic acid gas into the dough contained in a strong iron vessel. When this carbonated dough is introduced into the oven the gas expands and escapes, leaving the bread light and porous. Brown bread is ordinary white bread with from 15 to 20 per cent. of fine bran.

Whole meal bread, made from unsifted ground wheat, is the only true brown bread, being richer in nutrients than white bread. The amount of nitrogenous matter in white bread varies from 5 to 8 per cent., whilst in whole meal bread it rises to 14 per cent.

The adulteration of bread is carried on to a large extent, more especially in London. The quality of a loaf is very frequently judged by its whiteness; when, therefore, an unscrupulous baker has used an inferior or damaged flour, he finds that by adding alum or sulphate of copper, he is able to produce a loaf equal in whiteness to one made from the finest flour. These two substances are, however, dangerous adulterants. They not only render the bread indigestible, but when taken into the system for any length of time, are apt to disorder the stomach and produce various diseases. It should also be remembered that sulphate of copper is a poison.

Boiled rice, beans, and potatoes are also frequently used to adulterate bread. They are harmless in themselves, but are added for cheapness, and to increase the weight of the loaf, these substances retaining more water than wheat flour. In a recent experiment, it was proved that when half-a-pound of rice flour was substituted for half-a-pound of wheat flour in a two-pound loaf, the loaf was found to contain five per cent. more moisture than that found in a loaf made from pure wheat flour. [Ship-bread, Cassava-bread.]

2. *Theology:*

(1) The first of the two elements in the communion.

¶ *To break bread:* To partake of the communion.

¶ *To break bread with:* To eat with; to partake of one's hospitality.

(2) With reference to the descent of manna in the wilderness. Christ or his death accepted by faith as the spiritual nourishment of the soul.

"I am the *bread* of life."—*John*, vi. 35. (See the whole passage, 31—58.)

3. *Zool.:* *Crumb of bread sponge.* [Crumb.]

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of or resembling bread, or in any way pertaining or relating to it.

¶ *Compound of obvious signification: Bread-crust.* (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.)

bread-artist, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for one whose thoughts are exclusively occupied with the routine of labour for his daily bread.

"Here, circling like the gin-horse, for whom partial or total blindness is no evil, the *Bread-artist* can travel contentedly round and round, still fancying that it is forward and forward."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

bread-crumb, *s.* A fragment of the soft part of bread; *spec.*, if broken off from the rest.

". . . my supper (*bread-crumb* boiled in milk)."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

bread-fruit, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The fruit of the tree described below. It is about the size and shape of a child's head. The surface is reticulated; the skin is thick, the eatable part lying between it and the core. The latter is snow-white, and about the same consistence as new bread. It is first divided into three or four parts, and then roasted, or it may be taken boiled, or fried in palm oil. It is extensively used in the South Sea Islands and elsewhere, but is not much appreciated by Europeans.

B. *As adj.:* Producing the fruit described under A.

Bread-fruit tree: The English name of *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the order Artocarpaceæ. [ARTOCARPUS.] It has pinnatifid leaves with sinuations, whilst the allied Jack-fruit, *Artocarpus integrifolia*, as its name imports, has them, as a rule, entire. Some, however, think the two species not properly distinct. For the fruit of the bread-tree see above. [BREAD-FRUIT.] The wood is useful; the inner bark may be made into cloth; the male catkins serve for tinder, and the juice for birdlime, or as a cement for broken crockery. The tree grows in the South Sea Islands and in the East Indies. From the former place it was introduced into the West Indies in 1793, and thence to South America. [BLIGHIA, etym.]

bread-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting bread. A special form is pivoted at one end to a post on a table, and used by a vertical motion.

* **bread-lepe,** *s.* [A.S. *bread*, and *leap* = a basket.] A bread-basket.

". . . me drempte ic bar *bread-lepes* thre."—*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 2,078.

bread-making, *a.* Making or designed to be used in making bread.

Bread-making machine: A machine in which flour and water are mixed and kneaded. In some machines of this character the dough is rolled flat and cut into loaves, which are laid aside to rise before baking. [BREAD.]

bread-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of Brosimum, a genus of plants doubtfully placed at the end of the Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). The fruit of the *Brosimum Alicastrum*, or Jamaica bread-nut, tastes like chesnut, and has been used to sustain negroes and others during times of scarcity.

bread-rasp, *s.* A rasp used by bakers in removing the burned crust of loaves and rolls, especially of French rolls.

bread-room, *s.*

Naut.: A "room," or portion of the hold of a ship separated from the rest, and designed to furnish a place for the bread and biscuit on board.

bread-root, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of the *Psoralea esculenta*, a papilionaceous plant with quinate leaves and dense axillary spikes of flowers. It is cultivated in Missouri for its roots, which are eaten like potatoes.

bread-slicer, *s.* The same as *bread-knife* (q.v.)

† **bread-study,** *s.* An appellation for a profession, calling, or occupation, viewed as a means of gaining a livelihood.

"Is it not well that there should be what we call Professions, or *Bread-studies* (*Brodzwecke*), preappointed us?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

bread-stuff, *s.* The materials used in making bread.

† **bread-tree,** *s.*

1. The same as *bread-fruit tree* (q.v.).

2. The name given in North Australia to *Gardenia edulis*, called also *Alibertia edulis*.

brĕad (1), *v.t.* [BREAD, *s.*]

1. To dress with bread-crumbs for cooking.

2. To clean by rubbing with bread-crumbs.

* **bread** (2), *v.t.* [BRAID.]

* **bread** (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *brǣdan*, *gebrǣdan*; Sw. *breda*; Dan. *brede*; Ger. *breiten*.] To make broad, to extend, to spread.

brĕad'-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [From Eng. *bread*, and perhaps the Eng. border dialectic word *berry* = to beat; O. Sw. *baeria*; Icel. *beria* = "bruised bread."] That food of children which in England is called "pap."

"Where before a peevish nurse would been seen tripping up stares and down stares with a posset or *berry* for the laird or lady."—*Mercur. Calei.*, Jan., 1661, p. 8. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brĕad'-chĭp-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *bread*; *chipper*.] One who chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

"No abuse, Hal, o' my honour; no abuse.—Not to dispraise me, and call me pautler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what?"—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

† **brĕad'-corn,** * **bred-corne,** *s.* [Eng. *bread*; *corn*. In Ger. *brodkorn*.] Corn or grain of which bread is made. *Spec.*, corn to be ground into bread-meal for brown bread. (*Skeat.*)

"There was not one drop of beer in the town: the bread and *bread-corn* sufficed not for six days."—*Hayward.*

brĕad'-ĕd (1), *a.* [BREAD (1), *v.*] Dressed with bread-crumbs.

* **bread'-ed** (2), *pa. par. & a.* [BRAIDED.]

"Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
In *breaded* trameis, that no looser heares
Did out of order etray about her daintie eares."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 15.

† **brĕad'-ęn,** *a.* [Eng. *bread*; *-en*.] Made of bread.

¶ *Breaden god:* A contemptuous appellation for the wafer used in celebrating the mass.

"Antichristians, and priests of the *breaden god*."
Rogers on the Creed (1585), *Pref.*

"He consulted with the oracle of his *breaden god*, which, because it answered not, he cast into the fire."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, iii. 8.

"The idolatry of the mass, and adoration of the *breaden god*."—*Mede: Apostacy of the Latter Times*, P.I.

¶ Trench says it occurs as late as Oldham. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 118.) It is still sometimes employed by extreme Protestant controversialists.

brĕad'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bread*; and suff. *-less* = without.] Without bread; not having been able to obtain bread.

"Plump peers, and *breadless* bards alike are dull."
P. Whitehead: State Duncei.

* **bread'-lin-gis,** *adv.* [Scotch *bread* = broad, and suffix *-lingis*.] Broadwise, with the flat end of a sword or other weapon.

". . . and straik ane of them *breadlingis* with his sword."—*Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 173.

* **bread'-sword,** *s.* [BROADSWORD.] (*O. Scotch.*)

brĕadth, * **brēdethe,** * **bredth,** * **brĕdthe,** * **breed,** * **breede,** * **brede,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *brǣdo*, *brǣdu*; from *brǣd* = broad. In Sw. *bredd*; Dan. *brede*; Dut. *breedte*; Ger. *breite*; Mœso-Goth. *braidei*.] [BROAD, *a.*; BREAD (2), *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. Of things material:* The width of any surface or solid, as contradistinguished from the length of the former and the length and thickness of the latter. In general it differs from length by being less in amount than it, and from thickness by being more, or by being on the surface while thickness is represented by a certain amount of depth. [HANDBREADTH.]

"That he destroied this lond in *brede* & in length."
R. Brunne, p. 41.

". . . & the length was as large as the *bredth* of it, . . . & the leght and the *bredthe*, & the heygth of it wer equall."—*Bible* (1551), *Apoc.* cxxi.

". . . that a man myght nat se the *bredethe* of an acre of land fro hym."—*Berners: Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 131.

"A cubit shall be the length thereof, and a cubit the *breadth* thereof."—*Exod.* xxx. 2.

2. *Fig. Of things not material:*

(1) *Gen.:* Mentally conceived of as vast in literal breadth.

". . . the *breede*, and the lengthe, and the highnesse, and the depnesse . . ."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Eph.* iii. 18.

"May be able to comprehend with all saints what is the *breadth*, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, . . ."—*Ephes.* iii. 18, 19.

(2) *Spec. Of a doctrine or statement:* Absence of careful limitation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shipwrighting:* The thwart measure of a ship at any designated place. The beam is the extreme *breadth*; that is, at the widest part.

2. *Painting:* "Breadth" of effect, or simply "breadth," is the quality of giving prominence to the leading features of a painting by colours massively laid on, bright lights, dark shadows, and similar effects, rather than crowding the canvas with a multiplicity of less important details.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to the width of anything; marking the width.

breadth-line, *s.*

Shipwrighting: A line of the ship lengthwise, following the curve indicated by the ends of the timbers.

† **brĕadth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *breadth*; and suff. *-less*.] Without breadth.

"The term of latitude is *breadthless* line."
More: Song of the Soul, ii. ii. 2.

brĕad'-wĭn-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bread*; *winner*.]

1. *Lit.* (*of persons*): One who, by means of his labour, wins bread. Specially used of a father winning "bread" for his wife and children.

"We were saddled with his family, which was the first taste and preeing of what war is when it comes into our hearths, and among the *breadwinners*."—*Ann. of the Par.*, p. 162.

† 2. *Fig.:* Any instrument of a profession, by the use of which one earns a sustenance. (*Jamieson.*)

"'I'se gang hame—and then get my *bread-winner*' [he meant his fiddle]."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

brēak, * **brēake,** * **breke,** * **brek-en,** * **bree-ken,** * **brak-yn,** * **brek-yn** (pret. *broke*, † *brake*, * *brec*, * *brek*, * *brak*, * *brac*, * *brǣc*; pa. par. *broken*, † *broke*, * *brok*, * *ibroken*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *brecan*, pret. *brǣc*, *gebrǣc*, pa. par. *brocen*, *gebrocen* = (1) to break, vanquish, overcome, weaken, open, move, excite, produce; (2) to sail (*Bosworth*); O.S. *brecan*; Icel. *brǫka*; *braka*; Sw. *braka*, *bråka*; Dan. *brække*; Dut. *breken*, *verbreken*; O. Fries. *breka*; Mœso-Goth. *brikan*; Ger. *brechen* = to break, *brocken* = to make into crumbs; O. H. Ger. *prechan*; Lat. *frangō*, from the root *frag* [FRAGMENT]; Gr. ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break. Cf. also ἐρείκω (*ereikō*) = to rend, to shiver; Sansc. *bhrag*, *prag* = to break; Heb. פָּרַק (*paraq*) = to break. *Break* was manifestly imitated from the sound of wood, or some other material substance, in process of being fractured. *Break* was originally the same word as *breach*, and it is cognate with *wreck*.] [BREACH, WRECK.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally. With a material thing for an object:*

1. To cause any material thing to separate into two or more fragments by means of a blow or other violence applied to it which overcomes its cohesion.

(1) To do so by the hand or by an instrument which produces an irregular fracture instead of a cut.

"The voice of the Lord *breaketh* the cedars; yea, the Lord *breaketh* the cedars of Lebanon."—*Ps.* xxix. 5.

¶ It may be used also of anything composed of separate portions or atoms more loosely cohering than is the case in a material thing of ordinary tenacity.

". . . . the Puritan warriors . . . . never failed to destroy and *break* in pieces whatever force was opposed to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

(2) To do so by means of an instrument causing a clean cut instead of a fracture. [See ¶ 1. *To break a deer.*]

2. To burst open anything closed or obstructed by applying force to it, to clear a passage, to make a hole through anything.

"Into my hand he forced the tempting gold,
While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold."
Gay.

"O could we *break* our way by force!" *Milton.*

3. *Of the bones and joints:* To break the bones or to dislocate the joints. [See C. *To break one's arm, leg, &c.*]

4. *Of a blow, a falling body, &c.:* To intercept, to arrest the descent or the progress of, to mitigate the severity or lighten the effects of a fall. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub
To *break* his dreadful fall." *Dryden.*

"She held my hand, the destin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak." *Ibid.*

5. *Of light:* To penetrate, to pierce, to diffuse itself among.

"By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along."
Dryden.

II. *Figuratively:* To tame, to subduc, to teach to obey, to render more or less docile or manageable.

1. *With one of the inferior animals for its object:*

"To *break* the stubborn colt, to bend the bow." *Dryden.*

"Such a horse is well *broken*; . . . ." — *Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 153.

¶ In this sense often followed by *in*, especially when used of a horse as yet untamed. [See *break-in.*]

2. *With man for its object:*

(1) To tame, to subdue.

"Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute?
Why, no; for she hath *broke* the lute to me." *Shakesp.: Tam. of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

¶ Often followed by *of* in such an expression as to "*break* a person *of* a habit."

(2) To dismiss from office.

"I see a great officer *broken*."—*Swift.*

(3) To render bankrupt.

"Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*." *Dryden.*

"A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and shuts up every private man's exchequer."—*South.*

3. *With an immaterial thing for its object:*

(1) *Of the health or strength:* To impair, to shatter. [C. 14 (2) (*b*).]

"Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and *broke* his health?"—*Tillotson.*

(2) *Of the will or the temper of one of the inferior animals, or of man:*

"Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceness of his native temper." *Addison.*

"For to bend and *break* the spirits of men gave him pleasure: . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(3) *Of the heart, the feelings, or emotions:*

"I'll brave her to her face,
I'll give my anger its free course against her;
Thou shalt see, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride." *Philips.*

† (4) *Of the "brains," or intellect:* To injure, to weaken.

"If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains."—*Felton.*

(5) *Of the voice:* [B., II. 4.]

(6) *Of any immaterial thing capable of violation:* To violate, to infringe; to act contrary to. *Used specially*—

(*a*) Of hours.

"Lovers *break* not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they spur their expedition." *Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona*, v. 1.

(*b*) Of promises, vows, contracts, or anything similar.

"When I *break* this oath of mine." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, v. 2.

". . . and I said, I will never *break* my covenant with you."—*Judg.* ii. 1.

(*c*) Of laws, human or Divine.

"Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause." *Dryden.*

(7) *Of any immaterial thing capable of having its continuity interrupted:* To interrupt for a greater or less length of time. *Used of*—

(*a*) Peace.

"Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows?" *Hudibras.*

(*b*) Sleep.

"Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell." *Dryden.*

(*c*) Speech, or the voice.

"*Break* their talk, Mistress Quickly; my kinsman shall speak for himself."—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives*, iii. 4.

"The father was so moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her proceed."—*Addison.*

(*d*) Silence.

"The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not *break*
His painful silence, till the mortal speak."—*Tickell.*

(*e*) A fast. [BREAKFAST.]

(*f*) Company or companionship.

"Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company."—*Atterbury.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of material things:*

(1) To separate into two or more portions, generally with some suddenness and noise, in consequence of force applied to produce the rupture.

". . . and like a glass
Did *break* i' the rinsing." *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.*, i. 1.

(2) To open, as an abscess does when it is about to discharge pus.

"Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an apostème." —*Harvey.*

(3) To curl over and fall to pieces, as a wave upon the sea-shore.

"At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath." *Dryden.*

". . . that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of islands."—*Pope.*

(4) To burst as a storm, rain, thunder, &c.

"Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders *break*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.

"The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*." *Dryden.*

(5) To appear with suddenness, vehemence, or noise, or with a combination of these.

"It is your banner in the skies
Through each dark cloud which *breaks*." *Hemans: Owen Glyndwr's War-Song.*

(6) To make way with force and noise.

"Where the channel of a river is overcharged with water more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* over the banks to make itself room."—*Hale.*

2. *Of the morning, the day, &c.:* To dawn; to open.

(1) Of the literal morning.

"The day *breaks* not, it is my heart." *Donne.*

"See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day." *Pope: Messiah*, 97.

(2) *Fig.:* Of the morning of knowledge, of prosperity, &c.

"Ere our weak eyes discerned the doubtful streak
Of light, you saw great Charles's morning *break*." *Dryden: To Sir Robert Howard.*

3. *Of sleep:* To depart.

". . . and his sleep *brake* from him."—*Dan.* ii. 1.

4. *Of human action or agency:* To come forth with suddenness, and, perhaps, with noise; to issue vehemently forth.

"Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*." *Pope.*

5. *Of darkness (lit. or fig.):* To dissipate, to break up.

"At length the darkness begins to *break*; and the country which had been lost to view as Britain reappears as England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

6. *Of the human heart:* To sink into melancholy, if not even to die of sorrow.

"A *breaking* heart that will not *break*." *Tennyson: The Ballad of Oriana.*

7. *Of man himself or other living beings:*

(1) To give way suddenly by the pressure of external force.

". . . wherein whoso will not bend must *break*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

(2) To fade, to decay, to decline in health and vigour.

"See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he drops apace."—*Swift.*

(3) To become bankrupt.

"I meant, indeed, to pay yon with this; which, if, like an ill venture it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, Epilogue.

"He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty.'—*Bacon.*

"Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall." *Pope: Mor. Ess.*, iii. 323.

(4) To commence words or action with some suddenness, vehemence, and noise.

"Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy." *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket. Of a ball:* To twist, generally from the off side of the wicket.

2. *Billiards:*

(1) To make the first stroke in a game. [C. 39.]

(2) The balls are said to *break* well or badly for a player, according as after a stroke they fall into a favourable or an unfavourable position for the player's next stroke.

3. *Horse-racing:* In a trotting-race a horse is said to *break* when he alters his pace, even for a moment, into a gallop.

4. *Music (of a boy's voice):* To lose the power of uttering "childish treble" notes and begin to emit instead of these manly tenor, baritone, or bass.

C. *In special phrases and compounds:* In some of which *break* is transitive, while in others it is intransitive.

1. *Break your spectacles:* [A translation of the French name Casse-lunettes.] A vulgar name for a plant, the Blue-bottle or Corn-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

2. *To break a bottle:* To open a full bottle; especially when it is meant only to take out part of its contents. Hence, a *broken bottle*, one out of which part of its contents has already been taken. (*Scotch.*)

3. *To break a deer, to break a stag:* To apportion the body of a slaughtered deer among the men and animals held to be entitled to share in it.

"Or raven on the blasted oak,
That watching, while the deer is *broke*,*
His morsel claims with sullen croak?" *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 5.

* *Note by Scott.*—"Everything belonging to the chase was matter of solemnity among our ancestors; but nothing was more so than the mode of cutting, or, as it was technically called, *breaking*, the slaughtered stag. The forester had his allotted portion, the hounds had a certain allowance, and, to make this division as general as possible, the very birds had their share also."

4. *To break a jest:* To crack a jest or joke; to utter a jest unexpectedly.

"You *break jests* as braggarts do their blades, which, God be thanked, hurt not."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

5. *To break a journey:* To intermit it; temporarily to rest from it.

". . . or by the Stokes Bay route, *breaking* the journey at Basingstoke, Winchester, Gosport, or Ryde going or returning."—*Times*, Sept. 8, 1876.

6. *To break a lance:* To enter the lists for a tournament, or more serious combat. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"What will you do, good grey-beard? *break a lance*,
And run a tilt at death within a chair?" *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

* 7. *To break a parle:* To open a parley.

"Rome's emperor, and nephew, *break the parle*." *Shakesp.: Tit. Andron.*, v. 3.

8. *To break a stag:* [*To break a deer.*]

9. *To break a word:* To utter a word; to make disclosure.

"*Dro. E.* A man may *break a word* with you, sir, and words are but wind;
Ay, and break it in your face, so he break it not behind." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

10. *To break across:*

Tilting: Through unsteadiness or awkwardness to suffer one's spear to be turned out of its direction and to be broken across the body of an adversary instead of by the prick of the point. (*Nares.*)

"One said he *brake across*, full well it so might be." *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii., p. 278.

11. *To break away:* To escape from the control of the bit. *Used*—

(1) *Lit.:* Of a horse.

"He *break away*, and seek the distant plain?
No. His high mettle, under good control." *Cowper: Table Talk.*

Or (2) *Fig.:* Of a man.

"Fear me not, man, I will not *break away*." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

12. *To break bulk* (Eng.); *to break buik, bouk*, or *bowke* (Scotch):

(1) *Nautical, &c.:*

(*a*) To destroy the record or bulk of a cargo or a load by removing a portion of it; to unpack the goods for the purpose of selling any portion of them.

"Accusit—for *brakyng of bouk* within this havyne, & lying certane geir on land."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, v. 19.

(*b*) To transfer in detail, as from boats to carts.

* (2) *O. Law:* The separation of goods in the hands of a bailee. This rendered him liable to a charge of felony. (*Wharton.*)

13. *To break cover:*

Of game: To break forth or rise from protecting cover.

14. *To break down*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* So to assail, batter, or strike a structure that it falls.

(*a*) *Literally:*

". . . and *brake* down the walls of Jerusalem."—*Jer.* xxxix. 8.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

"This is the fabrick which, when God *breaketh down*, none can build up again."—*Burnet: Theory.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To break and fall, to be disabled.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To fail in an enterprise, to give way, to be weakened or impaired.

"One *breaks down* often enough in the constitutional eloquence of the admirable Pym, with his 'seventhly and lastly.'"—*Carlyle: Hero Worship*, Lect. v.

15. *To break forth:*

(1) *Followed by* upon, *or standing alone:* To rush out upon; to make an assault of any kind.

". . . lest the Lord *break forth* upon them."—*Exod.* xix. 22.

(2) *Followed by* into, *or standing alone:*

(*a*) *Of persons, or of things personified:* Suddenly to utter words, or perform actions.

"... *break forth* into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with child."—*Isaiah* liv. 1.

"*Break forth* into singing, ye mountains."—*Isaiah* xliv. 23.

(*b*) *Of things:* Suddenly to issue forth; to rush out; suddenly to become visible or audible. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it *brake forth*, as if it had issued out of the womb?"—*Job* xxxviii. 8.

"Then shall thy light *break forth* as the morning."—*Isaiah* lviii. 8.

16. *To break from:* To break or go away from a person or thing with some degree of vehemence or determination.

"How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who could'st *break from* Laura's arms."
Roscommon.

"This custom makes bigots and scepticks, and those that *break from* it are in danger of heresy."—*Locke.*

17. *To break ground:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To loosen the cohesion of the particles of the vegetable soil by ploughing it up, to plough.

"When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over surplus tillage, and *break* no more ground than will serve to supply their own turn."—*Carew.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* To make a first rough commencement of an inquiry or project.

(2) *Technically:*

(*a*) *Fortif.:* To open the trenches or begin the works of the siege.

(*b*) *Naut.:* To bring the anchor up from the ground in which it is infixed.

18. *To break in*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Of a window, a door, &c.:* To drive in by violence.

(*b*) *Of a horse:* To tame, to teach obedience to.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Of persons:* To enter without proper intimation of one's coming, to intrude upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break in* upon him."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

"The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation, and drives down all before him."—*Addison.*

(*b*) *Of things:* Irresistibly to enter the mind. *Used spec.*—

(i) *Of light:* To illuminate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks in*
On my departing soul." *Addison.*

(ii) *Of calamity:* Suddenly to affect.

"Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to *break in* suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off."—*Hooker.*

(iii) *Of "woman," i.e., womanish feeling, or anything similar:* To overcome, to make way into the mind irresistibly.

"I feel the woman *breaking in* upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow."
Addison.

19. *To break into:*

(1) *Lit.:* To enter by breaking a hole, or by forcing a passage against any obstruction.

"... and then *break into* his son-in-law's house."—*2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

"And they came up into Judah, and *brake into* it."—*2 Chron.* xxi 17.

(2) *Fig.:* To enter suddenly and irresistibly.

"Almighty Power, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break into* my soul with perfect day."
Arbuthnot.

20. *To break jail:* To break out of the jail in which one is confined. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

21. *To break joints:*

Masonry, Bricklaying, &c.: To lay bricks, shingles, or anything similar, so that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in that previously deposited.

22. *To break loose:*

(1) To escape from captivity.

"Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,
Though thither doom'd? Thou wouldst thyself, no doubt,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Farthest from pain." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. iv

(2) To shake off moral or other restraint.

"If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us."—*Tillotson.*

23. *To break off*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To detach from, as to break a branch from a tree or a geological specimen from a rock.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To dissever one thing from another, to terminate abruptly.

"... and *break off* thy sins by righteousness."—*Dan.* iv. 27.

"... and Porsena, indignant at the treachery of the Tarquins, *breaks off* his connexion with them."—*Lewis: Eur. Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 5, vol. ii., p. 19.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Of things material:* To come apart from anything with which it was joined.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To separate from with violence or effort.

"I must from this enchanting queen *break off*."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 2.

(ii) To desist abruptly.

"When you begin to consider whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off*."—*Taylor.*

(iii) To leave off speaking.

"Even here *brake off* and came away."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iii. 7.

24. *To break one's arm:* To dislocate or fracture one of the bones which form its hard portion.

25. *To break one's back:*

(1) *Lit.:* To dislocate, or make an approach to dislocating, the vertebræ which support it.

"I had rather crack my sinews, *break my back*,
Than you should such dishonour undergo."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

(2) *Fig.:* To disable one's fortune.

"O, many
Have *broke their backs* with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey."
Shakesp.: Hen. VIII., i. 1.

26. *To break one's brains:* To drive mad.

"Nor his papers so well sorted as I would have had them, but all in confusion, that *break my brains* to understand them."—*Pepy's Diary* (1661).

*27. *To break or breke one's day:* To fail to pay upon the stipulated day.

"Whan he so trewe is of condicioun
That in no wyse he *breke* wol *his day*."
Chaucer: C. T. (ed. Skeat), Group C., 1039-40.

28. *To break one's fast:* To eat after a certain time of fasting or abstinence.

"Now can I *break my fast*."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., ii. 4.

29. *To break one's head:* To break the skin of one's head, or in an extreme sense of the phrase, to fracture the skull.

"Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led;
She break her heart! she'll sooner *break your head*."
Dryden.

30. *To break one's heart:*

†(1) *Lit.:* To rupture the heart; a rare disease, but one which occasionally occurs.

(2) *Fig.:* To cause one to die, or at least to give way to great depression of spirits by inflicting cruelty or being the cause of calamity. *Used*—

(*a*) *Of a person:*

"Were such the wife had fallen to my part,
I'd break her spirit, or I'd *break her heart*."
Burns: The Henpeck'd Husband.

(*b*) *Of a body of people taken collectively:*

"The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be, and it even *broke the heart* of his army."—*Clarendon.*

31. *To break one's leg:* To dislocate or to fracture one or more of the bones of which it is composed. (Used non-reflexively or reflexively.)

"Then came the soldiers, and *brake the legs* of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him."—*John* xix. 32.

32. *To break one's mind:* To open one's mind, to make a communication to one.

"I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak."
Dryden.

33. *To break one's neck:* To dislocate it, to dislocate or start from their relative positions and conjunction two or more of the vertebræ of the neck.

"I had as lief thou didst *break his neck* as his finger."—*Shakesp.: As you like it*, i. 1.

34. *To break one's spirit:* To subdue the spirit, to cause one to cease from offering resistance. (For example, see *break one's heart*, 2.)

35. *To break open:* Successfully to apply force with the intention of opening. (Used of a door, of a lockfast chest, &c.)

36. *To break out*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* To break with the effect of making any material thing fall or come out, as to break out a pane of glass.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Of material things, or of things in the concrete:* To burst forth; to escape from control; to come suddenly forth with more or less of violence, to appear suddenly.

"If fire *break out*, and catch in thorns . . ."—*Exod.* xxii. 6.

"The flood *breaketh out* from the inhabitant; even the waters forgotten of the foot."—*Job*, xxviii. 4.

"Observe those stars *breaking out* over the white surface."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.) iv 83.

(*b*) *Of persons:*

(i) To burst through moral restraint

(ii) To give way to passion.

"He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and *brake out* into this cholerick speech."—*Knolles.*

(*c*) *Of immaterial things, or of things in the abstract:* To come with suddenness and violence.

"From whence at length these words *broke out*."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 740.

"There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and *break out*."—*South.*

37. *To break sheer:*

Naut.: *Of a ship:* To sheer clear of its anchor; to be forced by wind, wave, or current from its position.

38. *To break squares:* To cause trouble, give offence.

"Give yourself ten thousand airs,
That with me shall *break* no *squares*." *Swift.*

39. *To break the balls:*

Billiards: To lead off, or make the first stroke in a game. [II. 2.]

40. *To break the bands which bind one:*

(1) *Lit.:* To rend asunder such bands.

(2) *Fig.:* To cast off restraint or authority.

"Let us *break their bands* asunder, and cast away their cords from us."—*Ps.* ii. 3.

41. *To break the ice:*

(1) *Lit.:* To fracture actual ice.

(2) *Fig.:* To break through icy stiffness; to break through reticence or hesitation about speaking of a delicate matter, or engaging in a delicate enterprise.

"'I will not,' said Lochiel, '*break the ice*. That is a point of honour with me.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

42. *To break the neck:*

(1) *Lit.:* To dislocate the neck. [33.]

(2) *Fig.:* To destroy.

¶ *To break the neck of any work:* To finish the worst or greater part of the task.

43. *To break through*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit. With a material thing for an object:* To effect a breach through; to make way through any material thing.

"The three mighty men *brake through* the host of the Philistines, . . ."—*2 Sam.* xxiii. 16.

"As deer *break through* the broom."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 18.

(*b*) *Fig. With a thing not material for the object:* To burst forth, overcoming all obstacles in the way of progress.

"Sometimes his anger *breaks through* all disguises,
And spares not gods nor men." *Denham.*

(2) *Intrans.:* (Produced by the omission of an objective after the transitive verb.) Forcibly to make way through anything.

"He resolved that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break through* with his whole body of horse."—*Clarendon.*

44. *To break up*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To lay open.

"Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter, when this comes to be *broke up*, it exhibits impressions of the shells."—*Woodward.*

*(*b*) To commit a burglary.

"If a thief be found *breaking up*, and be smitten that he die, there shall no blood be shed for him."—*Exod.* xxii. 2.

(*c*) To fracture, and at the same time turn up. (Used specially of land when first it is ploughed, or when it is ploughed after it has long lain fallow and become hard and not easily penetrable.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; *break up* your fallow ground."—*Hos.* x. 12.

*(*d*) To carve.

(i) *Lit.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this capon."
Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 1.

(ii) *Fig.:* To examine, to dissect.

"An it shall please you to *break up* this, it shall seem to signify."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice*, ii. 4.

*(*e*) To open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

"The assembly sate down the twenty-first of November, 1638, and old Mr. John Bell, minister of the town, did *break up* the assembly."—*Guth. Mem.*, p. 47.

(*f*) To dissolve, to scatter in fragments; to disband.

"He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break up* the meeting."—*Arbuthnot.*

"After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solyman, returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay still the whole year following."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

(*g*) To terminate. (Used of household arrangements, &c.) (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his maid, . . ."—*Herbert.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To lose cohesion of its separate parts; to go to pieces. (Used of a wrecked vessel, an empire becoming reduced to fragments, &c.)

". . . . they thought—or, at least, their master thought—that Turkey was about to *break up*, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 9, 1875.

(*b*) To cease; to intermit.

"It is credibly affirmed, that upon that very day when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(*c*) To be dissolved, to separate. (Used especially of schools.)

"Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their courses,
East, west, north, south; or, like a school *broke up*."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

". . . . as soon as the company *breaks up*, ..."—*Watts.*

(*d*) To begin to give way, fail, be impaired. (Used of health.)

45. *To break upon:* To come suddenly and violently.

". . . . that those rays . . . . may be permitted to enter the eye, and to *break upon* the retina without producing the least luminous impression."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ix. 234.

46. *To break upon the wheel:* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

47. *To break with:*

* (1) To make a communication to; to open one's mind to.

"Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break with* thee of some affairs
That touch me near."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

† (2) To intimate dissent from an opinion, or from those holding it.

". . . . and would *break with* any church in the world upon this single point; and would tell them plainly, if your religion be too good to be examined, I doubt it is too bad to be believed."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. iv.

(3) To quarrel with; to cease to be friendly with.

"Can there be anything of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepans? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man."—*South.*

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *break*, to *rack*, to *rend*, and to *tear*:—"The forcible division of any substance is the common characteristic of these terms. *Break* is the generic term, the rest specific: every thing *racked*, *rent*, or *torn* is broken, but not *vice versâ*. *Break* has, however, a specific meaning, in which it is comparable with the others. *Breaking* requires less violence than either of the others: brittle things may be *broken* with the slightest touch, but nothing can be *racked* without intentional violence of an extraordinary kind. Glass is quickly *broken*; a table is *racked*. Hard substances only are *broken* or *racked*; but everything of a soft texture and composition may be *rent* or *torn*. *Breaking* is performed by means of a blow; *racking* by that of a violent concussion; but *rending* and *tearing* are the consequences of a pull."

(*b*) To *break*, to *bruise*, to *squeeze*, to *pound*, and to *crush* are thus discriminated:—"*Break* always implies the separation of the component parts of a body; *bruise* denotes simply the destroying the continuity of the parts. Hard, brittle substances, as glass, are *broken*; soft, pulpy substances, as flesh or fruits, are *bruised*. The operation of *bruising* is performed either by a violent blow or by pressure; that of *squeezing* by compression only. Metals, particularly lead and silver, may be *bruised*; fruits may be either *bruised* or *squeezed*. In this latter sense *bruise* applies to the harder substances, or indicates a violent compression; *squeeze* is used for soft substances or a gentle compression. The kernels of nuts are *bruised*; oranges and apples are *squeezed*. To *pound* is properly to *bruise* in a mortar so as to produce a separation of parts; to *crush* is the most violent and destructive of all operations, which amounts to the total dispersion of all the parts of a body. What is *broken* may be made whole again; what is *bruised* or *squeezed* may be restored to its former tone and consistency; what is *pounded* is only reduced to smaller parts for convenience; but what is *crushed* is destroyed."

(*c*) The following is the distinction between to *break*, to *burst*, to *crack*, and to *split*:—"*Break* denotes a forcible separation of the constituent parts of a body. *Burst* and *crack* are onomatopeïas, or imitations of the sounds which are made in *bursting* and *cracking*. *Splitting* is a species of *cracking* that takes place in some bodies in a similar manner without being accompanied with the noise. *Breaking* is generally the consequence of some external violence; everything that is exposed to violence may without distinction be *broken*. *Bursting* arises mostly from an extreme tension; hollow bodies, when over filled, *burst*. *Cracking* is caused by the application of excessive heat, or the defective texture of the substance: glass *cracks*; the earth *cracks*; leather *cracks*. *Splitting* may arise from a combination of external and internal causes; wood in particular is liable to *split*. A thing may be *broken* in any shape, form, and degree; *bursting* leaves a wide gap; *cracking* and *splitting* leave a long aperture; the latter of which is commonly wider than that of the former." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brêak, * **brāke**, * **brek**, * **breke**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *gebrec*, *gebræc*, *gebrece* = a breaking, crash, noise. In Dut. *break*; Sw. *brott*; Dan. *brud*; Ger. *brechen*, *bruch.*] [Break, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking.

(1) *Lit.:* The act of breaking any material thing.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) The act of breaking anything not material; a breach.

(*b*) The act of breaking forth.

¶ *The break of day.*

"Sleep—and at *break of day* I will come to thee again!"
Wordsworth: Pet Lamb.

2. The state of being broken.

"Our reformed churches agreeing soundly in all the substantiall points of faith, & without *break* of communion, . . ."—*Forbes: Defence*, p. 5.

3. The portion of anything broken through.

(1) *Lit.* *Of things material:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* An opening, passage, gap, or hole through anything.

". . . through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it."—*Addison.*

". . . the currents in the transverse *breaks* which connect the longitudinal channels, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xv., p. 32.

(*b*) *Specially:*

(i) A kind of furrow in ploughing. (*Scotch.*)

"The field which is designed for bear gets two furrows; the one a *break*, the other clean."—*Surv. Banffs.*, App., p. 37.

(ii) *Of a hill:* A hollow part. [In Icel. *brecka* is = a declivity.]

(iii) A division of land in a farm. (*Scotch.*)

"They shall dung no part of their former crofting, till these four new *breaks* are brought in. Let them give ten or twelve bolls of lime to each acre of their out-leave *break*."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 216.

(iv) *Of a figure drawn:* An interrupted portion.

"The surrounding zones likewise show traces, as may be seen in the drawing (fig. 53), of indentations, or rather *breaks*, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 136.

(v) *Of anything written or printed:* A line to mark that the sense is suspended or that something is omitted.

"All modern trash is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and dashes."
Swift.

(2) *Fig.* *Of things not material:* A pause, an interruption.

"Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall,
Ne'er roughen'd by those cataracts and *breaks*
That humour interposed too often makes."
Cowper: On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

4. That which breaks. [II. 10, 11.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* The twist of a ball as it is bowled, generally spoken of a twist or turn from the off side.

2. *Billiards:* A player's turn in the game; also the number of points scored by a player continuously without a miss.

3. *Flax manufacture:* An instrument for taking the rind off flax. (It is also written *brake* and *braik.*) (*Scotch.*)

4. *Agric. & Mach.:* The same as *break-harrow* (q.v.).

5. *Naut.:* A sudden change of level, as of a deck. The *break* of a poop-deck is where it ends forward.

6. *Arch.:* A projection or recess from the surface or wall of a building.

7. *Baking:* A wooden bench on which dough is kneaded by means of a lever called a *break-staff*. The weight of the person, often in a sitting posture, is thrown upon the staff, which moves in a semicircular orbit around the bench, keeping up a saltatory motion by its flexibility and the dancing action of the operator. By this means the dough is worked up very dry, and makes the best kind of crackers. (*Knight.*)

8. *Fortif.:* A change from the general direction of the curtain near its extremity in the construction with orillons and retired flanks. [Brisure.]

9. *Geol.:* A "fault," or rather a dislocation, in which there is a very great upcast or downcast.

"To describe faults of this kind we want some new technical word. They are neither anticlinals nor synclinals, nor are they faults in the technical sense of the word. The word *break*, if geologists would consent to use that word technically, might perhaps serve for their designation."—*Prof. Sedgwick, in Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, viii. (1852), pt. i., 39.

10. *Printing:* The piece of metal contiguous to the shank of a type, so called because it is broken off in finishing. [See also I. 3.]

11. *Telegraphy:* An apparatus to interrupt or change the direction of electric currents. It is called also a rheotome or a commutator.

12. *Engineering:* The same as Brake (q.v.).

13. *Railway carriages, vehicles, &c.:* A break-van (q.v.).

14. *Music:*

(1) *Of the human voice:* The point of junction in the quality of tenor, soprano, and alto voices. A genuine bass voice has no break. The lower range is called *voce di petto*, or chest voice; the upper, *voce di testa*, or head voice; and the place of junction is called the *break*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) *Of the clarinet:* An interruption in the tone of the instrument between B flat and B natural. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(3) *Of an organ stop:* The sudden alteration of the proper scale-series of the pipes by returning to those of an octave lower in pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ For the distinction between *break*, *gap*, *chasm*, and *breach*, see Breach. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

break-down, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The state of being broken and falling down. (Used of a coach or anything similar.)

2. *Fig.:* The failure of anything.

"But of the *break-down* of my general aims, . . ."—*Robt. Browning: Paracelsus.*

3. *Tech.:* A kind of dance.

break-harrow, *s.* A large harrow. (*Scotch.*)

"Then harrow again with a *break-harrow*, or larger harrow than ordinary, and spare not."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 219.

¶ It is called more simply a *break*, or *brake*. [Brake.]

break-in, *s.*

Carp.: A hole made in brickwork with a ripping chisel, and designed to be a receptacle for the end of a beam or anything similar.

break-iron, *s.*

Carp.: The iron screwed on the top of a plane-bit to bend upward and break the shaving. Its edge is from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch from the edge of the cutting-bit.

break-joint, *s.* A structure in which the joints of the parts or courses are made to alternate with unbroken surfaces, as in the continuous railroad rail, in bricklaying, shingling, and numerous other mechanic arts.

break-up, *s.* The act of breaking up, the state of being broken up.

"The *break-up* and densidation of both of these."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii., pt. i., 410.

brêak'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *break*, and suff. *-able.*] Able to be broken. (*Cotgrave.*)

brêak'-age, *s.* [Eng. *break*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-age.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking anything.

"In all the sports of children, were it only in their wanton *breakages* and defacements, you shall discern a creative instinct."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. The state of being broken.

". . . though no doubt the degradation of a lofty cliff would be more rapid from the *breakage* of the fallen fragments."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. ix., p. 286.

3. Damage done to crockery or other goods by being broken *in transitu*.

4. A money compensation for such damage.

II. *Naut.:* The leaving of empty spaces in stowing the hold. (*Smyth.*)

brêak'-ẽr, * **brêk'-ẽr,** * **brêk'-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *break; -er.* In M. H. Ger. *brechære.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who breaks anything.

(1) *Lit.:* One who breaks any material thing.

(*a*) As an independent word.

"The *breaker* is come up before them: they have broken up, and have passed through the gate, . . ."—*Micah* ii. 13.

(*b*) Often in composition; as, "an image-*breaker*."

(2) *Fig.:* One who violates a promise, a law, human or divine, or anything not made of matter. (Often also in composition; as, "a law-*breaker*," "a Sabbath-*breaker*.")

". . . if thou be a *breaker* of the law, . . "—*Rom.* ii. 25.

"Without understanding, covenant-*breakers*, . . ." —*Rom.* i. 31.

2. (*Chiefly in compos.*): An animal which breaks anything. [BONE-BREAKER.]

3. An inanimate thing which does so.

4. A crested wave broken into foam while passing over a sand-bank, or flinging itself with fury on the shore. (Generally in the plur.)

"Old sailors were amazed at the composure which he preserved amidst roaring *breakers* on a perilous coast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. A pier or some similar structure placed in a river to prevent the ice from injuring the supports of the arches.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A small cask for ship's use. Employed for bringing water aboard in boats, or containing water for a boat's crew. (In this sense probably a corr. of Sp. *bareca, barrica* = a small cask or keg.) The gang-cask is kept on deck, and contains the drinking-water for the ship's company, being replenished from day to day from the tanks.

2. *Flax-manufacture:* The first carding-machine which operates upon the parcels of tow from a creeping-sheet. The finisher is the final carding-machine, and operates upon a lap formed of slivers of line. (*Knight.*)

brĕak'-fạst, * **brêke'-fạst,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *break; fast.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of breaking a fast, that is, of eating after having been for some time without food. Specially the first meal in the day.

". . while my wife and daughters employed themselves in providing *breakfast*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. iv.

2. The time when the first meal of the day is eaten.

3. That which is eaten when the fast is broken.

(1) At the first meal of the day.

"A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master."—*Locke.*

(2) At any meal which breaks the temporary fast of a man or a beast.

"Had I been seized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, v. 4.

II. *Fig.:* That which satisfies one's appetite, desire or aspiration of the human soul at the commencement of one's career. [Corresponding to 3 (2).]

"Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper."—*Bacon.*

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the first meal of the day, or to the time or place where it is eaten.

"One morn he came not to her hand
As he was wont to come,
And, on her finger perch'd, to stand
Picking his *breakfast* crumb."
Cowper: Epitaph on a Redbreast.

"*Breakfast* time, however, is always a cheerful stage of the day; . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 96.

breakfast-parlour, *s.* A parlour designed for the accommodation of a family at breakfast.

"How jocund was their *breakfast-parlour*, fann'd
By yon blue water's breath."
Campbell: Theodric.

brĕak'-fạst, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *break; fast.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To eat the first meal in the day.

"He *breakfasted* alone; . . ."—*De Quincey: Works*, 2nd ed., i. 165.

† B. *Trans.:* To provide or furnish with the first meal in the morning. (*Milton.*)

brĕak'-fạst-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREAKFAST.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of taking the first meal in the day.

2. *Spec.:* The act of doing so as one of an invited breakfast-party.

"No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

brêak'-ĭng, * **brêak'-ỹng,** * **brêk'-ỹng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREAK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"As if it bore all peace within,
Nor left one *breaking* heart behind!"
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of an act:*

(1) The act of fracturing anything.

"And *breaking* of windows, which, you know, maketh breaches?" *Swift: The Famous Speech-Maker.*

(2) The act of coming forth suddenly.

"And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the *breaking* of the day."—*Gen.* xxxii. 24.

"Until the *breaking* of the light."
Tennyson: To ——

* (3) The act of vomiting.

"*Brakynge* or parbrakynge. *Vomitus, evomitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Of a state:* The state of being broken or fractured.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"Therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall, whose *breaking* cometh suddenly at an instant."—*Isaiah* xxx. 13.

(2) *Spec.:* Bankruptcy.

II. *Woollen manufacture:* A process in the worsted or long-wool manufacture. The combed slivers are laid upon a travelling-apron and joined endwise, to make continuous lengths.

Breaking of arrestment:

Scots Law: The contempt of the law shown by an arrestee, who gives over to the debtor money or goods on which an arrestment has legally been made.

breaking-down, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:* The act of fracturing and crushing downwards.

B. *As adjective:* Fracturing and making to fall; rolling so as to consolidate. [*Breaking-down rollers.*]

Breaking-down rollers:

Metal.: Rollers used to consolidate metal by rolling it while hot.

breaking-engine, *s.*

Machinery: The first of a series of carding-machines, to receive and act on the lap from the lapper; it has usually coarser clothing than the finishing-cards. [CARDING-MACHINE.]

breaking-frame, *s.*

Worsted-manufacture: A machine in which slivers of long-stapled wool are planked or spliced together and then drawn out to, say, eight times their original length. The slivers are made by hand-combs, and taper towards each end. Each is laid lapping half its length upon the preceding sliver, and the passage between rollers of gradually increasing speed attenuates the sliver. (*Knight.*)

breaking-in, *s.*

1. The act of bursting suddenly in upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They came upon me as a wide *breaking in* of waters: . . ."—*Job* xxx. 14.

2. The act or process of taming a young horse.

breaking-joint, *s.*

Arch.: The same as BREAK-JOINT (q.v.).

breaking-machine, *s.*

Flax-manufacture: A machine for shortening flax-staple, to adapt it to be worked by a certain kind of machinery. Long-flax or long-line becomes cut-flax or cut-line. The machine is also known as a cutting-machine or flax-breaker.

breaking-out, breaking out, *s.* The act of suddenly breaking forth or appearing.

". . . letters informing him of the *breaking out* of scarlet fever among his children."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xi. 314.

brêak'-măn, *s.* [BRAKEMAN.]

brêak'-nĕck, * **brêake'-nĕck,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *break; neck.*]

* A. *As substantive:*

1. A fall by which the neck is broken.

2. A precipice fitted to break the neck of any one who falls over it. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I must
Forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. *As adjective:* Fitted to break the neck; in which the neck is likely to be broken.

"Alas, and the leaps from raft to raft were too often of a *breakneck* character; . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

"This way the chamois leapt: her nimble feet
Have baffled me; my gains to-day will scarce
Repay my *break-neck* travail."
Byron: Manfred, i. 2.

* **brêak'-prŏm-ĭse,** *s.* [Eng. *break; promise.*] One who habitually breaks his promise.

"I will think you the most pathetical *break-promise* and the most hollow lover."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

brêak'-shăre, *s.* [A corruption of *braxy* (?) (q.v.).] Diarrhœa in sheep. (*Ogilvie.*)

brêak'-stōne, *s.* [The Eng. translation of Lat. *saxifraga* = a plant, anciently supposed to dissolve "stones"—*i.e.*, calculi in the bladder.]

1. *Pop. Bot.:* Any plant of the genus Saxifraga (Saxifrage). (*Prior.*)

2. *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* (*Prior.*)

3. *Alchemilla arvensis.* (*Prior.*)

4. *Sagina procumbens.* (*Prior.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Parsley breakstone: Alchemilla arvensis.* (*In Scotland and in Suffolk.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **brêak'-vŏw,** *s.* [Eng. *break; vow.*] One who habitually breaks any vows which he may make.

"That daily *break-vow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

brêak'-wâ-tẽr, *s. & a.* [Eng. *break; water.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Hydraul. Engineering: A pier, wall, mole, sunken hulk, or anything similar, placed at the entrance of a harbour, at the exposed part of an anchorage, or in any such situation, with the view of deadening the force of the waves which roll in from the ocean. The breakwater of Cherbourg was commenced in 1784; it is 4,120 yards long. The first stone of Plymouth breakwater was laid on the 12th August, 1812. Numerous breakwaters have been constructed in the United States, one of the earliest being that at the mouth of the Delaware Bay. [MOLE (2).]

"The heaviest vessels were therefore placed on the left, highest up the stream, to form something of a *breakwater* for the smaller craft crossing below."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, vol. iii., ch. xliii., p. 77.

". . . at low water its summit is left dry, and it might then be mistaken for a *breakwater* erected by Cyclopean workmen."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xxi., p. 498.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the structure described under A.

breakwater-glacis, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A storm pavement. The sloping stone paving next the sea in piers or breakwaters.

brēam, * **brem,** * **breme,** *s.* [Fr. *brème;* Provinc. Fr. *brâme;* O. Fr. *bresme;* L. Lat. *bresmia, braximus;* Sw. *braxen;* Dan. & Dut. *brasem;* O. L. Ger. *bressuno;* (N. H.) Ger. *brassen;* M H. Ger. *brahsem, brasme, prahse, prahsme;* O. H. Ger. *brachse, brahsina, brahsema.*] [BARS, BASSE.]

Ichthyology & Ordinary Language:

1. *Spec.:* The Carp Bream. *Abramis brama.* It is of a yellowish-white colour, which

changes, through age, to a yellowish-brown. The sides are golden, the cheeks and gill-covers silver-white, the fins light-coloured, tinged, the ventral one with red and the others with brown. It is found in the Regent's Canal, in London, and in the Medway and the Mole. It is sought after by anglers, who, however, consider the flesh insipid.

"And many a *brem* and many a luce in stewe."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol., 350

"The *bream*, being in full growth, is a large fish."—*Walton: Angler.*

2. *Gen.:* The English name of the several fishes belonging to the family Cyprinidæ and the genus Abramis. Three are described by Yarrell as British: (1) the Bream or Carp Bream (*Abramis brama*), already described (see 1); (2) the White Bream or Bream-flat (*A. blicca*); and (3) the Pomeranian Bream (*A. Buggenhagii*). Though the White Bream is common on the Continent, yet it is rare in England; the Pomeranian Bream is still rarer.

3. [SEA-BREAM.]

brēam, † **brōom,** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Ger. *brennen* = to burn. (*Mahn.*)] To burn ooze, seaweed, &c., from the bottom of a vessel.

brēam'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [BREAM, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The act of cleansing the ooze, shells, seaweed, &c., from the bottom of a ship by a flashing fire and scraping.

† **brear,** † **breare,** *s.* [BRIER.]

". . . by a narrow way,
Scattred with bushy thornes and ragged *breares*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 35.

brēard, *s.* [BREER (2).] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Sing.:* The first appearance of grain.

2. *Pl.:* The short flax recovered from the first tow, by a second hackling. The tow, thrown off by this second hackling, is called backings.

"To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue *breards*, fit for spinning yarn, 4 to 6 lib. per spindle."—*Edinburgh Evening Courant*, Sept. 1, 1804.

brēas'-kĭt, *s.* [BRISKET.] (*Scotch.*)

brĕast, * **brĕaste,** * **brest,** * **breste,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *breóst* = the breast, the mind; O. Sax. *briost*; Icel. *brjóst*; Sw. *bröst*; Dan. *bryst*; Dut. *borst*; Mœso-Goth. *brusts* (pl.); Ger. *brust*. From A.S. *berstan* = to burst; O. Sax. *brestan*.] [BURST, *v.*] Hence the breast is the part which bursts out, that is, swells out beyond the parts around.

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Sing.:* The fore part of the human body in either sex between the neck and the upper part of the abdomen; also the analogous part in animals.

"Sal gilden on hise *brest* nether."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 370.

". . . but smote upon his *breast*, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner."—*Lu.* xviii. 13.

(2) *Plur.:* The mammæ, paps, or protuberant glands existing in the female sex of man and the higher animals, and in a rudimentary state also in the male sex. They are designed for the secretion of milk.

". . . or why the *breasts* that I should suck?"—*Job* iii. 12.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of symbols or associations directly connected with the human breast:*

* (*a*) *Of the breast viewed as essential to good singing:* A musical voice; voice in general.

"Pray ye stay a little; let's hear him sing, he has a fine *breast*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

"Which said queristers, after their *breasts* are changed, &c."—*Strype: Life of Abp. Parker*, p. 9.

¶ *To have a good breast:* To have a good voice; to be a good singer.

"In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that *to have a good breast* was formerly a common periphrasis, to denote a good singer."—*Hist. of Music*, vol. iii., p. 466. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) *Of the breast viewed as the seat of the emotions, of the appetites, of conscience, of courage, &c.:*

(i) As the seat of the emotions in general.

"If happiness hae not her seat
And centre in the *breast*."
Burns: Epistle to Davie, v.

"Needless was written law, where none oppreat;
The law of man was written in his *breast*."
Dryden: Ovid.

(ii) As the repository of secrets.

¶ *To make a clean breast:*

(*a*) To confess all that one has kept secret about anything what he has been charged with, or which, without being accused, he still feels constrained to reveal; to make a full and ingenuous confession.

". . . to make a *clean breast* of it before she died."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxviii.

(*b*) To tell one's mind bluntly or without circumlocution.

"To speak truth I'm wearying to mak a *clean breast* wi' him and to tell him o' his unnaturality to his own doohter."—*The Entail*, iii. 101.

(2) *Of remoter resemblances to the human breast:* The surface of the earth, or anything similar.

"Upon the *breast* of new-created earth
Man walk'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

"So have ye seen the fowler chase,
O'er Grasmere's clear unruffled *breast*."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery, &c.:*

(1) The part of an object against which the breast pushes in some machines, such as the *breast*-drill, *breast*-plough, &c.

(2) A bush connected with a small shaft or spindle.

2. *Agric., &c.:* The forward part of a plough's mould-board.

3. *Metal., &c.:* The front of a furnace.

4. *Sheet-iron Ware:* As applied to milk-cans, coffee and tea pots, and similar articles, this word denotes the bulging or rounded top which intervenes between the lid or cover and the cylindrical portion which forms the body of the vessel.

5. *Vehicles:* The middle, swell, or bulge of a nave or hub.

6. *Hydraul.:* The curved wall up to which the floats of a water-wheel work, and which prevents, as far as possible, the waste of water.

7. *Carp.:* The lower side of a hand-rail, a rafter, the rib of a dome or of a beam.

8. *Architecture:*

(1) That portion of a wall between the window and the floor.

(2) That portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment.

9. *Mining:* The face of a coal-seam at which a miner is working.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the breast in any of the foregoing senses. (See the subjoined compounds.)

breast-band, *s.*

Saddlery: A band passing across the breast of the draught animal, and to which the traces or tugs are attached. It is a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam, *s.*

1. *Shipwrighting:* A beam at the break of a quarter deck or forecastle.

2. *Weaving:* The cloth-beam of a loom.

3. *Railroad Engineering:* The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-beating, *s.* The act or practice of beating the breast. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . *breast-beating*, brow-beating (against walls), lion-bellowings of blasphemy and the like, stampings, smitings, breakages of furniture, if not arson itself?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

breast-board, *s.*

Rope-making: A loaded sled to which are attached the end yarns at the foot of the walk. As the yarns are twisted into a strand they become shorter and draw the sled towards the head of the walk, the load on the sled maintaining the necessary tension. The yarns are usually shortened one-third by the twisting, and lose about thirty per cent. in so doing. The twist is, however, necessary, to give the requisite rigidity, to prevent the fibres sliding on each other, and to partially exclude wet. The addition of tar increases the power of excluding water. (*Knight.*)

* **breast-bundle,** * **brest-bundel,** *s.* A girdle or band for the breast.

"Whether forynete shal the . . . womman spouse of hir *brest-bundel*."—*Wickliffe: Jer.* ii. 32.

breast-casket, *s.*

Naut.: The largest and longest caskets, *i.e.*, a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard. (*Johnson.*) [CASKET.]

breast-chain, *s.*

Saddlery: A chain reaching between the hame-rings, its loop passing through the ring of the neck-yoke, to support the tongue. In carriage-harness the hame is destitute of the rings, and the strap is passed around the lower part of the collar. [NECK-YOKE.]

breast-collar, *s.*

Harness: A pulling strap which passes around the breast of the horse; a substitute for a collar, which encircles the neck and rests against the shoulders. In some cases the breast-strap is padded, and the two pieces are connected by a snap. A plate upon it holds the breast-rings and tug-buckle pieces.

breast-deep, *a.* or *adv.* Sunk so deeply that water, snow, earth, or whatever else the person is in, reaches as high as his breast.

"Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him;
There let him stand, and rave and cry for food."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

breast-drill, *s.*

Metal-working: A drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel-gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breast-fast, *s.* [BREASTFAST.]

breast-harness, *s.*

Saddlery: A horse-gear arranged to pull by a band in front of the breast, instead of a collar.

breast-height, *s.*

Fortif.: The interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high, *a.* or *adv.*

1. So high as to reach the breast of a person.

"The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breast-high*."—*Sidney.*

2. Said of scent when it is so strong that the pack can follow it with their heads erect.

breast-hook, *s.* [BREASTHOOK.]

breast-knees, *s. pl.* Timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side. (*Stormonth.*)

breast-line, *s.* The rope connecting the pontoons of a military bridge in a straight direction.

breast-locks, *s. pl.* The part of the mane of a lion or other animal hanging down from the breast.

"And as a lyon sculking all in night,
Farre off in pastures; and come home, all dight
In iawes and *breast-locks*, with an oxes blood,
New feasted on him."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, b. xxii.

breast-mouldings, *s. pl.*

Carp.: Window-sill mouldings; panel mouldings beneath a window.

breast-peat, *s.* A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the earth horizontally. (*Scotch.*)

"A perpendicular face of the moss [is] laid bare, from which the digger, standing on the level of the bottom, digs the peat, by driving in the spade horizontally with his arms; this peat is designed *breast-peat*."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 208.

breast-plate, *s.* [BREASTPLATE.]

breast-plough, *s.*

Agricult.: A shovel whose handle has a cross-piece applied to the breast, and used for paring turf or sods.

breast-pump, *s.*

Surgical (*also known as* antlia lactea *or* antlia mammaria): A pump having a cup adapted to fit over the nipple, in order to withdraw milk from the *mamma* when this cannot be effected in a natural way.

breast-rail, *s.* [BREASTRAIL.]

breast-strap, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Saddlery: A strap passing from the hame-rings or from the gullet of the collar, to support the tongue or pole of the vehicle.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a strap.

Breast-strap harness:

Saddlery: That which has a strap around the breast instead of a collar. The breast-collar is supported from the withers, and at its rear ends receives the tug-straps. Other forward attachments are made to the breast-straps, which are connected to the neck-yoke or tongue.

Breast-strap slide:

Harness: An iron loop which slips on the breast-strap, and takes from the latter the

wear of the ring on the end of the neck-yoke. The ends of the breast-strap are passed through the rings on the harness.

breast-summer, *s.*

Carpentry: A beam inserted flush with the house-front which it supports, and resting at its ends upon the walls and at intermediate points upon pillars or columns. Common in store fronts. Written also, incorrectly, *bres-sumer, brest-summer.* [BRESSOMER.]

breast-wall, *s.*

Masonry:

1. A wall built breast-high.

2. A wall erected to maintain a bank of earth in position, as in a railroad cutting, a sunk fence, &c.

breast-wheel, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A wheel to which the water is admitted about on a level with the axle, and maintained in contact with it by a *breasting*, or casing, which incloses from 60° to 90° of the periphery of the wheel. The wheel may have radial or hollow buckets. The peripheral inclosure is sometimes called *breasting* or *soleing*, and the casing at the ends of the wheel is called *shrouding*. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such a wheel.

Breast-wheel steam-engine: A form of rotary steam-engine in which a jet of steam is made to impinge upon the floats of a wheel rotating in an air-tight case. The first steam-engine of this class was one of the earliest on record. (*Knight.*)

brĕast, *v.t. & i.* [From *breast*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Lit.:* To place the breast of one person against that of another one, or against that of an animal.

(1) In the foregoing sense.

(2) To mount a horse by applying a person's breast to the side of the horse, in order to get on.

2. *Fig.:* To oppose breast to breast, or breast to any obstacle opposed to one's progress.

"The hardy Swiss
Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes."
Goldsmith.

"Isle of the free! 'twas then thy champions stood,
Breasting unmoved the combat's wildest flood."
Hemans: Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy.

B. *Intransitive:*

Of a horse: To spring up or forward. The use of the word is derived from the action of a horse's breast when he leaps forward. (*Scotch.*)

"Thou never lap, and sten't, and *breastit*,
Then stood to blaw."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brĕast'-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *breast; bone.*] The bone in which the ribs terminate in front, what is called anatomically the *sternum*.

"The belly shall be eminent, by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*."—*Peacham.*

brĕast'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BREAST, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

† **B.** *As adjective:*

In compos.: Having a breast of a particular character, as well-breasted, single and double-breasted, &c. (Used of persons or things.)

"Singing men well-*breasted*."—*Fiddes: Life of Card. Wolsey*, App. p. 128.

brĕast'-fast, *s.* [Eng. *breast; fast.*]

Naut.: A large rope to affix a ship by her side to a quay or to another vessel.

brĕast'-hook, *s.* [Eng. *breast; hook.*]

Naut.: A thick piece of timber shaped like a knee, which is placed across the stem of a vessel to unite the bows on either side, and strengthen the whole forepart.

brĕast'-ie, *s.* [Eng. *breast*, and Scotch and O. Eng. dimin. suff. *-ie* = Eng. *-y*.] A little breast. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, what a panic's in thy *breastie!*"
Burns: To a Mouse.

brĕast'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREAST, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Mill.:* The curved masonry against which the shuttle side of a breast-wheel works, and which prevents the water from slipping past the wheel.

2. *Paper-making:* The concave bed against which the wheel of a rag-engine works; between the two is the throat. [RAG-ENGINE.]

brĕast'-knŏt (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *breast; knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

"Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot!*"—*Addison: Freeholder.*

brĕast'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *breast*, s.; *-less.*] Having no breasts (that is, not included among the mammalia); deprived of breasts (as the mythic Amazons were said to be).

brĕast'-pĭn, *s.* [Eng. *breast; pin.*] A pin worn on the breast to fasten the dress, for ornament; a scarf-pin.

brĕast'-plāte, *s.* [Eng. *breast; plate.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally. Of plates of a material kind:*

(1) *Of men:*

(*a*) Armour in the form of a metallic plate worn upon the breast.

"'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those, Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose." *Cowley.*

(*b*) Such a plate, not for defence but for symbolic purposes, on the breast of the Jewish high priest. It was made of richly-embroidered cloth, set with four rows of precious stones each engraved with the name of one of the twelve tribes. (*Exod.* xxviii. 15–29, xxxix. 8–21.)

"And he put the *breastplate* upon him; also he put in the *breastplate* the Urim and the Thummim."—*Lev.* viii. 8.

(2) *Of animals:*

(*a*) A plate upon the breast of the apocalyptic locusts.

"And they [the locusts] had *breastplates*, as it were *breastplates* of iron."—*Rev.* ix. 9.

(*b*) A plate of shell covering the breast of a tortoise or other chelonian reptile.

"While staying in this upper region, we lived entirely upon tortoise-meat; the *breast-plate* roasted (as the Gauchos do carne con cuero) with the flesh on it is very good."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xvii., p. 377.

(*c*) A leather band worn round the neck of a horse, attached to the head of the saddle and to the saddle-girths. (Used only for riding purposes.)

2. *Fig. Of defence not material:* Means of defence against spiritual assault.

". . . . having on the *breastplate* of righteousness."—*Ephes.* vi. 14.

II. *Boring instruments:* A plate which receives the hinder end of a drill, and by which pressure is applied. Formerly held against the breast, it still retains its name, even when otherwise supported. [BREAST-DRILL.]

brĕast'-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *breast; rail.*]

Arch., Naut., &c.: The upper rail on a balcony, or on the breastwork of the quarter-deck of a vessel, or any similar place.

brĕast'-rōpe, *s.* [Eng. *breast; rope.*]

1. *Naut.:* The same as *breast-band* (q.v.).

2. *Plural:* Those ropes in a ship which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast. (*Harris.*)

brĕast'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *breast; work.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A rude fieldwork thrown up as high as the breast, or any height for the purpose of defence; a parapet. [II. 1.]

"Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men."—*Clarendon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

"In fact, this watery *breastwork*, a perpendicular wall of water carrying itself as true as if controlled by a mason's plumb-line."—*De Quincey: Works* (2nd ed.), i. 103.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fortif.:* A hastily-constructed parapet made of material at hand, such as earth, logs, rails, timber, and designed to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

2. *Arch.* The parapet of a building.

3. *Shipbuilding:* A railing or balustrade standing athwartships across a deck, as on the forward end of the quarter-deck or round-house. The beam supporting it is a breast-beam.

brĕath, * **breeth,** * **brethe,** * **breth,** *s.* [A.S. *brǣth*; O. H. Ger. *pradan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(i) *Of man and the other animal creation:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs in the process of respiration. [II. 1.]

"*Brethe. Anelitus, alitus, spiramen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"O messager, fulfild of dronkenesse,
Strong is thy *breth*, thy lymes faltren ay"
Chaucer: C. T., 5191-92.

(2) The act or power of breathing, or of respiration.

"He giveth to all life, and *breath*."—*Acts* xvii. 25.

(3) A single respiration: hence used figuratively for an instant. [2 (3).] *In a breath* = at one and the same time, together.

"You menace me, and court me, in a *breath*."
Dryden.

* (4) An odour, smell, exhalation.

"The *brethe* of the brynston bi that hit blende were."
Allit. Poems: Cleanness, l. 967.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Life; that which gives or supports vitality or inspiration in anything.

"That hadde his *breth* almost bynomen."
Romaunt of the Rose.

"Quench, oh quench not that flame! It is the *breath* of your being.
Love is life, but hatred is death."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

(2) Time for breathing (*lit.* or *fig.*), a respite, pause.

"Give me some *breath*, some little pause, my lord,
Before I positively speak."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

(3) The duration of a breath, an instant. [1 (3).]

(4) Words, language, anything uttered.

"Evil was this world's *breath*, which came
Between the good and brave!"
Hemans: The Kaiser's Feast.

(5) Mere air; emptiness.

"Vows are but *breath*, and *breath* a vapour is."
Shakesp.: Love's L. Lost, iv. 3.

"Covenants being but words and *breath* have no force to oblige."—*Hobbes: Leviathan.*

* (6) Rage, fury.

"His brode eghne
That fulle brymly for *breth* brynte as the gledys."
Morte Arthure, 116.

(7) Opinion, sentiments; tendency of thought. For it seems often merely to respect a partial expression of one's mind. "I wad fain hear his *breath* about this business." (*Scotch.*)

(ii) *Of nature:*

1. *Lit.:* Air gently in motion; a very slight breeze.

"Anon out of the north est the noys bigynes,
When bothe *brethes* con blowe vpon blo watteres."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, l. 138.

"Not a *breath* of wind; a solemn stillness; all nature fast asleep."—*S. Smith: Letters*, No. 256.

2. *Figuratively:*

". . . and at the same time open, as it were, a window to the outer world through which an occasional *breath* of every day English sentiment might flutter the self-absorption of university life."—*Times*, Nov. 17, 1877.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* For details regarding the organic machine on the action of which breathing depends, see LUNGS. For the process of breathing itself see RESPIRATION. From 350 to 400 cubic feet of air are drawn into the lungs in 24 hours. The air expired is different, both in volume and composition, from that which was respired. Each hour an adult man takes in 450 to 550 grains of oxygen, and emits in the same period about 632 grains of carbonic acid, about 45 to 50 grains of nitrogen, and 9,720 grains of watery vapour. Hence a continued supply of fresh air, laden with oxygen, is needful to maintain life. For the want of it, out of 146 prisoners shut up in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, which was not a hole at all but only a room too small for its occupants, 123 perished in eight hours, as did 260 out of 300 Russian prisoners confined in a cave after the battle of Austerlitz. [AIR.]

2. *Music:* The signs to mark where breath is to be taken are—' * ✓. (*Grove.*)

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *Below one's breath:* The same as *under one's breath.*

2. *In breath:*

(1) Breathing, alive.

"When your first queen's again *in breath*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

(2) Able to breathe.

"I am scarce *in breath*, my lord."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

3. *Out of breath:* Breathless, exhausted.

4. *Under one's breath:* Very quietly, in fear.

"The result of the adventure used to be spoken of *under our breath* and in secret."—*H. Miller: Schools and Schoolmasters*, p. 69.

5. *With bated breath:* In a humble, subservient voice.

"Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With bated breath, and whispering humbleness."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

6. *Breath of life:* The soul.

"Yet one doubt
Pursues me [Adam] still, lest all I cannot die:
Lest that pure *breath of life*, the spirit of man
Which God inspired, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod."
Milton: Par. Lost, x. 782—791.

7. *To take one's breath* (*lit.* or *fig.*): To pause, to recover one's self.

8. *To catch one's breath:* To prevent one from breathing freely.

9. *To hold one's breath:* To be eagerly expectant.

breath-figure, *s.* A figure produced by the breath, after a coin or anything similar has been laid upon a plate of smooth metal or glass. The figure is that of the coin. Electricity may have to do with its production.

breath-giver, *s.* He who gives life, or the power of breathing; God.

"Peace, wicked woman, peace, vnworthy to breath, that doest not acknowledge the *breath-giver;* most vnworthy to haue a tongue, which speakest against him, through whom thou speakest."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 263.

brēath'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *breath(e); -able.*] That may be breathed, fit to be breathed.

"The expulsion of carbonic acid from the blood, and the taking in of an equivalent amount of oxygen from the air, go on so long as the air is *breathable*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, 1862, p. 485.

† **brēath'-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *breathable; -ness.*] The quality of being breathable, or fit to be breathed.

brēathe, * **brēath**, * **brethyn**, * **brethe**, *v.i. & t.* [Breath, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally. Of beings:*

1. To inhale or exhale air, to respire.

"Whil yit thou art aboue and *brethest*."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xxxiii. 21.

"*Brethyn*, or ondyn. *Spiro, anelo, aspiro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† 2. To have the power of respiration, to live.

". . . he left none remaining, but utterly destroyed all that *breathed*, as the Lord God of Israel commanded."—*Joshua* x. 40.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* To take breath, to recover oneself.

"He presently followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. *Of things:*

(1) To pass as air, to be exhaled.

"Shall I not, then, be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

(2) To live; to be actively in motion.

"Deep thoughts of majesty and might
For ever *breathing* there."
Hemans: Eryri Wen.

B. *Transitive:*

i. *With a cognate object:*

I. *Literally:* To inhale or exhale.

"Glad are they who therein sail,
Once more to *breathe* the balmy gale."
Wilson: Isle of Palms, iii. 208.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To emit as a breath, to set in motion softly; to exhale, to be redolent of.

(1) Of air or wind.

"Place me where winter *breathes* his keenest air."
Cowper: Table Talk.

(2) Of music.

"And, as I wake, sweet music *breathes*."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

(3) Of odours.

"His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours and ambrosial flowers."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

2. To declare or express.

(1) By speech.

(*a*) *In a bad sense:* To threaten.

"Some recommended caution and delay; others *breathed* nothing but war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxvi.

(*b*) *Of prayers or vows:* To utter softly.

"I have toward heaven *breathed* a secret vow."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iii. 4.

(2) By outward signs.

"And his whole figure *breathed* intelligence."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. To set in motion or act upon with the breath.

"They *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire."
Prior.

ii. *With an object not cognate:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To give time or rest for breathing to.

"After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost forspent with speed,
That stopp'd by me to *breathe* his bloodied horse."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. (*Reflexively*): To take recreation; to take exercise.

"I think thou was created for men to *breathe* themselves upon."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3. (*Nares.*)

". . . . they had also of auncient time divers other Manor houses of lesse cost and capacitie, planted in divers parts of this country, in which they used to *breathe* themselves."—*Lambarde: Peramb. of Kent*, p. 239.

3. To put out of breath; to exhaust.

"Christian began to pant, and said, 'I dare say this is a *breathing* hill.'"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To allow to rest for a time.

"Tho, when no more could nigh to him approch,
He *breath'd* his sword, and rested him till day."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

2. To give air or vent to.

"She sunk down at her feet in fits, so that they were forced to *breathe* a vein."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vol. viii., lett. 29.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To breathe again:*

(1) *Lit.:* To take breath afresh.

(2) *Fig.:* To recover one's senses or courage, to be relieved in mind.

2. *To breathe out:*

(1) *Lit.:* To emit as breath.

"She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse, and by Plutarch is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame."—*Spect.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To exhale. [B. i. II. 1.]

"Whan thei shuld *brethen out* ther soulis in the bosom of ther modris."—*Wycliffe: Lament.* ii. 12.

(*b*) To utter threateningly. [B. i. II. 2 (1).]

"So desperate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out invectives 'gainst the officers."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

"And Saul, yet *breathing out* threatenings and slaughter . . ."—*Acts* ix. 1.

3. *To breathe into:* To cause to pass into as a breath.

"He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; . . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 4. *To breathe after:* To aspire to, aim at.

"We disown ourselves to be his creatures, if we *breathe* not *after* a resemblance to him in what he is imitable."—*Charnock: Discourses*, ii. 259.

5. *To breathe one's last:* To die.

brēathed, *pa. par. & a.* [Breathe, *v.*]

I. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Each heart shall echo to the strain
Breathed in the warrior's praise."
Hemans: The Crusaders' War-Song.

II. *Specially:*

* 1. Full of breath; having good breath or wind; stout.

"Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags."—*Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, Induct., ii.

2. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up."—*Dickens: Bleak House.*

* **brēathe'-man**, * **brēthe'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *breathe; -man.*] One who blows a horn, trumpet, &c.

"Bremly the *brethemen* bragges in tronmppes."
Morte Arthure, 4,107.

brēath'-ẽr, * **breth-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *breath(e); -er.*]

I. *Literally:*

† 1. One who breathes, or lives.

"When all the *breathers* of this world are dead,
You still shall live."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 81.

* 2. One who utters or publishes anything.

"Saul, yit *brethere*, or blowere, of manassis and betyng, or sleyng, into disciplis of the Lord, cam nygh to the princes of prestis, and axide of hem epistlis into Damaske, to synagogis."—*Wycliffe: Acts* ix. 1.

"No particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather*."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iv. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. An inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

"The *breather* of all life does now expire."
Norris.

2. That which puts out of breath or exhausts. (*Colloquial.*)

"It's a *breather*."—*Dickens: Dombey and Son.*

3. An exercise gallop, to improve the wind. (*Colloquial.*)

". . . for the famous Worcestershire jockey gave him his *breather*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 11, 1878.

* **brĕath'-fụl**, *a.* [Eng. *breath; ful(l).*]

1. *Literally:* Full of breath or wind.

"And eke the *breathfull* bellowes blew amaine,
Like to the Northren winde, that none could heare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 38.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Full of odour.

"Fresh Costmarie, and *breathfull* Camomill."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 195.

(2) Full of life; living.

brēath'-ĭng, * **breth-inge**, * **breth-ing**, * **breth-ynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Breathe.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"But, oh! the life in Nature's green domains,
The *breathing* sense of joy! where flowers are springing."
Hemans: The Release of Tasso.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of inhaling and exhaling the breath; respiration.

"The laborious *breathing* necessary in high regions would, we have some reason to believe, increase the size of the chest"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 198.

(2) The breath.

"Tis her *breathing* that perfumes."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

(3) Air in gentle motion; a very light breeze, a breath of air.

"No gentle *breathings* from thy distant sky
Came o'er his path, and whisper'd 'Liberty!'"
Hemans: Elysium.

"Vast as it is, it answers as it flows
The *breathings* of the lightest air that blows."
Cowper: Retirement.

(4) Exercise taken to promote ease of respiration.

"Here is a lady that wants *breathing* too."
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 3.

(5) A breathing-place, a rent.

"The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings* whence new nourishment she takes."
Dryden.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An aspiration or earnest desire, accompanied by secret prayer for anything.

"Thou hast heard my voice: hide not thine ear at my *breathing*, at my cry."—*Lam.* iii. 56.

(2) Any gentle influence or inspiration, as "the *breathings* of the spirit."

(3) Utterance, publicity by word of mouth.

"I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

(1) *Grammar:*

(*a*) Aspiration; the sound produced by the use of the letter *h*.

(*b*) *Greek Grammar:* A mark placed over the initial vowel of a word to denote aspiration. There are two kinds: (*a*) the *rough breathing* (*spiritus asper*), indicated by a turned comma (ʽ), signifies that the vowel is to be pronounced as if preceded by the letter *h*, as αὑτὸς (pronounced *hautos*); (β) the *smooth breathing* (*spiritus lenis*), indicated by a comma over the vowel (ʼ), signifies the absence of any aspirate, as αὐτὸς (pronounced *autos*).

(2) *Hunting:* This word, applied to the stag, has the same meaning as *at gaze.* [Gaze, *s.*]

breathing-place, *s.*

1. An outlet or vent for breathing or the passage of air.

2. A place for taking breath; a pause.

"That cæsura, or *breathing-place*, in the midst of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish have, the French and we almost never fail of."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

breathing-pore, *s.*

Bot.: A pore in the cuticle of plants.

breathing-space, *s.* Room or time for breathing, or recovering one's self. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"There the passions, cramp'd no longer, shall have scope and *breathing-space*."
Tennyson: Locksley Hall.

breathing-time, *s.* A time or space for recovering one's breath (*lit. & fig.*); a pause; relaxation.

"This *breathing-time* the matron took; and then Resumed the thread of her discourse again."
Dryden: The Hind and Panther, iii.

"We have grown wise enough to shrink from unnecessary interference in foreign brawls; and it behoves us to turn this happy *breathing-time* to the best account."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 1, 1863.

breathing-while, *s.* The space of time in which one could take a breath; a moment, an instant. [BREATH, 4.]

"Bud and be blasted in a *breathing-while*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,142.

brĕăth'-lĕss. *a.* [Eng. *breath; -less.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Wanting in breath; out of breath.

"Urging his followers, till their foes, beset,
Stand faint and *breathless*, but undaunted yet."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, c. i.

2. Dead, lifeless.

"Defends the *breathless* carcass on the ground."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

3. Attended with exhaustion or want of breath.

"How I remember that *breathless* flight."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

II. *Figuratively:* Excited, eager; holding one's breath in anxiety or eagerness.

"Thronging round him, *breathless* thousands gaze."
Hemans: The Abencerrage, ii.

brĕăth'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *breathless; -ly.*] In a breathless manner.

brĕăth'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *breathless; -ness.*] Breathless condition; want of breath.

"Methinks I hear the soldiers and busie officers when they were rolling that other weighty stone (for such we probably conceive), to the mouth of the vault with much toil and sweat and *breathlessness*, how they bragged of the sureness of the place."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 276.

* **brĕăth'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *breath; -y.*] Full of air or wind, windy.

"Lightning is less flamy and less *breathy*."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi* (1635), p. 186.

brecc'-ĭ-ą (cc as çh), *s.* [Ital. *breccia;* Fr. *brèche* = (1) a breach, (2) a fragment.]

1. *Building, Comm., &c.:* A kind of marble composed of a mass of angular fragments, closely cemented together in such a manner that when broken they form brêches or notches.

2. *Geol.:* The word has now a more extended signification. It signifies a rock composed of angular as distinguished from rounded fragments united by a cement of lime, oxide of iron, &c. The fragments of course are derived from pre-existing rocks. Presumably these are not far off, for if the fragments had been transported from a distance by water, their angles would have been rounded off. There are quartsite breccias, ferruginous breccias, volcanic breccias, bone breccias, &c.

". . . faced with barricades of limestone rock, intermixed with huge masses of *breccia*, or pebbles imbedded in some softer substance which has hardened around them like mortar."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

"I noticed that the smaller streams in the Pampas were paved with a *breccia* of bones."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii., p. 134.

brĕcc'-ĭ-ā-tĕd (cc as çh), *a.* [BRECCIA.] Abounding in breccia; consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

"There are many points in Auvergne where igneous rocks have been forced by subsequent injection through clays and marly limestones, in such a manner that the whole has become blended in one confused and *brecciated* mass."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, iii. 259.

brĕcc-ĭ-ō- (cc as çh), *pref.* [BRECCIA.] Of, belonging to, or in part consisting of a breccia.

breccio-conglomerate, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting partly of angular and partly of rounded materials. (*Rutley.*)

* **brech,** *s.* [BREACH, BREECH.]

brĕch'-ąm, brĕch'-ąme (*ch* gutural), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *beorgan* = to protect; the second element is prob. Eng. *hame* (q.v.).] The collar of a draught-horse. (*Scotch.*)

* **brech'-ąn,** * **brêck'-ąn** (*Scotch*), *s.* [BRACKEN.] Ferns.

"Far dearer to me you lone glen o' green *breckan*,
Wi' the hurn stealing under the lang yellow broom."
Burns: Caledonia.

* **breche,** *s.* [BREECH, BREACH.]

* **breck,** * **brack,** *s.* [BREACH.]

1. A gap in a hedge. (*Bailey.*)

2. A piece of unenclosed arable land; a sheep-walk.

* **brêck'-ĕn,** *s.* [BRACKEN.]

* **bred,** * **breid,** *s.* [BREAD.]

1. Bread.

"*Bred*, kakes fleis, and flures *bred*,
And buttere, hem tho soudes bed."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 1,013-14.

"Quhow understand ye that is writtin be S. Pauil, We ar mony ane *breid* and ane body?"—*N. Winyet: Questions; Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 232.

2. A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small. (The term is still vulgarly used by bakers in this sense.) (*Scotch.*)

"Quhy use ye at your Communioun now four, now thre couple, and mony *breidis*?"—*N. Winyet: Questions; Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 232.

¶ It is sometimes distinguished by its relative size.

"Imprimis, daylie xiiij *gret bred*. To the lavander lij *gret bred*. Summa of *bred*, lix *gret bred*."—*Royal Household: Chalmers's Mury*, i. 178, 179.

* **bred-wrigte,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bred* = bread, and *wright* (q.v.) = a maker.] One who makes bread, a baker.

"Quath this *bred-wrigte*, 'litheth nu me.'"
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,077.

bred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BREED, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Their malice was *bred* in them."—*Wisdom*, xii. 10.

"Not so the Borderer;—*bred* to war,
He knew the battle's dun afar."
Scott: Marmion, v. 4.

¶ Often in composition. [HALF-BRED, ILL-BRED, WELL-BRED.]

bred-sore, *s.* A whitlow.

brĕd'-bĕr-gīte, *s.* [From Bredberg, a Swedish mineralogist.]

Min.: A variety of garnet, described by Dana as Lime-magnesia Iron-garnet. It is from Sala in Sweden.

* **bredde,** *pret. & pa. par.* [BREED.] Bred, generated. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

"It wirmede, *bredde*, and rotede thor."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 3,342.

* **bred-dit,** *pa. par. or a.* [BRAIDED.] Covered, as though with embroidery.

"The durris and the windois all war *breddit*
With massie gold, quhairof the fynes scheddit."
Palice of Honour, iii. 68. (Edin. ed., 1579.)

* **brede** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [BREED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **brede** (2), *v.i.* [A.S. *brǽdan* = to extend, spread; or perhaps = breed, grow.] [BREED, *v.*, B., 3, (2).] To spread out, to extend.

"And blomys bright besyd thame *bredis*."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xvi. 68.

* **brede** (3), * **breden,** *v.t.* [A.S. *brǽdan.*] To roast, burn.

"His flæsce he gan *breden*."—*Layamon*, iii. 31.

"Man and hous thei hrent and *bredden*."—*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 270.

* **brede** (4), * **breid,** *v.* [BREED, *v.*] To resemble.

* **brede** (1), *s.* [BRAID, *s.*] A braid, a piece of braiding or embroidery.

"In a curious *brede* of needlework, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other."—*Addison.*

"Half-lapped in glowing gauze and golden *brede*."
Tennyson: Princess, vi. 118.

* **brede** (2), *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = a brim, . . . a shore, a bank.] A limit.

"The burne blessed hym belyue & the *bredes* passed."
Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 2,071.

* **brede** (3), *pa. par.* & *s.* [A.S. *brǽde* = roasted meat (*Somner*).] Roast meat.

"Sum as *brede* hroohede, and hierdez thame tournede."
Morte Arthure, 1,052.

* **brēde** (4), * **bred,** *s.* [BREAD.]

* **brede-huche,** * **bredhitithe,** *s.* A lump of bread.

"*Brede-huche* (*bredhitithe*, P.) *Turrundula*, UG. *in turgeo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brede** (5), *s.* [A.S. *bred* = a plank, a board.] A small table.

"*Brede*, or lytylle borde. *Mensula, tabella, asserulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brede-chese,** * **bred-chese,** *s.* [Provinc. Eng. of Eastern counties *bred* = a braid used to press curd for cheese; or *bred* = a braid-platter; *chese* = Eng. cheese.] A cheese freshly taken from the press or served on a "bred," or broad platter. (*Way.*)

"*Bredechese* (*bredchese*, P.). *Jumiata* (*junctata*, P.)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brede** (6), *s.* [BREADTH, BROAD.] Breadth.

"The brigge ys . . . on *brede* fourty fete."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,688.

"*Brede* or squarenesse, *crassure*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **bredir,** *s. pl.* [BROTHER.] Brethren.

* **bredis,** *s. pl.* [Jamieson says this is certainly the same with *in brede* as used by Chaucer, which Tyrwhitt renders *abroad*. Thus *brondyn in bredis* is "branched out." But it appears more probable that the MS. has been mis-read, and that we should read *broudyn in bredis* = embroidered, as with braids.] [BREDE (1), *s.*]

"The birth that the ground bure was brondyn in *bredis*,
With gerss gay as the gold, and granis of grace."
Houlate, i. 3. *MS.*

* **bredthe,** *s.* [BREADTH.] Breadth.

"*Bredthe* of anythyng, *largeur*."—*Palsgrave.*

* **bred-yn** (1), *v.t.* [BREED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-yn** (2), *v.t.* [BROADEN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-ynge** (1), *pr. par.* & *s.* [BREED, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-ynge** (2), *pr. par.* & *s.* [BREDYN (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bred-ynge** (3), *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [BRAIDING.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bree (1), **brie, brew, broo** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *briw;* Dut. *brij;* Ger. *brei;* O. H. Ger. *bri, brio;* M. H. Ger. *bri, brie.*] [BREW (1), *s.*]

1. Broth, soup.

"The priest said grace, and all the thrang fell tee,
And pip'd their cutties at the smervy *bree*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 114.

"Good beef and mutton to be *broo*,
Dight spits, and then laid the rosts to."
Sir Egeir., p. 66.

2. Juice, sauce.

3. Water, the sea; moisture of any kind.

"Brent in the *bre* with the hreme lowe."
Destruct. of Troy, 12,514.

"A' ye donce folk, I've borne aboon the *broo*,
Were ye hut here, what would ye say or do!"
Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.

* **bree** (2), * **broo,** *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *brigue;* O. Eng. *brige* = contention, quarrel.] Hurry, bustle, tumult.

"Nae doubt, when ony sic poor chiel' as me
Plays tricks like that; ye'll, in a hurry see
It thro' the parish raise an unco *bree*."
Shirref: Poems, p. 67.

bree (3), *s.* [BRE.] The eye-brow.

breea, *s.* [BRAY (3), *s.*]

In East Yorkshire: The bank of a river. (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

breēch, brêçh, * **brêk,** * **brêke,** * **bryçh** (both sing. and pl.), * **bryçhe** (sing.), **breeches** (pl.) (pron. **brĭçh'-ĕs** (*Eng.*), **brēeks, breiks** (pl.) (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bróc, brec* (pl. *bréc, brǽc*) = breeches, trowsers, a girdle; O. Icel. *brók* (pl. *brǽkr*); O. Dan. *brog;* Dut. *broek;* O. Fries. *bréc;* M. H. Ger. *bruoch;* O. H. Ger. *pruoh;* Provinc. Fr. *brougues;* Lat. *braca, bracca* (sing.), *bracæ, braccæ* (pl.), all = trowsers, breeches; Gael. *brìogais;* Ir. *brog.* The relation between the Teutonic and the Celtic forms is **not** clearly made out.] [BROGUE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A garment worn to cover the lower part of the body; drawers. (Originally used of the dress of women as well as of men, but now confined to the latter.)

(*a*) Very rarely in the singular.

"The wommen weren *breech* as well as men."—*Maunderille: Voiage*, p. 250.

"That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

(*b*) Now only in this sense in the plural.

". . . . and shall have linen *breeches* upon their loins: they shall not gird themselves with anything that causeth sweat."—*Ezek.* xliv. 18.

"Young, royal Tarry *Breeks*."
Burns: A Dream.

". . . . stoles, albs; chlamydes, togas, Chinese silks, Afghaun shawls, trunk-hose, leather *breeches*, Celtic philibegs . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

¶ The Jewish priests wore linen breeches (Exod. xxviii. 42, xxxix. 28; Levit. xvi. 4). In classical times breeches were worn only by the non-Roman and non-Grecian nations.

(2) *Sing.:* The hinder part of the person, covered by the trowsers. (*Hayward.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The hinder part of anything. [II. 1.]

(2) *To have the breeches, To wear the breeches:* To be master. (Said of wives who rule their husbands.)

"Terentia, being a most cruel woman, and *wearing* her husband's *breeches.*"—*North: Plutarch.* (*Cicero.*)

"Come, Lopez, let's give our wives the breeches too, For they will have 'em."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Women Pleased, v. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Firearms and Ordnance:* The rear portion of a gun; the part behind the chamber.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The outer angle of a knee-timber; the inner angle is the throat.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a breech in any of the senses given under A.

breech-band, *s.*

Harness: The same as *breeching,* s. (2) (q.v.).

breech-belt, * **breche-belt,** * **brek-belt,** *s.* A belt or girdle used to sustain the breeches; a waist-belt.

"His *breche-belt* all tobrast."
Huntlyng of the Hare, 205.

breech-block, *s.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the insertion of a cartridge and closed before firing, to receive the impact of the recoil. [FIRE-ARM.]

breech-girdle, * **brech-gurdel,** * **brech-gerdel,** * **breck-girdille,** * **breg-gurdel,** * **brich-gerdel,** * **brek-gurdel,** * **bre-gurdel,** * **bri-gurdel,** * **bry-gyr-dyll,** *s.* [Eng. *breech;* O. Eng. *brech, breche,* &c. = breech, and *girdle.*]

1. The same as *breech-belt.*

"Small trees that ben non hyere than a mannes *breekyirdille.*"—*Maundeville,* p. 50.

"Jeremie's *brech-gerdel* rotede bezide the wetere."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 205.

2. The waist, the middle. [BREGGURDEL.]

breech-loader, *s.* A fire-arm in which the charge is introduced at the rear instead of at the muzzle. In small arms the barrels may be hinged, or the breech may be opened and closed by means of a movable block of metal; in artillery the breech is closed by a screw or a wedge. The use of breech-loaders goes back to the sixteenth century; indeed, it is probable that that form of arm is about as old as the muzzle-loader. In the modern form, however, it is of quite recent introduction. The Prussian needle-gun, which dates from about 1840, was the first breech-loading rifle used as a military weapon. The soldiers of all European armies now use breech-loaders. [MAGAZINE-RIFLE.]

"Another and still more important lesson of the present war is found in the use at once of intrenchments and *breech-loaders.*"—*Times,* Dec. 12, 1877.

breech-loading, *a.* Made to be loaded at the breech.

Breech-loading gun or cannon: A gun or cannon made to be loaded at the breech in place of the muzzle.

Breech-loading rifle: A rifle made to be loaded at the breech.

breech-pin, *s.*

Fire-arms: A plug screwed into the rear end of a barrel, forming the bottom of the charge-chamber. Otherwise called a breech-plug or breech-screw.

breech-screw, *s.*

Fire-arms: The plug which closes the rear end of the bore of a fire-arm barrel. The parts are known as the plug, the face, the tenon, the tang, and the tang-screw hole.

breech-sight, *s.*

Fire-arms: The hinder sight of a gun. In conjunction with the front sight it serves to aim the gun at an object. It is graduated to degrees and fractions, their length on the scale being equal to the tangents of an arc having a radius equal to the distance between the front and rear sights. The front sight is merely a short piece of metal screwed into the gun, usually at the muzzle, but sometimes between the trunnions, or on one of the rimbases, with its upper edge parallel to the bore of the gun. The rear sight may be detached, having a circular base fitting the base of the gun, or may slide through a slotted lug, and be retained at any given height by a set screw. The breech-sight, the tangent scale, and the pendulum are merely different forms of this device. (*Knight.*)

breech-wrench, *s.*

Fire-arms: A wrench used in turning out the breech-pin of a fire-arm.

brēeçh (or as **brĭçh**), *v.t.* [From *breech,* s. (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put into breeches.

2. To whip upon the breech.

II. *Technically:*

Of a gun: To fit with a breech; to fasten with breeching (q.v.).

brēeçhed (or as **brĭçhed**) (*Eng.*), **brēeked** (*Scotch*). [BREECH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Wearing, or having on breeches.

"But I can perceive that the idea, romantic as it is, is strongly felt by the blue-coated, red-*breeked* creatures, who are wanted just now to reinforce the maimed armies of the Emperor."—*Daily News,* Sept. 3, 1870.

(2) Put into breeches; hence grown up.

(3) Whipped on the breech. (*Beaum. & Fl.*)

* 2. *Figuratively:* Covered, hidden.

"There, the murderers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

Of guns: Having a breech.

* **brēeçh'-ĕr,** *s.* [*Breech; -er.*]

1. One who breeches.

2. One who flogs on the breech.

"*Fesseur.* A whipper, scourger, *breecher.*"—*Cotgrave.*

breeches (pron. **brĭçh'-ĕz**), *s. pl.* [BREECH.]

brecches-bible, *s.* A name given to a bible printed in 1579, and so called from the reading of Genesis iii. 7: "they sowed figge-tree leaves together and made themselves *breeches.*" As a matter of fact, this bible has no more distinctive right to the name than Wickliffe's version, in which the same words are also found.

brēeçh'-ĭng (or as **brĭçh'-ĭng**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREECH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* The act of whipping on the breech; the state of being so whipped.

"Memorandum, that I owe Adamnestes a *breeching.*"—*Brewer: Lingua,* iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ordnance:* A rope secured by a thimble to the breeching-loop of a ship's gun, and attached by its ends to ring-bolts on each side of the port-hole, serving to limit the recoil of the gun when fired. The breeching-loop occupies the place of the ordinary cascabel.

2. *Harness:* The portion which comes behind the buttocks of a horse, and enables him to hold back the vehicle in descending a hill. It is called also a breech-band.

3. *Furnace:* A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace or heater.

breeching-hook, *s.*

Vehicles: A loop or hook on the shaft of a carriage for the attachment of the strap of the breeching, by which the horse bears backwardly against the load in descending a hill.

breeching-loop, *s.*

Ordnance: The loop of the cascabel in ships' guns, through which the breeching goes to prevent the recoil.

brēed, * **brede,** * **breden,** * **bredyn,** * **breede,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *brēdan* = to nourish, keep warm; Dut. *broeden* = to brood, *broeijen* = (1) to hatch, incubate, (2) to brew; O. H. Ger. *pruatan;* Ger. *brüten;* Wel. *brwd* = hot, warm; *brydiaw* = to heat, inflame; Lat. *fovere* = to cherish, nourish. The word is closely connected with *brew* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To procreate, generate, beget.

† (1) *Of human beings:*

"Moght we any barnes *brede.*"
Cursor Mundi, 2,945.

(2) *Of animals:* To beget, generate, bring forth.

(3) *Of fowls:* To hatch.

"*Bredyn'* or hetchyn', as byrdys. *Pullifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To cause to exist.

"If the sun *breed* maggots in a dead dog."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

3. To produce, bring into existence.

"Ther I was *bred,* also that like day,
And fostred in a rock of marble gray."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,081-2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To educate, instruct, form by instruction.

"Charged my brother to *breed* me well."
Shakesp.: As you like It, i. 1.

"To *breed* up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expence."
Dryden: Juvenal.

2. To rear up.

"Ah wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed.*"
Dryden.

3. To raise or continue a breed.

"We *breed* the sheep and we kill it:
Coleridge: The Friend, p. 118.

4. To produce, give birth to.

(1) *Of material things:*

"That ever Rome should *breed* thy fellow."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

". . . the worthiest divine Christendom hath *bred* for the space of some hundreds of years."—*Hooker.*

(2) *Of immaterial things:* To occasion, cause, give rise to, originate.

"Thy love excedeth
Measure, and many a peine *bredeth.*"
Gower: Conf. Aman., i. 60.

"The danger hid, the place unknowne and wilde,
Breedes dreadfull doubts. Oft fire is without smoke."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 12.

5. To be the birthplace of.

"The imperious seas *breed* monsters."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"It *bred* worms and stank."—*Exodus,* xvi. 20.

6. To contrive, plot, hatch.

"My son Edgar! Had he a hand to write this? a heart and brain to *breed* it in?"—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To bear, give birth to young.

"To sitten and soupen . . . .
And *breden* as burghe swyn."
Langland: Piers Plow., 1,075.

"Here nothing *breeds.*"
Shakesp.: Titus And., ii. 3.

2. To raise or continue a breed or kind.

"Choose the kind of animal that you wish to *breed* from."—*Gardner.*

3. To have birth, be procreated or produced.

(1) *Of animate beings:*

"To the harte and to the hare
That *bredus* in the rise."
Awowing of Arthur II.

(2) *Of inanimate things:*

"Blosmes *bredeth* on the bowes."—*Wright: Lyric Poems,* p. 45.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be the birthplace or origin of living things. (Compare our expression *to become alive with.*)

"It [manna] wirmede, *bredde* and rotede."—*Story of Gen. and Exod.,* 3,342.

2. To take its origin or cause from, arise, be produced, or originated from.

"Heaven rain grace
On that which *breeds* between them."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

¶ *To breed of, to breid of, to braid of:*

1. To resemble.

"Ye *breed of* the miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope."—*Ferguson: Scotch Proverbs,* p. 85.

"Ye *breed o'* the gowk, . . ."—*Ibid.,* p. 35.

2. To appear, to be manifest.

"Sum schames to ask as *braids* of me."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 46, st. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between the verbs to *breed* and to *engender:*—"To *breed* is to bring into existence by a slow operation, to *engender* is to be the author or prime cause of existence. So, in the metaphorical sense, frequent quarrels are apt to *breed* hatred and animosity. . . . . Whatever *breeds* acts gradually; whatever *engenders* produces immediately as cause and effect. Uncleanness *breeds* diseases of the body; want of occupation *breeds* those of the mind; playing at chance games *engenders* a love of money." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **breed-bate,** *s.* A quarrelsome person, one who causes quarrels and disturbances.

"No tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* i. 4.

* **breed** (1), * **brede,** *s.* [BREAD.]

"And straw her cage faire and soft as silk,
And geve hem sugre, houy, *breed,* and mylk."
Chaucer: 10,927-8.

"Sufficiantly al his lyvyng,
Yit may he go his *breed* begging;
Fro dore to dore, he may go trace."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

brēed (2), *s.* [BREED, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A subdivision of species; a class, a caste, a kind.

"Butter of kine, and milk of sheep, with fat of lambs, and rams of the *breed* of Bashan."—*Deut.* xxxii. 14.

"The greater number of men were of a mixed *breed*, between Negro, Indian, and Spaniard."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iv., p. 71.

2. A family; a generation (generally contemptuously).

"A cousin of his last wife's was proposed: but John would have no more of the *breed*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

3. Offspring.

"Since that the truest issue of thy throne
By his own interdiction stands accursed,
And does blaspheme his *breed*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Produce of any kind; result, increase.

"For when did friendship take
A *breed* for barren metal of his friend?"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, i. 3.

* 2. The act of breeding; a brood.

"She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a *breed*."—*Grew.*

* **breed** (3), * **bread**, * **breede**, * **brede**, * **breid**, *s.* [BREADTH.]

1. Breadth, width.

"Within the temple of mighty Mars the reede?
Al peynted was the wal in length and *breede*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1971-72.

2. A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen. (*Scotch.*)

"Of claith of silver—conteniug threttie lang *breiddis*, sevin schort *breidis*, four lang and small *breidis*, and tua small and schort *breidis*."—*Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 211.

"Ye maun sleeve-button't wi' twa adder-beads;
Wi' unchristened fingers maun plait down the *breeds*."
Remains Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 111.
(*Jamieson.*)

brēed'-ĕr, *s.* [BREED, *v.t.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. That which breeds or produces young.

"You love the *breeder* better than the male."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

"Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be a *breeder* of sinners?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. A female that is prolific, and good at breeding.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. That which produces anything, the cause or origin.

"Give sentence on this execrable wretch,
That hath been *breeder* of these dire events."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., v. 3.

"Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good."
Ibid.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

2. One who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of stock.

"*Breeders* believe that long limbs are almost always accompanied by an elongated head."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 11.

† 3. The person or country which gives birth to and rears anything.

"Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* and bringers up of the worthiest men."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brēed'-ĭng, * **bred-ynge**, * **brod-ynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREED, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of procreating or giving birth to.

2. The art or practice of raising or continuing a breed or kind.

"It would indeed have been a strange fact, had attention not been paid to *breeding*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 34.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Education, nurture, rearing.

"She had her *breeding* at my father's charge."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

"Why was my *breeding* order'd and prescrib'd."
Milton: Agonistes.

2. Manners, deportment, education.

"Politely learn'd, and of a gentle race,
Good *breeding* and good sense gave all a grace."
Cowper: Hope.

† **brēed'-lĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *breed*; *-ling.*] One born and bred in a place, a native (*N.E.D.*). Used by Macaulay as a proper name for an inhabitant of the Fens.

"In that dreary region, covered by vast flights of wild fowl, a half savage population, known by the name of the *Breedlings*, then led an amphibious life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **brēef**, * **brief**, * **breif** (pl. *breeves*), *s.* [BRIEF, *s.*] A short sentence used or worn as a charm or an amulet. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye surely hae some warlock-*breef*,
Owre human hearts;
For ne'er a bosom yet was prief,
Against your arts."
Burns: Epistle to James Smith.

"Being demaunded for what cause my Lord kept the characters so well, depones, that, to his oppinion, it was for no good, because he heard, that in those parts where my Lord was, they would give sundry folks *breeves*."—*Gowrie: Conspir. Cant's Hist. Perth*, i. 216.

brēek (generally in the plural), *s.* [BREECH, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

"'Why,' said he, 'you know, Baron, the proverb tells us, "it's ill taking the *breeks* off a Highlandman," and the boots are here in the same predicament."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlviii.

breek-brother, *s.* A rival in love.

"Rivalis, qui cum alio eandem amat, a *breek-brother*."—*Despaut. Gram. Edin.*, 1708, p. 34.

brēek'-lĕss, *a.* [Scotch *breek*, and Eng. suff. *-less.*] Without breeches, without trowsers. (*Scotch.*)

brēeks, *s. pl.* [BREEK.]

* **brēem**, * **brēeme**, *a. & adv.* [BREME, *a.*]

"That foughten *breeme*, as it were boores two;
The brighte swerdes wente to and fro."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,701-2.

* **brēer**, * **breard**, * **brere** (pa. par. * *brerde*, * *brairdit*), *v.i.* [BREER (2), *s.*] To germinate, to shoot forth from the earth. (Applied especially to grain.) (*Scotch.*)

"The cornis croppis, and the bere new *brerde*,
Wyth gladesum garmont reuesting the erd."
Doug.: Virgil, 400, 27.

"Whuddin hares, 'mang *brairdit* corn,
At ilka sound are startin.'
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, ii. 1.

brēer (1), *s.* [BRIAR.]

"He sprang o'er the hushes, he dash'd o'er the *breers*."
Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 215.

"*Breers*, brambles and briers."
Yorks. Marshall.

brēer (2), * **braird**, * **brere**, * **breard**, *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = the edge, point.] (*Scotch.*) [BRERD (2).]

1. *Lit.:* The first appearance of grain above ground after it is sown; a bud, a shoot.

"Blosme on bough and *breer* on rys."
Castle of Love, 123.

"*Brere*, new sprung corn."—*Rudd.*

"There is no *breard* like midding *breard*."—*S. Prov. Kelly*, p. 328.

¶ *A fine breer:* An abundant germination.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Applied to the first appearance of the seed of the word after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.

"If left free, the *braird* of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 195.

(2) Applied to low-born people who suddenly come to wealth and honour, in allusion to the stalks of corn which spring up on a dung-hill.

brēer'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BREER, *v.*] Coming through the ground, as new corn and other grain. (*Scotch.*)

"A braw night this for the rye, your honour; the west park will be *breering* bravely this e'en."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

brēese, *s.* [BREEZE (3), *s.*]

* **breeste**, *s.* [BREAST.]

"*Breeste* of a beste. *Pectus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **breeste-bone**, *s.* Breast-bone.

"*Breeste-bone. Torax*, UG. *in torqueo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brēeze (1), * **brize**, *s.* [Fr. *brise*; Sp. *brisa*; Port. *briza* = the north-east wind; Ital. *brezza* = a cold wind.]

1. *Lit.:* A gentle gale, a light wind.

"We find that these hottest regions of the world, seated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day."—*Raleigh.*

"His voice was steady, low, and deep,
Like distant waves when *breezes* sleep."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 19.

† 2. *Fig.:* A slight quarrel or disturbance.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *breeze*, *gale*, *blast*, *gust*, *storm*, *tempest*, and *hurricane*. All these words express the action of the wind, in different degrees and under different circumstances: "A *breeze* is gentle; a *gale* is brisk, but steady: we have *breezes* in a calm summer's day; the mariner has favourable *gales* which keep the sails on the stretch. A *blast* is impetuous: the exhalations of a trumpet, the breath of bellows, the sweep of a violent wind, are *blasts*. A *gust* is sudden and vehement: *gusts* of wind are sometimes so violent as to sweep everything before them while they last. *Storm*, *tempest*, and *hurricane*, include other particulars besides wind. A *storm* throws the whole atmosphere into commotion; it is a war of the elements, in which wind, rain, and the like, conspire to disturb the heavens. *Tempest* is a species of storm which has also thunder and lightning to add to the confusion. *Hurricane* is a species of *storm* which exceeds all the rest in violence and duration. . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brēeze (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *brese*; Fr. *braise* = cinders.]

1. *Brick-making:* Refuse cinders used for burning bricks in the clamp.

"Here the rubbish is sifted and sorted by women and children, and the ashes called '*breeze*' are sold by the defendant to be used in brickmaking."—*Echo*, Dec. 9th, 1879.

2. Small coke (*in this sense used in the plural*).

"The manufacture of the small coke called *breezes*."—*Ure.*

breeze-oven, *s.*

1. A furnace adapted for burning coal-dust or *breeze*.

2. An oven for the manufacture of *breezes* or small coke.

brēeze (3), * **brēese**, *s.* [A.S. *brimsa*; Dut. *brems*; Ger. *bremse*; O. H. Ger. *brĕmo*; from O. H. Ger. *brĕman* = to hum. Skeat says the original form of the word must have been *brimse.*] A gad-fly. [BRIZE.]

"Yon ribaudred nag of Egypt,—
The *breese* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail and flies."
Shakesp.: Ant. and Cleop., iii. 10.

breeze-fly, *s.* [BREEZE (3).]

† **brēeze**, *v.i.* [BREEZE (1), *s.*] To blow gently or moderately.

"For now the breathing airs, from ocean born,
Breeze up the bay, and lead the lively morn."
Barlow.

¶ *In nautical phrase, to breeze up* = to begin to blow freshly.

"It was very dark, the wind *breezing up* sharper and sharper, and cold as death."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1881.

† **brēeze'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *breeze*; *-less.*] Undisturbed by any breeze; still, calm.

"Yet here no fiery ray inflames
The *breezeless* sky."
W. Richardson: Poems.

"A stagnate *breezeless* air becalms my soul."
Shenstone: Poems.

brēez'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *breezy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being breezy (q.v.).

brēez'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *breez(e)*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Rising into a breeze; gently moving.

"The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the *breezy* air."
Wordsworth: Lines Written in Early Spring.

2. Ruffled by breezes.

"Oh how elate was I, when, stretch'd beside
The murmuring course of Arno's *breezy* tide."
Cowper: Translations of the Latin Poems of Milton: On the Death of Damon.

3. Blown upon by breezes, open, exposed to the breezes.

"The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the *breezy* shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs."
Pope.

II. *Figuratively:* Soft and gentle, like a breeze.

"How shall I tell thee of the startling thrill
In that low voice, whose *breezy* tones could fill."
Hemans: A Spirit's Return.

* **bref-li**, * **breve-ly**, *adv.* [BRIEFLY.]

* **breff-nes**, *s.* [O. Eng. *bref* = brief; *-ness.*] Brevity, shortness. (*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 79.)

* **breg-aunde**, *s.* [BRIGAND.] (*Morte Arthure*, 2,096.)

* **breger**, *s.* [O. Fr. *brigueur* = a quarrelsome, contentious, or litigious person; O. Fr. *brigue* = contention.] [BRIGE.] A quarrelsome or litigious person; one given to broils and bloodshed.

"Sic men than, ye ken than,
Amangs our selfs we se,
As *bregers* and tygers,
Delyts in blud to be."
Burel's Pilgrim, Watson's Coll., ii. 44.

* **bregge**, *v.t.* [A contracted form of *abregge* = abridge.] To shorten, abridge.

"Tho dayes hadden be *breggid*."—*Wickliffe: Matt.* xxiv. 22.

*** breg-gere,** *s.* [BREGGE, *v.*] An abridger, shortener.

"*Breggere* of wordus."—*Wicklife: Pref. Epist.*, i 72.

*** breg-gid,** *pa. par.* [BREGGE.]

*** breg-ging, * breg-gyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREGGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of abridging, shortening, or contracting.

"The Lord God of oostis schal make an endyng and a *breggyng*."—*Wicklife: Isa.* x. 23 (Purvey).

*** breg-gur-del, * bry-gyr-dyll,** *s.* [BREECH-GIRDLE.]

1. The waist-belt.
2. The waist, the middle.

"Into the *breggurdel* him gerd."
Sir Perumbras, 2,448.

brĕg′-mą, *s.* [Gr. βρέγμα (*bregma*) = the top of the head; from βρέχω (*brechō*) = to be wet or soft, because the bone in that part is longest in hardening. In Fr. *bregma.*]

Anat.: The sinciput, or upper part of the head immediately over the forehead, where the parietal bones are joined.

brē′-hŏn, * bre-hoon, *s.* & *a.* [Irish *breathamh, breitheamh* = a judge.]

A. *As subst.:* Amongst the ancient Irish, an hereditary judge.

"As for example, in the case of murder, the *Brehoon* that is theyr judge, will compound betweene the murderer and the frendes of the party murthered."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

"The *Brehons* were, in North Britain and Ireland, the judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. Their courts were usually held on the side of a hill, where they were seated on green banks of earth. The hills were called *mote-hills*. The office belonged to certain families, and was transmitted, like every other inheritance, from father to son. Their stated salaries were farms of considerable value. By the *Brehon* law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment or exile; but were obliged to pay a fine called *Eric*. The eleventh or twelfth part of this fine fell to the judge's share; the remainder belonged partly to the King or Superior of the land, and partly to the person injured; or, if killed, to his relations."—*Dr. Macpherson: Critical Dissertations*, D. 13.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to brehons or brehon law.

brehon-law, *s.* The ancient, unwritten law of Ireland, answering to our common law. It was abolished in the reign of Edward III.

*** breid,** *v.t. & i.* [BRAID.]

*** breide, * brede,** *s.* [A.S. *brǽdu* = breadth.] [BREADTH, BROAD.] Breadth, width.

"And all this warld off lenth and *breid*,
In xij yher, throw his douchty deid."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), i. 531-32.

¶ *On breid:* In breadth.

"That folk our-tnk ane mekill feld
On breid, quhar mony [a schynand] scheld."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xii. 439-40.

*** breif, * breve, * breue, * brew,** *v.t. & i.* [BRIEF, *v.*]

1. *Trans.:* To compose.

"Quhen udir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,
Allace! I can bot ballattis *breif*."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 65.

"And in the court bin present in thir dayis,
That ballatis *breuis* lustely and layis."
Lyndsay: Warkis, 1592, p. 185.

2. *Intrans.:* To write, to commit to writing.

"Glaidlie I wald amid this writ hane *breuit*."
Palice of Honour, iii. 92.

*** breif,** *s.* [BREEF, BRIEF, *s.*]

*** breird,** *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = an edge, border.] [BRERD.] The surface, the uppermost part, or top, of any thing, as of liquids. (*Scotch.*)

"We beseech you therein to perceive and take up the angrie face and crabbed countenance of the Lord of hosts, who has the cup of his vengeance, mixed with mercy and justice, in his hand, to propine to this whole land;—of the which the servants of his own house, and ye in speciall, has gotten the *breird* to drink."—*Declaration, &c.*, 1596. (*Melville's MS.*, p. 279.)

*** breird′-ĭng,** *s.* [BREER, *v.*, BREER (2), *s.*] Germination. (Used metaphorically in relation to divine truth.)

"I find a little *breirding* of God's seed in this town."—*Rutherford: Lett.*, pt. i., ep. 73.

breĭs′-lak-īte, *s.* [Named after Breislak, an Italian geologist, who was born of German parentage at Rome in 1748, and died on Feb. 15, 1826.]

Min.: A woolly-looking variety of aluminous pyroxene. It is called also Cyclopeite.

*** breith,** *a.* [BRIGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

"The *breith* teris was gret payn to behald,
Bryst fra his eyn, be he his tale had tald."
Wallace, viii. 1370, MS.

breĭt′-haŭp-tīte, *s.* [In Ger. *breithauptit.* Named after the Saxon mineralogist Breithaupt.]

Mineralogy:

I. An opaque, hexagonal, brittle mineral, called also Antimonial Nickel, Antimoniet of Nickel, and Hartmannite. The hardness is 5·5; the sp. gr., 7·541; the lustre metallic, the colour copper-red inclining to violet. Composition: Antimony, 59·706 — 67·4; nickel, 27·054—28·946; iron, 0·842—866; and galena, 6·437—12·357. Occurs at Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains, and has appeared crystallised in a furnace.

2. The same as Covellite (q.v.).

*** breith′-fŭl,** *a.* [BRAITHFUL.]

"All kynd of wraith and *breithfull* yre."
Douglas: Virgil, 428, 7.

brĕ-jeŭ′-bą, *s.* [From a Brazilian Indian dialect.] One of the names given by the Brazilian Indians to a kind of cocoa-nut, called by them also the Airi, from which they manufacture their bows. (*Lindley.*)

*** brek,** *s.* [BREACH, *s.*, BREAK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

I. *Literally:* Breach in a general sense.

"That the said maister James walde not mak him subtenent to him of the said landis, nor enter him tharto, & tharfore he aucht nocht to pay the said soumez because of the *brek* of the said promitt."—*Act. Dom. Conc., A.* 1491, p. 228.

(1) *Wattir brek:* The breaking out of water.

"The burne on spait hurlis doun the bank,
Vthir throw ane *wattir brek*, or spait of finde,
Ryfand vp rede erd, as it war wod."
Doug.: Virgil, 49, 18.

(2) *Brek of a ship:* The breaking up of a vessel, from its being wrecked; also, the shipwreck itself.

"Gif it chance ony ship of ather of the parties afoirsaid sufferand shipwrak to be *brokin*, the saldis gudis to be salfie keipt to thaine be the space ane yeir, from the newis of the shipwrak, or *brek of the ship* to be comptit."—*Balfour's Pract.*, p. 648.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Quarrel, contention of parties.

"It is to be provided for remede of the gret *brek* that is now, & apperand to be, in dinerss partis of the realme; and specially in Anguse betuix the erle of Buchane & the erle of Erone & thar partija."—*Parl. Ju. III.* 1478, ed. 1814, p. 122.

2. Uproar, tumult.

"For all the *brek* and sterage that has bene."
Doug.: Virgil, 467, 21.

*** brĕk, * brĕke,** *v.t. & i.* [BREAK, *v.*] To break.

"Syne gert *brek* doune the wall."
Burbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), ix. 322.

¶ *To brek aray:* To break the ranks or line.

"Luke he in no vay *brek aray*."
Barbour: The Bruce, xii. 217.

*** brĕk′-ąnd,** *pr. par.* [BREAK, *v.*] Breaking. (*Northern.*) (*Barbour: The Bruce*, iii. 699.)

*** brĕk-bĕn′-ąch,** *s.* [Gael. *bratach* = a banner; *beannuichte* = blessed; Lat. *benedictus.*] A particular military ensign.

"The Laird of Drum held certain lands of the Abbot of Arbroath for payment of a yearly reddendo, et ferendo vexillum dicti Abbatis, dictum *Brekbenach*, in exercitu regis."—*Old Chart.*

*** breke, * breken, * brekyn,** *v.t. & i.* [BREAK, *v.*]

"*Brekyn* or breston (brasten P.) *Frango*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brĕke,** *s.* [BREAK, *s.*, BREACH, *s.*] The act of breaking; a breach, fracture.

"*Breke* or hrekynge. *Ruptura, fractura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brĕk′-ĭl,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

*** brĕk′-lăsse,** *a.* [O. Eng. *brek* = breeches, and suff. *-lesse* = *less* = without.] Without breeches; naked.

"He bekez by the bale-fyre, and *breklesse* hyme semede."
Morte Arthure, 1,048.

*** brĕk′-yl,** *a.* [BRITTLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 177.)

*** brĕk′-ynge,** *s.* [BREAKING, *s.*] A breaking, fracture.

"*Brekynge. Fraccio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bre-luche′, *s.* [Fr. *breluche.*] A French floor-cloth of linen and worsted.

*** brĕm′-bĭl, * brĕm′-ble, * brĕm′-mĭl, * brĕm-bĕr,** *s.* [BRAMBLE.] A briar, a bramble.

"*Brembil* and thorn it sal te yeild."
Cursor Mundi, 924.

*** breme, * breem, * breeme, * brim, * brime, * brym, * bryme,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *bréme, brýme* = famous, notable; *bremman* = to roar, rage; Dut. *brommen*; M. H. Ger. *brimmen*; O. H. Ger. *breman*; Lat. *fremo*; Gr. βρέμω (*bremō*) all = to roar, rage.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Famous, splendid, widely spoken of.

"Thilke feste was wel *breme*
For ther was alle kunnes gleo."
Florice and Blaunch, 792.

2. Fierce, furious, raging.

"Of the *breme* beates that heres ben called."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1699.

3. Sharp, severe, cruel.

"But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,
Comes the *breme* Winter, with chamfred browes."
Spenser: The Shep. Cal., ii.

"Or the brown fruit with which the woodlands teem;
The same to him glad summer or the winter *breme*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 7.

4. Full, complete.

"Vchonez blysse is *breme* & beste."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 863.

B. *As adverb:* Boldly, loudly.

*** breme,** *s.* [BREAM.]

"*Breme*, tysche. *Bremulus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** breme-ly, * brem-ly, * brem-lich, * brim-ly, * brym-ly, * bremli, * brem-lych,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *breme*, a.; *-ly.*] Furiously, fiercely.

"*Bremly* his bristeles he gan tho arise."
William of Palerne, 4,342.

". . . his brode eghne,
"That fulle *brymly* for breth hrynte as the gledys."
Morte Arthure, 116.

Brē′-men, *s. & a.* [From Bremen, a city in Germany.]

Bremen-blue, *s.* A pigment made of carbonate of copper, alumina, and carbonate of lime.

Bremen-green, *s.* A pigment akin in composition to Bremen-blue.

*** brĕm′-mŷll,** *s.* [BRAMBLE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** brem-stoon, * brem-ston,** *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

"And evermore, wher that ever they goon,
Men may hem knowe hy smel of *bremstoon*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,812-3.

*** bren, * brin, * bryn,** *s.* [BRAN.]

"In stede of mele yet wol I geve hem *bren*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,051.

"*Bren*, or *bryn*, or paley. *Cantabrum, furfur*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bren, * brenn, * brenne, * bren-nyn, * brin,** *v.t. & i.* [BURN, *v.*] To burn. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The more thine herte *brenneth* in fier."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

"Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 16.

*** brend, * brende, * brent,** *pa. par. & a.* [BREN, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Burnt.

"*Brent* child of fier hath mych drede."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

2. *Fig.:* Burnished so as to glow like fire.

"Branded with *brende* gold, and bokeled ful bene."
Sir Gawan und Sir Gol., ii. 3.

*** brend-fier-rein,** *s.* Rain of burning fire.

"Some so loth wit of sodome cam
Brend-fier-rein the hurge bi-nam."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,110.

*** brene** (1), *s.* [A.S. *bryne* = a burning.] Burning, fire.

". . . bol of *brene* on-tholyinde."
Dan Michel, in Spec. Ear. Eng. (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii., p. 100, line 56.

*** brĕn′-e** (2), **brĕn′-ie,** *s.* [BIRNIE.] Corslet, habergeon.

"With his comly crest, clere to beholde;
His *brene* and his basnet, burneshed ful bene."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gol., ii. 4.

*** breng-en,** *v.* [BRING.]

*** brenn,** *v.* [BREN, *v.*]

*** bren-nage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brenage, brenaige*; Low Lat. *brennagium, branagium.*] [BRAN.]

Old Law: A tribute paid by tenants to their lord in lieu of bran, which they were bound to furnish for his dogs.

*** bren-nand, * brin-nand,** *pr. par. & a.* [BRENNING.]

*** bren-nar,** *s.* [BREN, *v.*] One who sets on fire or burns anything.

"*Brennar*, or he that settythe a thynge a-fyre. *Combustor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brenne,** *v.t. & i.* [BREN, *v.*]

"In culpouns well arrayed for to *brenne*."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 2,868-9

*** brĕn'-nĭng, * bren'-nyng, * bren'-nynge; * bren'-nand, * brin'-nand** (*North*), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Of *brennyng* fyre a blasyng bronde."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of burning, the state of being burnt.

"As doth a wete brond in his *brennyng*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,339-40.

†2. *Fig.:* The state of earnest desire.

"The lasse for the more wynnyng,
So coveit is her *brennyng*."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

*** brĕn'-nĭng-lȳ, * brĕn'-nȳng-lȳ, * brĕn'-nȳng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Old Eng. *brenning; -ly.*] Hotly, fiercely, strongly.

"Love hath his firy dart so *brenningly*
Ystiked thurgh my trewe carefnl hert."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, v. 1,566.

*** bren'-ston, * brun'-stone,** *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

brĕnt, * brant, *a.* [A.S. *brand* = steep, high; O. Icel. *brattr;* Sw. *brant, bratt;* Dan. *brat* = steep.]

I. *Literally:*

*1. Steep, high, precipitous.

"Hyghe bonkkes and *brent*."—*Sir Gawaine*, 2,165.

"The grapes grow on the *brant* rocks so wonderfully."—*Ascham: Lett. to Raven.*

2. Straight, unbent.

"My bak, that sumtyme *brent* hes bene,
Now crukis lyk ane camok tre."
Maitland: Poems, p. 193.

II. *Fig.:* Now in Scotch applied especially to the forehead, in the sense of high, smooth, unwrinkled.

"Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was *brent*."
Burns: John Anderson, my Jo.

brent-brow, *s.* A smooth, unwrinkled brow.

*** brĕnt, * brĕnte, * brĕnde,** *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [A.S. *bernan, brennan* = to burn.] [BREND, BURN, BURNT.]

A. *As pret. of v.:* Burnt. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Of cruell Juno the drede *brent* her inwart."
Doug.: Virgil, 34, 6.

B. *As past participle and adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Burnt, baked.

"A wal linade of *brent* tile."—*Trevisa*, i. 221.

2. *Fig.:* Burnished.

"The borgh watz al of *brende* golde bryght."
Allit. Poems, Pearl, 988.

*** brĕnt,** *s.* [Of uncertain etym.; Sw. *brandgås* and Ger. *brandgans* have been suggested, but the first name = sheldrake, and the second = velvet duck. Some authorities consider the word to be the same as BRANT (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*, the smallest of the wild geese. It is a winter visitant to Britain. [BRAND-GOOSE.]

brent-goose, *s.* [BRAND-GOOSE.]

*** brĕnt-new (ew as ū),** *a.* [BRANDNEW.]

"Warlocks and witches in a dance:
Nae cotillon *brent-new* frae France."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

brĕn'-tĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brentus*, and pl. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles belonging to the section Rhynchophora, and the sub-section Recticornes. They resemble Curculionidæ (Weevils), but have straight and moniliform antennæ. They are long, with long snouts.

brĕn'-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βρένθος (*brenthos*) = an unknown water bird of stately bearing; βρενθύομαι (*brenthuomai*) = to cock up one's nose.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Brentides (q.v.).

*** brĕn'-ȳ,** *s.* [BIRNIE.]

*** bren-y-ede, * bryn-y-ede,** *a.* [From O. Eng. *brene, breny* = a cuirass. BIRNIE.] Armed with or wearing a cuirass.

"I salle to batelle the brynge, of *brenyede* knyghtes."
Morte Arthure, 316.

*** breord,** *s.* [BRERD.]

*** breost, * brest, * breest,** *s.* [BREAST.]

*** breost-bane,** *s.* [BREAST-BONE.]

*** breost-broche, * breest-broche,** *s.* [O. Eng. *breost* = breast, and *broche* = brooch.] A brooch worn on the breast.

"The *breest-broche* of dom thou shalt make with werk of dyuerse coloors."—*Wickliffe: Exod.* xxviii. 15.

*** breost-plate,** *s.* [BREASTPLATE.]

*** breothan,** *v.i.* [A.S. *abreotan, abreottan, abreothan* = to bruise, break, or destroy.] To fall, to perish. (*Layamon*, 5,807.)

*** brĕ-phŏt'-rō-phȳ,** *s.* [Gr. βρεφοτρόφειον (*brephotropheion*) = a nursery or hospital for children; βρεφός (*brephos*) = a child; τρόφειον (*tropheion*) = a nursery, place for learning; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to rear, nurse.] A nursery or hospital for children.

*** brĕq-uĕt'-çhāin,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. O. Fr. *braque* = the claw of a crab.] [BRACKET.] A chain for securing the watch in the vest pocket to a button or bntton-hole of the vest.

*** brerd** (1), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. (?) A.S. *brerd.*] According to Jamieson, the whole substance on the face of the earth; but it may be a copyist's error for *breid* = broad.

"I will noght turn myn entent, for all this warld *brerd*."
Gawan and Gol., iv. 7.

*** brerd** (2), *** brerde, * breord, * brurd,** *s.* [A.S. *brerd* = the edge, side; O. H. Ger. *brart, brort.* Cf. *braird.*] An edge, margin, or brim of a vessel, &c.

"He made to it a goldun *brerde*."—*Wickliffe: Exod.* xxxvii. 11.

*** brerd-ful, * breord-ful, * brurd-ful,** *a.* [O. Eng. *brerd*, and suffix *ful(l).*] [BRETFUL.] Full or filled to the brim.

"Er veh bothoin watz *brurdful* to the bonkez eggez."
Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 383.

*** brere,** *v.i.* [BREER, *v.*]

*** brere,** *s.* [BRIAR.]

"*Brere*, or brymmeylle (bremmyll, or brymbyll, P.). *Tribulus, vepris.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bres,** *s.* [BRASS.]

*** bresche,** *s.* [BREACH, *s.*] A breach.

"The *bresche* was not maid so grit nponn the day, bot that it was sofficiently repaired in the night."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 226.

*** brese,** *s.* [BREEZE (3).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bre-sed,** *a.* [Cf. Scotch *birs* = bristle.] Rough, like bristles.

"Bende his *bresed* broyez, bly-cande grene."
Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 305.

*** brē'-sen,** *v.* [BRUISE, *v.*]

*** bress,** *s.* [BRACE.] The chimney-piece, the back of the fireplace.

"The craw thinks its ain bird the whitest; bnt for a' that, it's as black's the back o' the *bress*."—*The Entail*, ii. 277.

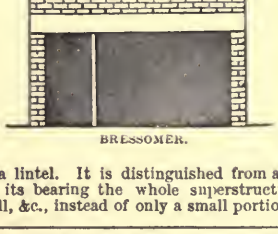
*** bress,** *s. pl.* [BRISTLE, *s.*] Bristles.

"As *bress* of ane hrym bair his berd is als stiff."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 48.

*** brĕs'-sĭe,** *s.* [BRASSY, *s.*; cf. M. H. Ger. *brassen* = the bream (q.v.).] A fish, supposed to be the Wrasse, or Old Wife, *Labrus tinca* (Linn.). (*Jamieson.*)

"Turdus vulgatissimus Willoughboei; I take it to be the same our fishers call a *bressie*, a foot long, swine-headed, and mouthed and backed; broad-bodied, very fat, eatable."—*Sibbald: Fife*, 128.

brĕs'-sŏm-ĕr, brĕs'-sum-ĕr, brest'-sum-mĕr, brĕast'-sum-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *breast*, and *summer*; Fr. *sommier* = a rafter, a beam.] [SUMMER (2), *s.*] A beam supporting the front of a building, &c., after the manner



BRESSOMER.

of a lintel. It is distinguished from a lintel by its bearing the whole superstructure of wall, &c., instead of only a small portion over an opening; thus the beam over a common shop-front, which carries the wall of the house above it, is a bressumer; so, also, is the lower beam of the front of a gallery, &c., upon which the front is supported.

*** brĕst, * brast, * brestyn,** *pret. of v & pa. par.* [BREST, *v.*] Burst, dashed, broken away.

"With the cloudis, heuynnys, son and dayis lycht
Hid and *brest* out of the Trolanis sycht;
Derknes as nycht beset the see abont."
Doug.: Virgil, 15, 46.

*** brĕst, * brĕste, * brast, * brist, * brast-en,** *v t. & i.* [A.S. *berstan.*] [BRIST, BURST, *v.*]

I. *Trans.:* To break to pieces, destroy, burst.

"The wyn shal *breste* the wynvessells."—*Wycliffe: Mark* ii. 22. (*Purvey.*)

"*Breste* downe (*brast*, P.). *Sterno, dejicio, obruo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Breste* clottys as plowmen. *Occo.*"—*Ibid.*

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To burst, break to pieces.

"So wolde God myn herte wolde *brest*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,665.

2. To break out. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Brestyn* owte. *Erumpo, eructo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"When they shall see the elect so shining in glorie, they shall *brest* forth in crying, Glorie, glorie, glorie, and nothing shall be heard hnt glorie euer more."—*Rollock: On 2 Thes.*, pp. 32-3.

brĕst (1), **brĕast,** *s.* [BREAST, *s.*]

Arch.: That member of a column called also the torus, or tore.

brest-summer, *s.* [BRESSOMER.]

*** brĕst** (2), *s.* [BURST.] (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 229.)

*** brĕst** (3), *s.* [From Dan *bröst* = default (*Way*).] Want.

"*Brest* or wantynge of neĕe (at nede; P.) *Indigencia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brĕste,** *v.* [BRIST.]

brĕst'-ĭng, *s.* [BEEST.] (*Scotch.*)

*** brest-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [BREST, *v.*]

*** brĕst-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BREST, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of bursting, dashing down, or breaking in pieces.

"*Brestynge, supra in* brekynge."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Brestynge* downe. *Prostracio, consternacio.*"—*Ibid.*

brĕt, *s.* [BURT.] A fish of the turbot kind; also called burt or brut.

"*Bret*, samon, congur, sturgeonn."
Book of Nurture, 583.

*** brĕt-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [BRETASCE.]

Her.: Having embattlements on each side.

*** bre-tasce, * bre-taske, * bre-tage, * bri-tage, * bru-tage, * bre-tays, * bre-tis, * bret-tys, * bry-tasqe, * bru-taske,** *s.* [O. Fr. *breteche, bretesque, bertesche;* Ital. *bertesca, baltresca;* Sp. & Port. *bertresca;* L. Lat. *bretechia, breteschia, bertesca.*] A battlement, rampart.

"Betrax of a walle (*bretasce*, K. *bretays*, A.P.) *Propugnaculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Atte laste hii sende
Al the *brutaske* withoute."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 536.

*** bre-tas-ing, * bre-tas-ynge,** *s.* [BRETASCE.] A battlement, rampart.

*** bre-tex'-ed,** *a.* [O. Fr. *bretescher;* Ital. *bertescare* = to embattle.] Embattled.

"Every tower *bretexed* was so clene." — *Lydgate.* (*Way.*)

*** brĕt'-fūl, * brĕt'-fŭll,** *a.* [Properly *brerdful* = full to the brim; A.S. *brerd* = brim, edge; and Eng. *full.*] Full to the brim, perfectly full. [BRERDFUL.]

"His wallet lay before him in his lappe,
Bretful of pardons come from Rome all hote."
Chaucer: Prol. C. T., 689.

"With a face so fat, as a full bleddere,
Blowen *bretful* of breath."
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 442.

*** brĕth, * brethe,** *s.* [A.S. *bræth.*] [BREATH.]

1. *Lit.:* The breath.

2. *Fig.:* Rage, wrath.

"I see by my shaddow, my shap has the wyte.
Quhanne sall I bleme in this *breth*, a beum that I be?"
Houlate, ii. 6. *MS.*

*** brĕth'-ĕ-lĭng, * brith'-ĕ-lĭng,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brothel*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A low fellow.

"Thral vnbuxsum, Atheling *britheling.*"—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 184.

* **brē'-ṭhĕn,** * **brē'-ṭhȳn,** *v.t. & i.* [BREATHE.]

* **brĕṭh'-īr,** * **brĕṭh'-ēr,** * **brĕṭh'-ēre, brĕṭh'-rĕn,** *s. pl.* [BROTHER.] Brothers.

"Tho *brethere* seckes hauen he filt."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,213.

"Twa *brethir* war [into] that land,
That war the hardiest off hand."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), iii. 93.

* **brĕṭh'-īr-hōde,** * **breth'-ur-hede,** * **breth'-er-hede,** *s.* [BROTHERHOOD.]

"Or with a *brethurhede* be withholde;
But dwelte at hoom, and kepte wel his folde."
Chaucer: C. T., 513-14.

* **brĕth'-lȳ,** *adv.* [From O. Eng. *breth*; and Eng. suffix *-ly.*] Angrily.

"Firo the wagande wynde owte of the weste rysses,
Brethly bessomes with byrre in berynes sallies."
Morte Arthure, 3,660-1.

brĕth'-rĕn, *s. pl.* [BROTHER, BRETHIR.]

"Peace be to the *brethren*, and love with faith, from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."—*Ephes.* vi. 23.

Brethren in White:

Ch. Hist. [WHITE BRETHREN.]

Brethren of Alexius:

Ch. Hist.: A sect in the fourteenth century, the same as Cellites (q.v.). (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 36.)

Brethren and Sisters of the Community:

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the laxer of the Franciscan sect, as distinguished from the Brethren of the Observation, who were the stricter Franciscans. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 24.)

Brethren of the Free Spirit:

Ch. Hist.: A sect which first attracted notice in the eleventh century. By Mosheim it is identified with the Paulicians and the Albigenses, the Beghardæ, the Beghinæ, the Adamites, and Picards. In the thirteenth century they spread themselves over Italy, France, and Germany. They are alleged to have derived their name from Rom. viii. 2—14, and to have professed to be free from the law. They are charged with going to prayer and worship in a state of nudity, and were treated with great severity both by the Inquisition and by the Hussites. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. v.; cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. v.; cent. xv., pt. ii., ch. v., § 2.)

Brethren of the Holy Trinity:

Ch. Hist.: A fraternity of monks who lived in the thirteenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv.)

Brethren of the Observation:

Ch. Hist.: The stricter Franciscans, or Regular Observantines. [BRETHREN OF THE COMMUNITY.] (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 34.)

Brethren of the Sack:

Ch. Hist.: A fraternity of monks who lived in the thirteenth century. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 19.)

* **brĕt'-ŏn-ēr,** * **bri'-ton-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *Briton*; *-er.*] A native of Britain or Brittany, a Breton.

"A *bretoner*, a bragger."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, 4,104.

* **brĕts,** * **brĕt'-tȳs,** * **brĭts,** *s. pl.* [A.S. *bryttas, brittas* = Britons.] Britons, the name given to the Welsh, or ancient Britons, in general; also, to those of Strathclyde, as distinguished from the Scots and Picts.

"Of langagis in Bretayne sere
I fynd that sum tym fyl thare were:
Of *Bretys* fyrst, and Inglis syne,
Peycht, and Scot, and syne Latyne."
Wyntoun: Cron., i. 13, 41.

brĕtt, *s.* [BRITZSKA.] A short term for britzska, a four-wheeled carriage having a caiash top and seats for four besides the driver's seat.

* **bret-tene,** * **bret-tyne,** *v.t.* [BRITTENE.]

brĕt'-tĭçe, *s.* [BRATTICE, *s.*]

Min.: A vertical wall of separation in a mining-shaft which permits ascending and descending currents to traverse the respective compartments, or permits one to be an upcast or downcast shaft, and the other a hoisting shaft; otherwise written *brattice.* Also a boarding in a mine, supporting a wall or roof.

* **bret-tyne,** *v.t.* [BRITTENE.]

* **bret-tys,** *s.* [BRETASCE.] A battlement.

"And dwris and wyndowys gret alsua,
To mak defens and *brettys.*"
Wyntown, viii. 26, 233.

* **breuk,** *s.* [Apparently the same with *bruick* (q.v.).] A kind of boil. (*Scotch.*)

"She had the cauld, but au' the creuk,
The wheezlock an' the wanton yeuk;
Ou ilka kuee she had a *breuk.*"
Mile aboon Dundee, Edin. Mag., June, 1817, p. 238.

breūn'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after M. Breuner.]

Min.: A variety of Ankerite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). The ferriferous variety of Magnesite (*Dana*). It is called also Brown-spar. It is found in the Tyrol, in the Harz, &c.

* **brēve,** *a.* [BRIEF, *a.*]

"Withinne this *breue* tretis."—*The Booke of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

"Jesu spak with wordis *breue.*"—*Hymns to the Virgin*, p. 55.

* **brēve,** * **brēyfe,** *s.* [BREIF, BRIEF, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.*: A writ, a summons, a proclamation.

"His *breyfe* he gert spede for-thi
Til swinmownd this Ballyole bodyly."
Wyntown, viii. 10, 87.

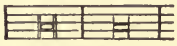
2. *Spec.*: A brief from the Pope; an episcopal letter or charge; a letter of indulgence.

"The *breve* rather than the bull should have larger dispensation."—*Lord Herbert: Hist. of Hen. VIII.*, p. 227.

"Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the court, the secretaries and dataries, which pen their bulls and *breves*, have any use or exercise in Holy Scripture."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, &c., p. 356.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A note or character of time, equal to two semibreves or four minims. It was formerly square in shape, but is now oval. It is the longest note in music.



BREVE.

"Yes, and eyes buried in pits on each cheek,
Like two great *breves* as they wrote them of yore."
R. Browning.

2. *Printing:* A mark [◡] used to designate a short syllable or vowel.

* **brēve,** *v.t.* [BREIF, *v.*, BREVE, *s.*] To tell, narrate briefly or shortly.

"As hit is *breued* in the beat boke of romaunce."—*Sir Gaw. & the Gr. Knight*, 2,521.

* **brēve'-lȳ,** *adv.* [BRIEFLY.]

"A tretice in Englisch *breuely* drawe out of the book."—*The Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 1.

* **brēve'-mĕnt,** *s.* An accountant, a book-keeper. (*Ord. and Regulations*, p. 71.)

* **brēv'-en,** *v.t.* [Lat. *brevis.*] To shorten, abbreviate.

* **brēv'-ēr,** *s.* An accountant, a book-keeper. (*Ord. and Regulations*, p. 70.)

brĕv'-ĕt, * **bre-vette,** *s. & a.* [In O. Fr. *brievet*, a dimin. form of *breve.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Generally:*

* (1) A little breve or brief.

"He bonched hem with his *brevet.*"
Langland: Piers Plow., prol. 72.

"I wol go fecche my box with my *brevettes.*"
Ibid., xiv. 55.

(2) A royal warrant, conferring a title, dignity, or rank.

"The *brevet* or privilege of one of the permitted number consequently brings a high price in the market."—*J. S. Mill: Economy* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. ii., § 7, p. 277.

2. *Specially:* An honorary rank in the army conferred by military warrant.

"Capt. and *Brevet*-Major Joseph Poole, R.A., to be Brigade-Major in South Africa."—*Gazette*, Nov. 2nd, 1880.

". . . . endeavoured to remedy them in the higher ranks by a system of *brevets*; but *brevet*, though it carries army rank, and consequently a valued claim to command in the field, carries no rank in the regiment, and no pay anywhere."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 1, 1865.

B. *As adjective:*

Mil.: Conferring or carrying with it an honorary rank or position. (For example see the quotation under the following word.)

† **brĕv'-ĕt,** *v.t.* [BREVET, *s.*]

Mil.: To grant an honorary rank or position to.

"A *brevet* rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer *brevetted* belongs."—*Scott in Webster.*

† **brĕv'-ĕt-çy,** *s.* [BREVET, *s.*]

Mil.: An honorary rank or position; the state of holding a brevet rank.

* **bre-vet-owre,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brevet* = a little brief, and suffix *-owre* = *our* = Eng. *-er.*] A carrier of letters or briefs.

"*Breuetowre. Brevigerulus*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brev-i-all,** *s.* A breviary. (*Wright.*)

brē'-vĭ-ą-rȳ, *s.* [Lat. *breviarium*; Fr. *bréviaire*; Ger. *brevier*; from Lat. *brevis* = short.] [BRIEF, *a.*]

* 1. *Lit.*: An abridgement, epitome.

"Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof."—*Aylife.*

2. *Eccles.*: A book containing the Divine Office, which every Roman cleric in holy orders, and choir monks and nunsare bound to recite daily. [OFFICE (2).]

"My only future views must be to exchange lance and saddle for the *breviary* and the confessional."—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xvii.

* **brē'-vĭ-ąt,** * **brē'-vĭ-ąte,** *s.* [BREVIATE, *v.*]

1. An epitome, compendium.

"It is obvious to the shallowest discourser, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breviat* of evangelical truth."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. The divine office, or some part of it (?).

"Wearied with the eternal strain
Of formal *breviats*, cold and vain."
Hogg: Queen's Wake.

* **brē'-vĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *breviatus*, pa. par. of *breviare* = to shorten; from *brevis* = short.] To abridge, shorten, abbreviate.

"Though they *breviate* the text, it is he that comments upon it."—*Hewyt: Funer. Serm.*, 1658, p. 92.

* **brē'-vĭ-ą-tūre,** *s.* [Low Lat. *breviatura* = a shortening; from *breviatus*, pa. par. of *breviare*; *brevis* = short.]

1. A shortening, an abbreviation.

2. A note of abbreviation. (*Wright.*)

brĕv'-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [From Brevig in Norway, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Natrolite (q.v.).

brĕ-vĭĕr', *s.* [From having been employed in printing breviaries.]

Printing: A size of type between bourgeois and minion. Bourgeois, 102 ems to the foot; brevier, 112 ems to the foot; minion, 128 ems to the foot.

This line is printed in brevier type.

brĕv-ĭ-lĭn'-guĭ-ą (u as w), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *brevilinguis*; from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *lingua* = a tongue.]

Zool.: A tribe or section of Lacertilia (Lizards) having their tongues short. They are called also Pachyglossa. Example, the Geckos and Agamids.

† **brĕ-vĭl'-ŏ-quĕnçe,** *s.* [From Lat. *breviloquentia* = brevity of speech, *breviloquens* = speaking briefly, *brevis* (mas. and fem.), *breve* (n.) = short, and *loquor* = to speak.] Brevity of speech. (*Maunder.*)

brĕv'-ĭ mą'-nŭ, *used as adv.* [Lat. *brevi* (ablat. sing. fem. of *brevis*) = short, and *manu* (ablat. sing. of *manus*) = a hand. *Lit.*, with a "short hand."]

Scots Law: Summarily. (Used of a person who does a deed on his own responsibility without legal authorisation.)

† **brĕv'-ĭ-pĕd,** *a. & s.* [In Fr. *brévipède*, from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

A. *As adjective:* Having short "feet," meaning legs.

B. *As substantive:*

Of birds: A short-legged bird. (*Smart.*)

† **brĕv'-ĭ-pĕn,** *s.* [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *penna* = a feather, in pl. = a wing.]

Of birds: A short-winged bird. Example, the Ostrich.

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn-nā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pennatus* = feathered, winged; *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatorial Birds, containing the Penguins, Auks, Guillemots, Divers, and Grebes.

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn'-nāte, *a.* [From Lat. *brevis* = short, and *pennatus* = feathered, winged, from *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

Ornith.: Short-feathered, short-quilled (*Brande.*)

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn-nā´-tēş, *s. pl.* [BREVIPENNATE.]
Ornith.: Short-winged birds.

brĕv-ĭ-pĕn´-nēş, *s.* [In Fr. *brévipenne*, from Lat. *brevis* = short, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]
Ornith.: The name given by Cuvier to a family of birds, which he classes under Grallæ, from the typical families of which however they differ in having wings so short as to prevent them flying. Example, the Ostrich and its allies.

brĕv-ĭ-rŏs´-trāte, *a.*
Ornith.: Having a short bill.

brĕv´-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [In Fr. † *brévité*; Sp. *brevidad*; Port. *brevidade*; Ital. *brevità*; from Lat. *brevitas* = shortness, from *brevis* = short.]
† 1. *Gen.:* Shortness; as, the *brevity* of human life.
2. *Spec.:* Conciseness of statement in words or written composition.
"Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions."—*Dryden.*
". . . *brevity* is the soul of wit."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

brew (as **brû**), * **brue**, * **brew-en**, * **brou-en**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *breówan*; Dut. *brouwen*; Icel. *brugga*; Dan. *brygge*; Sw. *brygga*; O. H. Ger. *prûwan*; Ger. *brauen.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Literally:*
*1. To cook.
2. To prepare a liquor from malt and hops, or other materials, by a process of boiling, steeping, and fomenting. [BREWING, II. 1.]
3. To convert into a liquor by such processes.
"I boughte hir barly malte: she *brewe* it to selle."
Langland: Piers Plowman, v. 219.
4. To prepare, concoct.
"Take away these chalices. Go *brew* me a pottle of sack finely."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.
II. *Fig.:* To contrive, plot, set on foot, foment.
"Hys wyf . . . *brewed* the chlldys deth."—*Seven Sages*, 1,284.
"Thy doghtur bryht as blome,
That *brewyd* hath all thys care."
Le Bone Florence, 686.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. *Lit.:* To perform the duties or acts of a brewer.
"I keep his house; and I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.
2. *Fig.:* To be set on foot, started, preparing.
"Your balle now *brewys*."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 314.
"Here's neither bush nor shrub, to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

* **brew**, * **brewe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of bird.
"Curlewe, *brewe*, quayle, . . ."—*Boke of Keruing, in Babees Book*, p. 271.

brew (as **brû**) (1), *s.* [BREE.] Broth, soup.

brew (as **brû**) (2), *s.* & *a.* [BREW, *v.*]
A. *As substantive:*
1. A manner or process of brewing.
2. A product of the process of brewing, anything brewed or concocted.
"Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats."—*Bacon.*
B. *As adjective:* In composition.

brew-house, * **brewhous**, *s.* A house or place where brewing is carried on.
"In al the toun nas *brewhous* ne taverne
That he ne visited with his solas,
Ther as that any gaylard tapster was."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,334.

brew-kettle, *s.* The kettle or vessel in which the wort and hops are boiled in the process of brewing.

* **brew-lede**, *s.* The leaden cooling vessel used in brewing.

† **brew-age** (pron. **brû´-ĭġ**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; and suffix *-age.*] A mixture, a concoction of several materials, drink brewed.
"The infernal *brewage* that goes round
From lip to lip at wizards' mysteries."
Beddoes: The Bride's Tragedy, v. 4.

brewed (**ew** as **û**), *pa. pa.* & *a.* [BREW, *v.*]
'Hence with thy *brewed* enchantments, foul deceiver!"
Milton: Comus.

brew´-ẽr, * **brew-ere**, * **breow-ere** (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; *-er.*] One whose calling or occupation is to brew beer.
"In the years 1851 and 1861 the cowkeepers and milksellers amounted to 14,386 and 17,964; . . . maltsters (masters and men), 10,566 and 10,677; *brewers* (masters and men), 17,380 and 20,852."—*Census Report for* 1861, vol. iii., 37.

brew´-ẽr-ȳ (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; *-ery.*]
1. A place where beer is brewed, a brewhouse.
"And particularly of the concerns of the *brewery*."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson.*
2. Brewers collectively; the brewing trade.

* **brew-et**, *s.* [BREWIS.]

brew´-ing (*Eng.*), **brew´-in'** (*Scotch*) (**ew** as **û**), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BREW, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
"He saw mischief was *brewin'*."
Burns: The Ordination.
C. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).
(2) The quantity of beer brewed at one operation.
"A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again."—*Bacon.*
* 2. *Fig.:* The act of mixing different things together.
"I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make."—*Holland.*
II. *Technically:*
1. *Liquor manufacture:* The art of making beer. This term is also applied to the first operation of the distiller, viz., the extracting of the wort from grain, malt, or any other saccharine substance.
(1) *History:* According to Herodotus, the Egyptians made wine from barley. The Greeks learned the process from them, and, according to Xenophon, used a barley-wine. Tacitus informs us that beer was a common beverage among the Germans, and Pliny adds that it was so among all the nations of Western Europe.
(2) *Modern methods of operation:* In modern methods of brewing, the brewer is no longer confined to the exclusive use of malt and sugar, but is at liberty to make use of any material capable of being employed in the production of beer. The steadily increasing consumption of beer in the United States has not only revolutionized the manufacturing systems, but has developed brewing into a highly important industry. It is estimated that the yearly consumption of grain and hops in the breweries of the United States is of the value of more than $50,000,000, while the amount of capital invested in the business is very large. Before the year 1866 the tax upon fermented beverages was collected in money at the rate of $1 per barrel. Since then it is collected by means of revenue stamps. The consumption of beer in this country to-day is ten times as great as it was thirty years ago. There are six operations in brewing, viz., grinding or crushing, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, and cleansing.
(i) *Grinding:* The malt or corn is bruised or crushed by smooth metal rollers, and left in a heap for a few days before brewing, by which it becomes mellow, and is more easily exhausted by the water in the mashing.
(ii) *Mashing:* The crushed or bruised malt is now thrown into the mash-tun, and water added at a temperature of from 158° F. to 172° F. After a maceration of three or four hours, assisted during the first half hour by constant stirring, the liquid portion is strained off through finely-perforated plates in the bottom of the mash-tun, into the underback, and pumped into the copper. In mashing, the aim of the brewer is, not only to dissolve out the sugar in the malt, but also to cause the so-called diastase contained in the malt to act on the starch and convert it into sugar. If the heat of the mash-liquor stands below 140° F., the diastase will be inactive; if above 185° F., it is apt to be destroyed. A medium temperature of 165° F. is found to be the most suitable for mashing.
(iii) *Boiling:* As soon as all the wort is collected in the copper, the hops are added, and the whole boiled for about three hours. The object of boiling is to coagulate and precipitate the excess of albumen present, and to extract the aromatic oil and bitter of the hop.
(iv) *Cooling:* In order to prevent as much as possible the formation of acid, it is necessary to cool the wort as quickly as possible. This is done by exposing it to a current of air in large shallow vessels, or running it over refrigerating pipes.
(v) *Fermenting, or fermentation:* As soon as the temperature has fallen to 60° F. the wort is run into the fermenting vats, and yeast added. In about four hours fermentation begins, and is allowed to continue for forty-eight hours, when the yeast is skimmed off and the beer run into large casks. Fermentation is the most delicate operation of the brewer, as on it chiefly depends the quality and condition of the beer. His aim is, not to decompose all the sugar in the wort, but to leave a sufficiency to give body to the beer and keep up the evolution of carbonic acid gas.
(vi) *Cleansing:* The ordinary practice in cleansing is to run the liquid from the fermenting vats into a series of casks placed with their bung-holes slightly inclined, so that the yeast still generated may pass over into vessels placed to receive it. The object of cleansing is to check the action of the yeast. When sugar is used it is dissolved in the copper. The finished beer varies in specific gravity from 1,002° to 1,030°, and contains from four to twenty-four per cent. of proof spirit, together with a sugar, called maltose, dextrine, colouring matter, and various salts.
2. *Naut.:* A collection of dark clouds portending a storm.

brewing-tub, *s.* A tub for brewing.
". . . we shall then have the loan of his cider-press and *brewing-tubs* for nothing."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvii.

* **brewis**, * **brouwys**, * **browesse**, * **brewet**, *s.* [A.S. *briw*, *briwes* = brewis, the small pieces of meat in broth, pottage, frumenty (*Somner, Bosworth*); (N.H.) Ger. *brei* = pottage; M. H. Ger. *brî*, *brîe*; O. H. Ger. *prî*, *prîo*; from A.S. *breówan* = to brew.] [BREW, BREE, BROSE.]
1. Broth; liquor in which beef and vegetables have been boiled. (*Eng. & Scotch.*)
"What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in!"
Beaumont & Fletcher: Dioclesian.
2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

* **brew´-stẽr**, * **breû´-stẽr**, * **brêwe-stere** (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Eng. *brew*; and O. Eng. fem. term. *-ster.*]
1. (*Feminine*): A female brewer.
"Bakers, Bochers, and *Brewsters* monye."
Langland: Piers Plowman, Prol.
2. A brewer of the male sex, or without reference to sex at all. (*Trench.*)

brewster-sessions, *s. pl.*
Law: Sessions for granting licenses to publicans.

brew´-stẽr-īte (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Named after Sir David Brewster, the eminent natural philosopher, with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: A monoclinic mineral with a hardness of 4·5—5; a sp. gr. of 2·432—2·453; a lustre pearly on some faces and on others vitreous, a white colour and weak double refraction. Compos.: Silica, 53·04 — 54·32; alumina, 15·25—17·49; sesquioxide of iron, 0·08—0·29; baryta, 6·05—6·80; strontian, 8·32—9·99; lime, 0·80—1·35, and water, 12·58—14·73. It is found at Strontian, in Argyleshire, at the Giant's Causeway, and on the continent of Europe. (*Dana.*)

brew-stẽr-lī´-nite, **brew-stẽr´-līne**, **brew-stô´-līne** (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Named after Sir David Brewster. The second part may be from Lat. *linea* = line, or Gr. λίνον (*linon*) = flax, a flaxen end, a thread; suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: A new fluid of unknown composition, first found by Sir David Brewster, and occurring in the cavities of various crystals in Scotland, Brazil, and Australia.

brĕx´-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. βρέξις (*brexis*) = a wetting, βρέχω (*brechō*) = to wet, possibly because the fine large leaves afford one a protection against rain.]
Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Brexiaceæ (Brexiads). The species

are Madagascar trees, commonly called by gardeners Theophrastas. They have firm, spiny, or entire leaves, and axillary green flowers.

brĕx-ĭ-ā´-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brexia* (q.v.), fem. pl. adjectival suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Brexiads, an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Forty-third or Saxifragal Alliance. He distinguishes them as Saxifragal Exogens, with consolidated styles and many-leaved calyx, alternate leaves, and non-albumen. In 1849, four genera were known and six species. (*Lindley.*)

brĕx´-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *brexia* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suffix *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name of the order Brexiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **brêy,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bregean, bregan* = to frighten.] To terrify.

"Bot a serpent all wgly,
That *breyd* thame all standand thare-by."
Wyntown, vi. 4, 36.

* **breyde,** *v.t.* [Braid (1), *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **brey-dyn,** *v.t.* [Braid (1), *v.*] To upbraid. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **breyel,** *s.* [Brothel.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **breyfe,** *s.* [Breve, *s.*]

* **breythe,** *v.i.* [Braid (1), *v.*] To rush.

"And *breythed* uppe into his brayn and bleynyst his mynde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1,421.

brĕz´-ĭ-lĭn, *s.* [Brazilin.] The same as Brazilin (q.v.).

brĭ´-ăr, *s. & a.* [Brier.]

briar-rose, *s.* [Brier-rose.]

briar-tooth, *s.* [Brier-tooth.]

† **Brĭ-ăr´-ĕ-ăn,** *a.* [From Lat. *Briareius* = pertaining to Briareus, and Eng. suffix *-an.*]

1. *Class. Myth.:* Pertaining to Briareus, a son of Cœlus and Tellus, or of Æther and Tellus, who had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a hundred hands.

brĭbe, * **brȳbe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bribe* = a present, gift.]

* 1. Robbery, plunder.

"Brybery, or *brybe. Manticulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A reward or consideration of any kind given or offered to any one corruptly, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct.

"*Glo.* Who can accuse me? wherein am I guilty?
York. 'Tis thought, my lord, that you took *bribes* of France,
And, being protector, stay'd the soldiers' pay;
By means whereof, his highness hath lost France."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

† **bribe-devouring,** *a.* Eager for bribes.

* **bribe-pander,** *s.* One who procures bribes.

† **bribe-worthy,** *a.* Worthy of a bribe; worth bribing.

brĭbe, * **brȳbe,** * **brȳ-bȳn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *briber.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To plunder, pillage, rob, or steal.

"Ther is no theef without a lowke
That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke
Of that he *brybe* kan, or burwe may."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,417.

"*Brybyn. Manticulo, latrocinor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To give or offer to any person a reward or consideration of any kind, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct; to hire for a corrupt purpose; to secure a vote by illegal or corrupt means.

"Or would it be possible to *bribe* a juryman or two to starve out the rest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. To influence or bring over to one's side in any way.

"How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side."
Dryden.

B. *Intrans.:* To offer or give bribes.

"The bard may supplicate, but cannot *bribe.*"
Prologue to Good-natured Man.

† **brĭbe´-ą-blĕ, brĭ´-bą-blĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *bribe;* and *able.*] Capable of being bribed; open to a bribe.

"Can any one imagine a more dangerous and more *bribable* class of electors?"—*Edwards: Polish Captivity*, c. 9.

† **brĭ´-bēe,** *s.* [Bribe, *s.*] One who receives a bribe.

". . . were scheduled as *bribees* without being examined."—*The Boston Election. Times*, March 30, 1876.

† **brĭbe´-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *bribe*, and suff. *-less.*] Free from bribes; incapable of being bribed.

* **brĭb´-ęn,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Bribe, *v.*]

brĭb´-ĕr, * **brĭb-our,** * **bryb-our,** * **bryb-oure,** * **brey-bowre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bribeur* = a beggar, a scrap-craver, also a greedy devourer; *briber* = to beg; and this from *bribe* = (1) a lump of bread given to a beggar (*Cotgr.*), (2) a present, a gift; *briba* (anc. MSS.) = bullet; from Welsh *briw* = a morsel a fragment.]

* 1. A thief, robber, plunderer.

"Alle othere in batailie beeth yholde *brybours*,
Pilours and pyke-herneys, in eche parshe a-corsede."
Langland: P. Plowman, xxiii. 263.

"Who saveth a thefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turne the *bribour* will him quite."
Lydgate.

* 2. A low, beggarly fellow.

"That pedder *brybour*, that scheip-keipar,
He tellis thame ilk ane calk by calk."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

3. One who offers or gives bribes.

* 4. He who or that which in any way influences or tries to influence corruptly or wrongfully.

"Affection is still a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest."—*South.*

brĭb´-ĕr-ȳ, * **brĭ´-bĕr-ĭe,** * **brȳb´-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *bribe; -ry.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Robbery, theft, plunder. [See quotation under Bribe, *s.*, 1.]

2. The act or practice of bribing, or of giving or offering bribes; the act of receiving bribes.

"For the congregation of hypocrites shall be desolate, and fire shall consume the tabernacles of *bribery.*"—*Job* xv. 34.

II. *Law:* Bribery by a candidate or any agent of his at a parliamentary or municipal election voids the seat acquired through its aid. If it has been practised by the aspirant himself it incapacitates him from being elected again for a number of years. The extensive prevalence of bribery may be punished by the temporary or permanent disfranchisement of the corrupt place. Despite all efforts to prevent it bribery at elections is frequently practised, and there is every reason to believe that legislation is largely influenced by bribery of members of Councils and Legislatures, if not of Congress. The laws against this crime are stringent and the penalties severe, but it is very difficult to produce conviction of the offense.

brĭb´-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bribe, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act of giving or offering a bribe, bribery.

brĭc-à-brăc (à as ą), *s. & a.* [Fr.]

A. *As subst.:* Fancy ware, curiosities, knick-knacks.

"I've no taste for *bric-à-brac.*"—*Cornhill Mag.*, Jan., 1867, p. 117.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or containing curiosities, knick-knacks, &c.

"The old china, the lace and glass, were all for sale. In fact, the chief show-house in Brock was a *bric-a-brac* shop. Finally, she took us into a room and introduced us to 'Mign Vader.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1866.

* **briche,** * **bruche,** *s.* [Breach, *s.*] A breach, rupture.

* **briche,** * **bryche,** *a.* [A.S. *brice, bryce* = fragile.] Weak.

"Now ys Pers bycome *bryche*,
That er was bothe stoute and ryche."
Robert of Brunne.

* **bricht,** * **brycht** (*ch* guttural), *a. & s.* (*Scotch.*) [Bright.]

¶ Used substantively for a young woman, strictly as conveying the idea of beauty.

"Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast,
The prent off inff him punyelt at the last,
So asprely, throuch bewté off that *brycht*,
With gret wness in presence bid he mycht."
Wallace, v. 607, MS.

brĭck (1), * **brique,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *brique* = (1) a fragment, (2) a brick; O. Dut. *brick, bricke* = a fragment, bit; *brick, brijck* = a tile, brick. Compare A.S. *brice, bryce* = brittle, a breaking, from *brecan* = to break.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A mass of clay and sand, tempered and burnt in a kiln, made in a rectangular shape, and used in building. [II. 2.]

"Ye shall no more give the people straw to make *brick*, as heretofore: let them go and gather straw for themselves."—*Exod.*, v. 7.

"Not a *brick* was made but some man had to think of the making of that *brick.*"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. v.

(2) Bricks collectively, as a material.

"Augustus was accustomed to boast that he had found his capital of *brick*, and that he had left it of marble."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, i. 44.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A species of loaf, so called from its shape somewhat resembling a brick. It is applied to bread of different sizes; as, *a penny brick, a three-penny brick, a quarter brick*, i.e. a quartern loaf.

". . . a penny *brick*, on which we made a comfortable meal."—*Smollet, Roderick Random.*

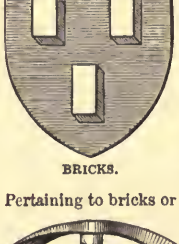
(2) A good fellow. (*Colloquial.*)

"He's a dear little *brick.*"—*Thackeray.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A moulded and burned block of tempered clay. The word is also applied to the block in its previous conditions, as a moulded plastic mass, and as a dried block in which the water, hygrometrically combined with the clay, is driven off. When this condition is accepted as a finality, the block so dried is an adobe. The burning of the previously dried brick drives off the chemically combined water, and for ever changes the character of the mass. An adobe may become re-saturated with water, and resume its plasticity; a brick may become rotten and disintegrated, but not plastic. *Air-brick* is an iron grating the size of a brick, or a perforated brick, let into a wall to allow the passage of air. *Arch-brick* usually means the hard-burned, partially vitrified brick from the arches of the brick-clamp in which the fire is made and maintained. A brick made voussoir-shaped is known as a *compass-brick.* A *capping-brick* is one for the upper course of a wall; *clinker*, a brick from an arch of the clamp, so named from the sharp glassy sound when struck; a *coping-brick*, one for a coping course on a wall; *feather-edged brick*, of prismatic form, for arches, vaults, niches, etc.; *fire-brick*, made of intractable material, so as to resist fusion in furnaces and kilns; *hollow-brick*, with openings for ventilation; *stocks*, a name given to the best class of bricks, and also locally to peculiar varieties, as gray-stocks, red-stocks, etc. *Pecking, place, sandal, semel brick*, are local terms applied to imperfectly burned or refuse brick. Bricks vitrified by excessive heat are termed *burr-bricks* or *burrs.* (*Knight.*)

2. *Hist.:* Bricks were manufactured at a remote period of antiquity by the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Assyrians, &c., and some of them being inscribed with written characters have been of priceless value in conveying historic facts to the present age. About A.D. 44 bricks were made in England by the Romans, and in A.D. 886 by the Anglo-Saxons under King Alfred. Under Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth the manufacture greatly flourished. The size was regulated by Charles I. in 1625.



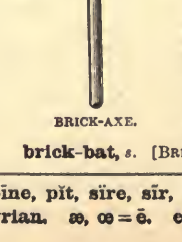
BRICKS.

3. *Her.:* A charge resembling a billet, but showing its thickness in perspective.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to bricks or brickwork.

brick-axe, *s.*

Bricklaying: An axe with two ends, which are presented like chisels. It is used in chopping off the soffits of bricks to the saw-kerfs, which have been previously made in the brick to the required depth, in order to prevent the brick from spalling.



BRICK-AXE.

brick-bat, *s.* [Brickbat.]

brick-built, *a.* Built or constructed of brick.

"Yet, enter'd in the *brick-built* town, he try'd."
Dryden: Juv. Sat., 10.

brick-burner, *s.* One whose trade or occupation it is to superintend the burning of bricks in the kiln.

brick-clamp, *s.* A stack of bricks in order for burning.

brick-clay, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Clay used for making brick.

"I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brick-clay.*"—*Woodward.*

2. *Geol.:* The term brick-clay occurs frequently in descriptions of Scottish geology, whilst the term used for the somewhat similar deposits in the valley of the Thames is *brick-earth*, or the pl. *brick-earths* (q.v.). Most of the Scottish brick-clays are of inter-glacial age, and some of them enclose arctic shells. Brick-clays, of excellent quality, are very abundant in many parts of the United States, and the City of Philadelphia is built upon a broad deposit of such material, the result, it is believed, of the grinding of rocks to clay during the glacial age.

brick-colour, brick colour, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The colour of brick. [B.]

B. *As adj.:* Dull scarlet mixed with grey.

brick-dryer, *s.* An oven in which green bricks are dried, so as to fit them for building up in clamps or kilns for burning. A series of drying-chambers are separated from each other by iron-folding doors, through which chambers a railroad track is laid. Under one end of the structure is a furnace, and hot air, of increasing degrees of temperature, is introduced successively into the separate chambers. (*Knight.*)

brick-dust, brickdust, *s.* Dust made or arising from pounded bricks. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers."—*Spectator.*

brick-earth, *s.*

1. *Ordinary Language:* Earth used for brick-making.

2. *Geology:*

(1) The term is sometimes used in the singular.

"From the sub-aërial conditions under which the *brick-earth* was formed."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xiii. 63.

(2) *Pl.* (*brick-earths*): A term specially used of two beds or series of beds, the Upper and the Lower Brick-earths. The names were given by Mr. Searles Wood, jun. The latter are especially interesting. They exist near London at Ilford, Gray's Thurrock, Crayford, Erith, and Wickham. Besides freshwater and terrestrial shells, &c., they contain no fewer than twenty-four species of mammals, among others the Wolf (*Canis lupus*), the Beaver (*Castor fiber*), and the Wild Cat (*Felis catus*), a fossil horse (*Equus fossilis*), a Hyæna (*Hyæna spelæa*), and yet more remarkable *Elephas antiquus, primigenius* and *priscus, Rhinoceros tichorhinus, leptorhinus* and *megarhinus*, and *Hippopotamus major*. Prof. Boyd Dawkins considers them Pleistocene and Pre-glacial. He believes that in a descending order the following is the sequence of the several beds:—(1) Post-glacial deposits, climate severe, but gradually becoming temperate; (2) Glacial deposits, climate severe; (3) Lower Brick-earths of Thames Valley, climate comparatively temperate; (4) Forest bed of Norfolk, climate temperate. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. (1867) 91-109.) Mr. Searles Wood, jun., on some points differs from Prof. Boyd Dawkins. (*Ibid.*, 394-417.)

brick-elevator, *s.* An apparatus for raising materials used in construction. Endless chains are carried over wheels above and below; the material is carried up on boxes supported by frames attached to the chains.

brick-field, *s.* A field in which bricks are made.

brick-fielder, *s.* A hot north wind which blows in southern Australia.

brick-furnace, *s.* A furnace for burning bricks. In Hoffmann's annular brick-furnace there is a central chimney and removable divisions for separating the annulus into different chambers. These are filled and emptied through doors. The chambers being charged with brick, heat is applied to one chamber, and the volatile material thence resulting is led through the next one, so as to heat and dry the bricks in the next in series. The bricks in chamber one being burned, the fire is applied to number two, and so on to the end.

brick-kiln, *s.* [BRICKKILN.]

brick-layer, *s.* [BRICKLAYER.]

brick-machine, *s.* A machine for making bricks. Many such machines exist diverse in type from each other, patents for their construction in the aggregate amounting to hundreds, having been taken out in England or in the United States. In one of these, a patent clay-tempering and brick-making machine, invented in 1831 by Mr. Bakewell, of Manchester, the clay, after being tempered, is compressed into the proper form by a combination of levers. By Messrs. Cooke and Cunningham's machinery 1,800 bricks can be made in an hour. The making of bricks by hand is vanishing in the United States in consequence of the rapid and effective work done by machines. These machines are capable of turning out from 10,000 to 30,000 bricks in ten hours, varying considerably in their capacity and also in the quality of the work performed.

brick-maker, *s.* [BRICKMAKER.]

brick-making, *s.* The operations of brick-making may be said to consist in—Preparing the brick-earth, tempering, moulding, drying, and burning. The qualities of bricks may be thus enumerated:—Soundness, that is, freedom from cracks and flaws; hardness, to enable them to withstand pressure and strain; regularity of shape and size, to enable them to occupy their proper place in the course; infusibility, in those intended for furnace-work. *Fire-bricks* are made from a compound of silica and alumina, and the clay owes its refractory quality to the absence of lime, magnesia, potash, and metallic oxides, which act as fluxes. *Hollow bricks* are made for purposes of warming, ventilating, and removing moisture from the wall. In some cases the hollows form flues, or shafts for ventilation, or discharge of dust from the upper stories. In other cases the hollows have no mechanical function other than to form air-chambers for warmth, as it is well known that an imprisoned body of air is a very poor conductor of heat. (*Knight.*)

". . . a dark greyish-blue clay worked for *brick-making.*"—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv. 826.

† **brick-mason,** *s.* A bricklayer. (*Ogilvie.*)

brick-mould, *s.* A box in which clay for bricks is moulded into shape. It is sometimes of wood lined with iron or brass; sometimes it is made of sheet-iron in four pieces, rivetted together at the angles, and strengthened with wood at the sides only.

brick-moulder, *s.* One who moulds bricks.

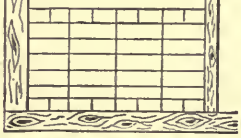
brick-nogging, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Building: Brick and stud work. [B.]

B. *As adjective:* Consisting of brick and stud work.

¶ A brick-nogging wall or partition is one in which the spaces between the timbers or



BRICK-NOGGING WALL.

scantling are filled up with brick laid in mortar. In a brick-nogging partition the wooden portions are called *nogging-pieces.*

brick-pit, *s.* A pit from which bricks are dug.

"The *brick-pit* at Lexden is situated . . ."—*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, xix. (1863).

brick-press, *s.* A kind of brick-machine, which effects its object by compressing the bricks into shape. [BRICK-MACHINE.]

brick-red, *s.* A reddish colour, like that of bricks. (Used also attributively.)

brick-tea, *s.* The larger leaves, refuse twigs and dust of the tea plant, softened and moulded into a brick-like mass for easier transportation from China to Russia.

brick-trimmer, *s.* [TRIMMER.]

Arch.: A brick arch abutting against a wooden trimmer in front of a fire-place, to guard against accidents by fire.

BRICK-TRIMMER.

brick-trowel, *s.* [TROWEL.] A trowel used by bricklayers.

brick-truck, *s.* A truck with wide tires to travel over the flat surface of the brick-yard in moving brick from the hack to the kiln.

brick-wall, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A wall of brick.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of such a wall.

"And they, that never pass their *brick-wall* bounds,
To range the fields, and treat their lungs with air."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

brick-work, *s.*

Bricklaying: Work executed in brick. The standard size for English brick is 9 × 4½ × 2½ inches, and walls are described as half-brick, brick, brick and a half, &c., in thickness. The outer walls of modern houses are generally brick or brick and a half thick, the system of leases for ninety-nine years having given rise to the practice of building houses only sufficiently strong to last till the lease falls in.

brick-wise, *a.* or *adv.* Arranged like bricks in a wall; so laid that the joints do not come immediately over each other.

brick-yard, *s.* A "yard" or enclosure, or simply a place where bricks are made.

* **brick** (2), *s.* [Corruption of *break*, s. (?).]

Brick of land: A division, a portion distinguished from other portions.

"The *bricks of land* underwritten, viz., that *brick of land* lyand north and south."—*Acts Parl. James V.*, vii., p. 516. (*Jamieson.*)

brĭck, *v.t.* [From *brick*, s. (q.v.).]

Building:

1. To lay or construct with bricks.

"The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked.*"—*Swift.*

2. To imitate or counterfeit a brick-wall by smearing a wall with red ochre, cutting divisions in it, and filling the latter with plaster.

brĭck'-băt, *s.* [From Eng. *brick*, and *bat* (1), s.] A broken piece of brick.

"Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot."—*Bacon.*

brĭck'-ĭng, *s.* [BRICK, *s.*] The imitation of brickwork on a plastered or stuccoed surface.

brĭck'-kĭln, * **bricke-kill,** *s.* [Eng. *brick*, and *kiln.*] A chamber in which green bricks are loosely stacked, with spaces between them for the passage of the heat, and in which they are burned by fires placed either in arched furnaces under the floor of the kiln, or in fire-holes placed in the side walls.

brĭck'-lāy-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brick*, and *layer.*] A man whose trade it is to lay or set bricks.

"In the course of a hundred and twenty years, the daily earnings of the *bricklayer* have risen from half a crown to four and tenpence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

bricklayer's-hammer, *s.*

Bricklaying: A tool having a hammer-head and a sharpened peen, forming an axe for dressing bricks to shape.

bricklayer's-hoist, *s.* A winch and tackle for lifting bricks and mortar in building.

bricklayer's-itch, *s.*

Med.: A disease to which bricklayers are subject, caused by the particles of brick-dust entering the skin and producing great irritation.

bricklayer's-labourer, *s.* A labourer who assists the bricklayer by supplying him with bricks, mortar, &c.

bricklayer's-trowel, *s.* [BRICK-TROWEL.]

brĭck'-lāy-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *brick*, and *laying*.] The art or trade of building with bricks, or of laying or setting bricks.

"Who is to judge how much cotton-spinning, or distributing goods from the stores, or *bricklaying*, or chimney-sweeping is equivalent to so much ploughing?"—*J. S. Mill: Political Economy* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. i., § 3, p. 246.

¶ The implements of the bricklayer are a trowel, for spreading mortar and breaking bricks when a piece smaller than a whole brick is required; a hammer, for making openings in the brick-work and for driving or dividing bricks, for which purposes one end is formed like a common hammer, and the other is broad and flattened, somewhat after the manner of an axe; the plumb-rule, made generally of wood, having a longitudinal opening down its middle and a plummet suspended from its upper end, for carrying walls up perpendicularly; the level, consisting of a long horizontal arm, having a perpendicular branch carrying a vertical arm from which a plummet is suspended; a large square, for laying out the sides of a building at right angles; a rod, usually five or ten feet long, for measuring lengths; compasses, for traversing arches and vaults; a line and line-pins, for keeping the courses straight and level as the work progresses; and a hod, for carrying bricks and mortar to the workman. (*Knight.*)

* **brĭc'-kle-nĕss,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brickle*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brickle or fragile, brittleness. (*Barret.*)

brĭck'-lĭ, * **brĭc'-kle,** * **bro-kel,** * **bro-kle,** * **bru-kel,** * **bru-kle,** *a.* [O. Dut. *brokel* = fragile, brittle; A.S. *brice, bryce* = brittle, *brecan* = to break.]

1. *Lit.:* Brittle, fragile, easily broken.

"The parke oke is the softest, and far more spalt and *brickle* than the hedge oke."—*Harrison: England*, p. 221.

"But th' Altare, on the which this Image staid, Was, O great pitie! built of *brickle* clay." *Spenser: Ruins of Time*, 498-9.

2. *Fig.:* Fickle, variable, uncertain, unsteady.

"The *brickle* and variable doctrine of John Calvin in his institutions."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith* (1565), f. 24, b.

". . . . when I think how I am to fend for ye now in thae *brickle* times."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

brĭck'-mā-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *brick*; *maker.*] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

"They are common in claypits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay."—*Woodward.*

brĭck'-māk-ĭng, *a. & s.* [BRICK-MAKING.]

brickmaking-machine, *s.* A machine for making bricks. [BRICK-MACHINE.]

brĭck'-nŏg-gĭng, *s.* [BRICK-NOGGING.]

brĭck'-wŏrk, *s.* [BRICK-WORK.]

* **brĭck'-ĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *brick*; *-y.*] Full of or composed of bricks. (*Cotgrave.*)

brĭ-cōl', * **brĭ-cōl'e,** *s.* [Fr. *bricole.*]

Military:

1. Harness for men employed in dragging heavy guns, when horses, &c., cannot be used or procured.

2. A species of engine of war, the same as a springold.

"Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an Espringold, the shot whereof K. Edward the first escaped saire at the siege of Strivelin."—*Camden: Remaines.*

* **bricť,** *a.* [BRIGHT.] (*Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 1,910.)

* **brĭd,** * **bridde,** *s.* [BIRD.]

"The king to souper is set, served in halle,—
Briddes brauden, and brad, in bankers bright."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 1.

"As *briddes* doon, that men in cage feede."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,925-6.

"With *briddes*, lybardes, and lyouns."
Romaunt of the Rose.

"That me thought it no *briddis* souge." *Ibid.*

* **brĭd-devyner,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brĭd* = bird, and *devyner* = diviner.] An augur.

"Sweneneres and *brĭd-devyneres*."—*Wicklife: Jer.* xxvii. 9.

* **brĭd-lime,** *s.* [BIRD-LIME.]

brĭd'-al, * **bride-ale,** * **bri-del,** * **bred-ale,** * **brĭd-ale,** * **brĭd-hale,** * **bryd-ale,** * **bruĭd-ale,** *s. & a.* [Properly Eng. *bride*, and *ale*; *ale* being the common term for a feast. Compare *church-ale, leet-ale, scot-ale*, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The nuptial ceremony or festival, marriage.

"The fole maydenes . . . weren beset wythoute uram the *bredale*."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 233.

"A man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if ha ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not vear (fear) his stake."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

2. *Fig.:* Any union.

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky." *Herbert.*

¶ *A crow's bridal:* The designation given to a flight of crows, if very numerous. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bride, or a bridal; nuptial, connubial.

"And let them eeke bring store of other flowers,
To deck the *bridale* bowers."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 46-7.

¶ Ordinary compounds are *bridal-bed, bridal-cake,* † *bridal-feast, bridal-flowers, bridal-hymn, bridal-ring, bridal-song, bridal-wreath.*

* **bridal-cheer,** * **bridale cheare,** *s.* The wedding feast.

"And askt him where and when her *bridale cheare*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 3.

bridal-knot, *s.* The bond of marriage.

"Be joy and happiness her lot!—
But she hath fled the *bridal-knot*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 14.

† **bridal-link,** *s.* A bridal-knot, marriage.

"The union of our house with thine,
By this fair *bridal-link!*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 4.

* **brī-dăl'-ĭ-tĭ,** * **brī-dăl-tēe,** *s.* [Eng. *bridal*; *-ity.*] A bridal, a marriage.

"At quintin he,
In honour of this *bridaltee*,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee."
B. Jonson: Underwoods.

* **brĭd'de,** *s.* [BIRD.]

* **briddes-nest,** *s.* A plant. [BIRD'S-NEST.] (*Cockayne*, iii. 315.)

* **briddes-tunge,** *s.* A plant. [BIRD'S-TONGUE.] (*Cockayne*, iii. 315.)

brīde (1), * **brĭd,** * **brude,** * **bryde,** * **burde,** * **buirde,** * **berde,** *s.* [A.S. *brȳd*; Icel. *brudhr*; Dut. *bruid*; Sw. & Dan. *brud*; O. H. Ger. *prut*; Ger. *braut*, all = a girl, a bride. Compare Wel. *priod*; Bret. *pried* = a spouse. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A girl; an unmarried female. [BIRD.]

"He wayted a-boute
To haue bi-holde that *burde*, his bliss to encrese."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 683.

(2) A woman newly married or on the point of being married.

"Were it better, I should rush in thus.
But where is Kate? where is my lovely *bride?*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That on which one fixes his affections, and which becomes as near and dear to him as a wife.

"The youth went down to a hero's grave,
With the sword, his *bride*."
Hemans: The Death-day of Korner.

(2) Applied in Scripture to the Church, as the bride of Christ, to denote the close union between them.

"The Spirit and the *bride* say, Come."—*Rev.* xxii. 17.

brīde (2), *s.* [Fr. = bridle, bonnet-string.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A bridle, a rein.

2. A bonnet-string; one of the threads connecting the pattern in lace.

II. *Med.:* Thready membranes preventing the escape of pus in abscesses.

"At the maturation of the pustule the *bride* ruptures."—*Ency. Metrop.* (1845).

* **bride-ale,** *s.* [BRIDAL.]

* **bride-bowl,** *s.* A bowl of spiced ingredients formerly handed about with cake at bridals.

"Lord Beaufort comes in—calls for his bed and *bride-bowl*."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, v. (Arg.).

* **bride-bush,** *s.* A bush hung out by the ale-house at bridals.

bride's-cake, *s.* [BRIDECAKE.]

* **bride-cup,** *s.* A bride-bowl (q.v.).

"Get our bed ready, chamberlain,
And host, a *bride-cup*." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, v. 4.

bride's-maid, *s.* [BRIDESMAID.]

bride's-man, *s.* [BRIDEMAN.]

* **brīde,** *v.t.* [BRIDE, *s.*] To make a bride of, to wed.

"I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Two Nob. Kinsmen.

brīde'-bĕd, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *bed.*] The marriage-bed.

"I hoped, thou shouldst have been my Hamlet's wife;
I thought thy *bride-bed* to have deck'd, sweet maid,
And not have strew'd thy grave."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

brīde'-cāke, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *cake.*] The cake distributed to the guests at a wedding.

brīde'-çhām-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *chamber.*] The nuptial chamber.

"Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them?"—*Matt.* ix. 15.

* **brī'd-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [BRIDE, *v.*] Made a bride; wedded.

bride'-grôom, * **bride-grome,** * **bridgume,** * **bred-gome,** *s.* [A corruption of A.S. *brȳd-guma*, from *bryd* = bride, and *guma* = man; Dut. *bruidegom*; Icel. *brúdgumi*; Sw. *brudgumme*; Dan. *brudgóm*; O. H. Ger. *brútegomo*; Ger. *bräutigam.*] A man newly married or on the point of being married.

"The wyse maydines . . . yeden in mid the *bredgome* to the bredale."—*Ayenbite of Inwit* (ed. Morris), p. 235.

* **brī'-dĕl,** *s.* [BRIDLE, *s.*]

"He strepeth of the *bridel* right anoon,
And whan the hors was loos, he gan to goon."
Chaucer: The Reeves' Tale, 4061-62.

* **brīde'-lāçe,** *s.* [Eng. *bride*; and *lace.*] A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings.

brī-dĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Prof. Briedel.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, and the section Phyllantheæ. The bark of the Asiatic Bridelias is astringent.

* **brīde'-māid,** *s.* [Eng. *bride*; and *maid.*] A bridesmaid (q.v.).

* **brīde'-mąn,** *s.* [Eng. *bride*; and *man.*] A man who attends on the bride and bridegroom at a wedding; a best man.

"My vertuous maid, this day lie be your *bride-man*."
Beaum. & Fletch.: A Wife for a Moneth, v. 1.

brīdeş'-māid, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *maid.*] An unmarried woman who attends on the bride at her wedding.

* **brīde'-stāke,** *s.* [Eng. *bride*; and *stake.*] A stake or pole set in the ground, round which the guests at a wedding danced.

"Round about the *bridestake*."—*Ben Jonson.*

brīde'-wāin, *s.* [Eng. *bride*, and *wain* (q.v.).]

1. A wain or waggon loaded with household goods, travelling from the house of the bride's father to her new home.

2. A carved chest for the bride's clothes and household linen.

3. A meeting of the friends of a couple about to be married, for the purpose of raising a little money to enable the young folks to commence housekeeping.

brīde'-wĕll, *s.* [Originally a palace or hospital built near *St. Bridget's*, or *St. Bride's Well*; subsequently converted into a workhouse.] A house of correction for disorderly persons or criminals; a prison.

"Such as in London commonly come to the hearing of the Masters of *Bridewell*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brīde'-wŏrt, *s.* [O. Eng. *bride*, and *wort* (q.v.). So called from its resemblance to the white feathers worn by brides (*Prior*), or perhaps because it was used for strewing the houses at wedding festivities.] Two plants, viz.—

1. *Spiræa Ulmaria*, L.

2. *Spiræa salicifolia*, L. (*Loudon: Arboretum.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

brĭdge, * **brigge,** * **bregge,** * **brugge,** * **brygge** (*Eng.*), * **brig** (*Scotch & North of Eng. dial.*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *brycg, bricg, bryc, bric, brig*; Icel. *bryggja, brú*; Sw. *brygga, bro*; Dan. *brygge, bro*; Dut. *brug*; Fries. *bregge*; (N & M. H.) Ger. *brücke*; O. H. Ger. *prúcca.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).

(2) Anything laid across a stream, gap, or hollow, to afford means of passing over.

"Thai drou it [a tree] then and mad a *brig*
Ouer a litel burn to lig." *Cursor Mundi*, 8,945.

2. *Fig.:* Anything similar to a literal bridge. [II. 1.]

¶ (1) *Of the nose:* The upper bony part of the nose.

"The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose."—*Bacon.*

(2) *To break down a bridge behind one:*

Mil.: To do as described with the view of preventing an enemy from following. It has the additional effect of preventing one's self from easily retreating again across the water. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He had broken down all the *bridges* behind him. He had been so false to one side that he must of necessity be true to the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A structure consisting of an arch or series of arches supporting a roadway above it, designed to unite the two banks of a river or the two sides of an open space.

(1) *History of bridges:* Bridges seem to have existed in China from a period of considerable antiquity. The word bridge does not occur in the authorised version of the Bible. Temporary bridges, for military purposes, were constructed before permanent structures for the convenience of the inhabitants were erected. The former were often of boats. Thus Cyrus constructed such bridges about 536 B.C., Darius Hystaspes about 490, and Xerxes about 480 B.C. Bridges of stone or brick seem to have been first used by the Romans; there were none erected in Greece till after the Roman conquest. The first Roman bridge is said to have been one spanning the Tiber between the Janiculum and the Aventine Mountain, built by or under Ancus Martius. Now they are universal in properly-civilised countries, though in countries of imperfect civilisation even yet they are few. In India they are not numerous, and most of those which exist have been erected since the occupation of the country by the British. London Bridge, in its oldest form, existed about A.D. 978, a new one was built of wood in 1014, yet another in 1209, and the present structure was completed in 1831. Old Westminster Bridge was opened in 1750, old Blackfriars in 1769, &c. In the United States bridge building has become a highly developed art, and numerous magnificent examples of it are to be seen. Of the Suspension Bridge, the most striking instance is that over the East River at New York. Of the newly adopted Truss Bridge system, Philadelphia has several fine examples, while of the Cantilever Bridges that at St. Louis is considered probably the finest specimen of bridge construction in the world.

(2) *Construction and parts of a modern bridge:* A bridge is generally made of wood, of iron, of stone, or of brick. The extreme supports of the arches at the two ends are called *butments* or *abutments;* the solid parts between the arches *piers*, and the fences on the sides of the road or pathway *parapets*.

(3) *Different kinds of bridges:* Among these may be mentioned a *bascule-bridge*, a *boat-bridge* or *bridge of boats*, a *bowstring-bridge*, a *chain-bridge*, a *draw-bridge*, a *floating-bridge*, a *flying-bridge*, a *foot-bridge*, a *furnace-bridge*, a *girder-bridge*, a *lattice-bridge*, a *pontoon-bridge*, a *raft-bridge*, a *rope-bridge*, a *skew-bridge*, a *suspension-bridge*, a *swing-bridge*, a *swivel-bridge*, a *trestle-bridge*, a *truss-bridge*, a *tubular-bridge*, a *viaduct*, a *weigh-bridge*. (See these words.)

2. *Shipbuilding:* A partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships. It is common in steam vessels, affording a convenient station for the officer in command, and extends over the space between the paddle-boxes. It is also known as the hurricane-deck or bridge-deck.

3. *Mining:* The platform or staging by which ore, limestone, fuel, &c., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.

4. *Metallurgy, furnaces, boilers, &c.:*

(1) A lower vertical partition at the back of the grate space of a furnace. [WATER-BRIDGE, HANGING-BRIDGE.]

(2) The middle part of the fire-bars in a marine boiler, on either side of which the fires are banked. (*Admiral Smyth.*)

(3) The low wall of division between the fuel-chamber and hearth of a reverberatory furnace.

(4) The wall at the end of the hearth towards the stack, compelling the caloric current in puddling to ascend and then descend towards the foot of the stack.

4. *Music:* A thin wooden bar placed beneath the strings of a musical instrument to elevate them above the sounding-board and to terminate at one end their vibrating portion. The tone of an instrument is largely influenced by the position of the bridge.

5. *Ordnance:* The pieces of timber between the transoms of a gun-carriage.

6. *Horology:* A piece raised in the middle and fastened at both ends to the watch-plate, and forming a bearing for one or more pivots. When supported at one end it is a cock.

7. *Engraving:* A board resting on end-cleats, used by an engraver to span the plate on which he is working, to support the hand clear of the plate.

8. *Electricity:* A device used for measuring the resistance of an element of an electric circuit. [ELECTRIC-BRIDGE.]

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bridge in any of the foregoing senses.

bridge-board, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* A notched board on which the ends of the steps (technically the treads and risers) of wooden stairs are fastened. It is called also a *notch-board*.

2. The bridge of a steamboat. [A., II. 2.]

bridge-equipage, *s.* An "equipage" designed to accompany armies in the field and provide them with materials whence to construct bridges across any rivers which may impede them in their progress.

bridge-gutter, bridged gutter, *s.* A gutter formed of boards covered with lead and supported on bearers.

bridge-head, *s.*

Fortif.: A work commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest to the enemy; a *tête de pont*.

bridge-master, *s.* One who has charge of a bridge, a bridge-warden.

bridge-over, *a.*

Carp.: A term showing that certain parts lie across and rest on others; as, common joists, bridge-over binding-joists, &c.

bridge-pile, *s.*

Civil Engineering: A pile driven to support a timber of a bridge.

bridge-rail, *s.*

Railroading: A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot flanges. It was adopted by Brunel for the Great Western Railway. It is laid on a longitudinal sleeper in cross-ties. Felt saturated in pitch, or its equivalent, is placed beneath the rail over the sleeper, and gives a certain resiliency to the track. The other rails are known as *edge-rails* and *foot-rails* (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

bridge-stone, *s.*

1. *Masonry:* A stone laid from the pavement to the entrance-door of a house, spanning a sunken area.

2. *Road-making:* A flat stone serving as a bridge across a gutter or narrow area.

bridge-train, *s.* A military bridge composed of portable boats. The same as *bridge-equipage*, or *pontoon-bridge* or *train* (q.v.). A bridge-equipment or pontoon-train, consisting of a military bridge composed of portable boats.

bridge-tree, *s.*

Milling: The beam which supports the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill. On the upper surface of the bridge-tree is the socket of the spindle. The bridge-tree is capable of vertical adjustment, to vary the relative distance of the grinding-surfaces, by moving the runner towards or from the bed-stone. The adjusting device is called a lighter-screw. (*Knight.*)

bridge-truss, *s.* A structure of thrust and tension pieces, forming a skeleton beam, in a viaduct. It has several varieties: the lattice, the arched truss, or combination of arch and truss, the deck-truss, in which the road-bed is on the straight stringers. (*Knight.*)

bridge-ward (1), *s.* [Eng. *bridge*, and *ward* (2), *s.*]

Locksmithing: The main ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

* **bridge-ward** (2), * **brigge-ward,** * **brigge-warde,** *s.* [Eng. *bridge*; O. Eng. *brigge*, and *ward* (1), *s.*]

1. The warden or keeper of a bridge.

"A geant ys maked *brigge-ward*."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,700.

2. A number of men set to guard a bridge.

"That nyght as it ful by cas,
The *brigge-warde* foryete was."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,559.

brĭdġe, *v.t.* [From Eng. *bridge*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To build a bridge over a river, a valley, or road.

"Came to the sea: and, over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined."
Milton: P. L., bk. x.

2. *Fig.:* To establish a passage across anything.

"Till, *bridged* with Moslem bodies o'er
It bears aloft their slippery tread."
Moore: Lalla Rookh: The Fire-Worshippers.

brĭdġed, *pa. par. & a.* [BRIDGE, *v.*]

bridged-gutter, *s.* [BRIDGE-GUTTER.]

brĭdġe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *bridge*, and suff. *-less.*] Without a bridge. (*Southey.*)

brĭdġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

Carp.: Short cross-pieces connecting adjacent floor-joists to prevent lateral deflection. [CHIMNEY.]

¶ *Single bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the mid-length of the joists. *Double bridging* consists of two pairs of cross-braces, dividing the joist into three lengths.

bridging-floor, *s.*

Carp.: A floor in which bridging-joists are used without girders.

bridging-joist, *s.*

Building: A joist in a double floor, resting upon the binder or binding-joist, and supporting the floor; a floor-joist.

bridging-piece, *s.*

Carp.: A strut-piece nailed between joists or beams, to prevent lateral deflection; a strutting or straining piece.

* **brĭdġ'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *bridg(e)*; *-y.*] Full of bridges. (*Sherwood.*)

brī'-dle, * **brī'-dĕll,** * **brī'-dĕl,** * **brī'-dĭl,** * **brȳ'-dȳlle,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *bridel, bridels, brȳdel*; Icel. *beisl*; Sw. *betsel*; Dan. *bidsel*; Dut. *breidel*; M. H. Ger. *britel*; O. H. Ger. *bridel, brittil, priddel*; Fr. *bride*; O. Fr. *bridel*: Prov., Sp., & Port. *brida*; Ital. *briglia* = a bridle, and *predella* = the headstall of a bridle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A curb or restraint of any kind.

". . . . that place, which some men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city."—*Clarendon.*

". . . . a continual *bridle* on the tongue."—*Watts.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Saddlery:* A head-stall, bit, and bearing or riding rein, completing the head-gear of a horse's harness. The modern bridle of Europe and America consists of the following pieces:—The crown-piece, the brow-band, the cheek-strap, the throat-latch or lash, the rein, and the bit. Sometimes also there is a nose-band and a hitching-strap.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A link attachment, limiting the separation of two pieces.

(2) *Of a slide valve:* The flanges which keep it in place, and serve to guide and limit its motion.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) One of the ropes by which the bowline is fastened to the leech of a sail.

(2) A mooring-hawser.

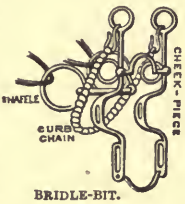
4. *Agric.:* The piece on the forward end of

a plough-beam, to which the draft-shackle is attached; the clevis; also called the muzzle or plough-head.

5. *Fire-arms:* That piece in a gun-lock which serves to bind down the sear and tumbler, and prevent their lateral motion. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bridle. (See the compounds which follow.)

bridle-bit, *s.* A bit connected with a bridle. Such bits are seen in Assyrian and Egyptian paintings and sculptures, and are subsequently mentioned by Xenophon. Bridle-bits may be classed under three heads:—snaffles, curb-bits, and stiff-bits. The snaffle has two bars, jointed together in the middle of the mouth, and has rings at the end for the rein. It sometimes has cheek-pieces, to keep the ring from pulling into the mouth of the animal. The curb-bit consists of the following parts:—Cheek-pieces or branches with eyes for the cheek-straps and for the reins, and holes for the curb-chain; a mouth-piece, uniting the cheek-pieces and forming the bit proper; sometimes a bar uniting the lower ends of the branches; a curb-chain. The elastic bit consists of a chain covered by closely coiled wire between the bit-rings. Another form of elastic bit is made of twisted wire with a soft rubber covering. (*Knight.*)



BRIDLE-BIT.

bridle-cable, *s.*

Naut.: A cable proceeding from a vessel to the middle of another cable which is moored at each end.

bridle-cutter, *s.* One who makes bridles, spurs, &c. (*Johnson.*)

bridle-hand, *s.* The hand which holds the bridle when one is riding; the left hand.

"The Gancho, when he is going to use the lazo, keeps a small coil in his *bridle-hand.*"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 44.

bridle-maker, *s.* A maker of bridles. (*Booth.*)

bridle-path, *s.* A path sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of a horse, though not of a cart.

bridle-ports, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A port in the bow for a main-deck chase-gun; through it mooring-bridles or bow-fasts are passed.

bridle-rein, *s.* A rein passing from the hand to the bit, or from the check-hook to the bit, or, in wagon-harness, from the top of the hames to the bit.

"Selected champions from the train,
To wait upon his *bridle-rein.*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 21.

bridle-way, *s.* A horse-track, a bridle-path.

brī'-dle, * **brȳ'-dĕl-ȳn,** *v.t. & i.* [From *bridle,* s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally. Of a horse or any similar animal:*

(1) To restrain by means of an actual bridle.

(2) To furnish or equip with a bridle.

"The steeds are all *bridled,* and snort to the rein."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 22.

2. *Fig.:* To curb, to restrain, to govern.

"But the thoughts we cannot *bridle*
Force their way without the will."
Byron: Fare thee well.

B. *Intransitive:* To hold up the head and draw in the chest, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

"Dick heard, and tweedling, ogling, *bridling,*
Turning short round, strutting, and sideling."
Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

¶ In this sense it is often followed by *up.* [BRIDLING.]

bridle-in, *v.t.* To hold in or restrain by means of a bridle or curb. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I *bridle-in* my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain."
Addison: A Letter from Italy.

brī'-dled, *pa. par. & a.* [BRIDLE, *v.t.*]

brī'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bridl(e); -er.*] One who bridles or curbs an animal, a person, or anything. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.,* bk. i., ch. vii.

brīd'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIDLE, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As participial adjective:*

"He swells his lifted chest, and backward flings
His *bridling* neck between his towering wings."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

C. *As substantive:* The same as *bridling-up* (q.v.)

bridling-up, *s.* The act of proudly rearing the head.

"By her *bridling-up* I perceived that she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus."—*Tatler.*

Brĭd'-lĭng-tŏn (generally pron. **Bür'-lĭng-tŏn**), * **Brĕl'-lĭng-tŏn,** *s. & a.* [From O. Eng. *Brelling* (etym. doubtful), and *ton* = town.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A market town and parish on the sea-coast of Yorkshire, lat. 54° N.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or found at or in the place named under A.

Bridlington crag, *s.*

Geol.: A deposit belonging to the Newer Pliocene. It consists of sand and bluish clay with fragments of various rocks. It contains molluscs, of which four species are extinct, *Natica occlusa, Cardita analis, Nucula Cobboldiæ,* and *Tellina obliqua;* most of the remaining species are arctic shells. It appears to have been deposited during the period of the greatest cold.

brĭ-doŏn', *s.* [From Fr. *bridon* = a snaffle.]

Saddlery: The snaffle-bit and rein used in European military equipments in connection with a curb-bit which has its own rein.

briēf, * **breef,** * **bref,** * **breve,** * **breff,** *a.* [O. Fr. *brief;* Fr. *bref;* Sp., Port., & Ital., *breve;* Lat. *brevis;* Gr. βραχύς (*brachus*) = short.]

A. *Of things:*

1. *Of language:* Short, few, concise.

"A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious."
Shakesp.: Mid Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. *Of time:* Short in duration, not lasting.

"But man, proud man,
Drest in a little *brief* authority."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. 2.

† 3. *Of length, size, or extent:* Short, narrow, contracted.

"The shrine of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,
Postures beyond *brief* nature."
Shakesp.: Cymbel., v. 5.

B. *Of persons:* Concise in language; short, abrupt.

"To finish the portrait, the bearing of the gracious Duncan was *brief,* bluff, and consequential, . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xliv.

¶ *In brief* (O. Icel. *on brefa*): Shortly, in short, briefly.

"*In brief,* we are the King of England's subjects."
Shakesp.: K. John, ii. 1.

To be brief: To speak briefly or shortly, without many words.

briēf, * **bref,** * **brefe,** * **breve,** *s.* [In Dan. *brev;* O. H. Ger. *briaf;* O. Fr. *bref;* Sp., Ital., & Port. *breve.*] [BRIEF, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* I. A short abstract; an epitome.

"I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain."—*Bacon.*

"Each woman is a *brief* of woman-kind."—*Overbury.*

* 2. A writing of any kind.

"Bear this sealed *brief*
With winged haste to the lord marshal."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.,* iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:*

(1) A papal letter or licence.

"A bag fulle of *brefes* . . ."—*Townley Mysteries,* p. 309.

"The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; viz., some are called *briefs,* because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing."—*Ayliffe.*

(2) An episcopal letter or charge.

"Then also (if occasion be) shall . . . *Briefs,* Citations, and Excommunications be read."—*Book of Common Prayer; Rubric in Communion Service.*

2. *Law:*

(1) *Eng. law:*

(*a*) (See definition in quotation.)

"A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action: or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any suing to be done."—*Cowel.*

(*b*) The abstract of the evidence, &c., given to the counsel, to enable them to plead a case.

"It seems, indeed, from the reports of the trials that he did as little as he could do if he held the *briefs* at all, and that he left to the judges the business of browbeating witnesses and prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

* (*c*) A royal proclamation for the meeting of parliament.

"Over alle hys lond hys *bref* was sente
To aselen a comuyn parliment."
Seven Sages, 3,213.

* (*d*) Letters patent, authorising any charitable collection for any public or private purpose.

"A *brief* was read in all churches for relieving the French Protestants, who came here for protection from the unheard-of cruelties of the king."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* ii. 262.

(2) *Scots law:* A writ directed to any judge ordinary, requiring and authorising him to hear a case before a jury and give sentence thereon.

3. *Music.* [BREVE.]

† **brief-man,** *s.*

1. One who prepares briefs.

2. One who copies manuscripts.

† **briēf** (1), *v.t.* [BRIEF, *a.*] To write concisely; to set forth briefly.

briēf (2), *v.t.* [BRIEF, *s.*]

1. To give a brief to (counsel).

2. To draw up in the form of a counsel's brief.

briēf-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *brief,* and suff. *-less.*] Having no briefs; without clients; unemployed. (Said only of barristers.)

"If the king notified his pleasure that a *briefless* lawyer should be made a judge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

briēf-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *briefless; -ness.*] The state of being briefless or without clients.

briēf'-lȳ, * **bref-ly,** * **breve-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *brief; -ly.*]

I. *Of language:* In few words, concisely, shortly.

"To sey *breffy,* . . ."—*Merlin,* I., ii. 190.

A plain blunt show of *briefly*-spoken seeming."
Byron: A Sketch.

2. *Of time:* Shortly; in or after a short time.

briēf-nĕss, * **breff-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *brief; -ness.*] The quality of being brief or short. *Used—*

1. *Of language:* Conciseness, brevity.

"I hope the *briefness* of your answer made
The speediness of your return."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. *Of time:* Shortness.

"We passe ovyr that, *breffnes* of tyme consyderynge."—*Coventry Myst.,* p. 79.

3. *Of length, size, or extent:* Shortness, narrowness.

brī'-ẽr, brī'-ạr, * **brȳ'-ạr,** * **breere,** * **brere,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *brér* = a briar; Ir. *briar* = a prickle, a thorn, a briar, a pin; Gael. *preas,* gen. *prearis* = a bush, a shrub, a thicket, a wrinkle, a plait; Wel. *prys, prysys* = covert, brushwood.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A thorny or a prickly shrub, without precisely indicating the species.

"But that that is hrynginge forth thornes and *breris* is repreuable . . ."—*Wiclife: Ebrewis,* c. 6.

"What suhtle hole is this,
Whose mouth is cover'd with rude-growing *briers!*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., ii. 3.

(2) *Spec.:* The same as II. *Bot.,* 1.

"From off this *brier* pluck a white rose with me."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. VI.,* ii. 4.

2. *Fig.:* Anything sharp or unpleasant to the feelings.

". . . leaue vs your friendes in the *briers* and betray vs, . . ."—*Stow: Edward VI.* (1552).

". . . some harsh, 'tis true,
Pick'd from the thorns and *briers* of reproof."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

II. *Technically:*

Bot.: Various species of British roses of larger growth. *Spec.,* the Dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ 1. *Slightly scented brier,* or *briar: Rosa inodora.* (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

2. *Small-flowered sweet brier,* or *briar: Rosa micrantha.*

3. *True sweet brier*, or *briar:* The Eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa*.)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to any of the plants described under A.

brier-bush, * bryer-bushe, * brere-bushe, *s.* Two roses—

1. *Rosa canina.*
2. *Rosa arvensis.*

brier-rose, briar-rose, *s.* A rose (*Rosa canina*). (*Spec. on the Eng. border.*)

"For, from their shivered brows displayed,
Far o'er the unfathomable glade,
All twinkling with the dew-drop sheen,
The *briar-rose* fell in streamers green."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

brier-scythe, *s.*

Agric.: A stout, short-bladed scythe in a nearly straight handle, and used for cutting down brambles and the like.

brier-tooth, *a.* Resembling the teeth of a brier leaf.

Brier-tooth saw: A saw whose interdental spaces are deeply depressed by oblique filing on alternate sides. [GULLET-SAW.]

† **brier-tree,** *s.* A rose (*Rosa canina*).

* **brierd,** *v.t.* [BREER, *v.*] To germinate. (*Scotch.*)

"Euen as the husbandman after he has casten the seede in the ground, his eye is on the ground to see how the corne *brierdes*."—*Rollock: On 2 Thes.*, p. 152.

brī'-ěred, *a.* [Eng. *brier*; *-ed.*] Set with briers. (*Chatterton.*)

brī'-ěr-y̆, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *brier*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:* Full of briers; thorny. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"It taketh no rote in a *briery* place, ne in marice, neither in the sande that fleeteth awaye, but it requireth a pure, a trymme and a substauncial grounde"—*Udal: James* i.

B. *As substantive:* A place where briers grow. (*Webster.*)

* **briēve,** *s.* [BRIEF.]

brĭg (1), * **breg,** * **bryg,** *s.* [BRIDGE.] (*Scotch, Yorkshire, and North of England.*)

1. *Lit.:* A bridge.

"Corspartryk raiss, the keyis welle he knew,
Leit *breggis* doun, and portculess that drew."
Wallace, i. 90. MS.

"The *brig* was doun that the entré suld kelpe."
Ibid., iv. 226. MS.

2. *Fig.:* A ledge of rocks running out from the coast into the sea. Example, Filey Brig (in East Yorkshire). (*Prof. Phillips: Rivers, &c., of Yorkshire*, p. 262.)

brĭg (2), *s.* [Contracted from Eng., &c., *brigantine* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A vessel with two masts, square-rigged on both. [SNOW.]

BRIG.

". . . . though the arrival of a *brig* in the port was a rare event."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ *Hermaphrodite brig:* A two-masted vessel, square-rigged forward and with fore and aft sails on the mainmast.

brī-gā'de, brĭg'-ade, * **brī'-gad,** *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *brigad*; Dan., Dut., Ger., & Fr. *brigade*; Sp. *brigada* = brigade, shelter; Port. *brigada*; Ital. & Low Lat. *brigata* = a company, a troop, a crew, a brigade. From O. Fr. *brigue* = contention, quarrel, dispute, faction; Ital. *briga* = trouble, disquiet; Ital. & Low Lat. *brigare* = to strive, to shift, to be busy.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Mil.:* A portion of an army, whether horse, foot, or artillery, under the command of a brigadier. An infantry brigade contains from three to six battalions; the cavalry brigade, three or more regiments and a battery of horse artillery; an artillery brigade two or more batteries. Infantry and cavalry brigades, when permanently formed, are commanded by major-generals.

"Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads."
Philips.

"Is there any general who can be responsible for the obedience of a *brigade*?"—*Burke: Sub. of Speech on the Army Estimates.*

2. *Fig.:* An aggregation, meeting, or union of several hosts as for warfare. (*Poetic.*)

"Thither, wing'd with speed,
A numerous *brigade* hasten'd: as when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd."
Milton: P. L., bk. i.

3. A band of persons, organised for some special purpose, wearing uniform and under discipline; as a *fire-brigade* &c.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to some kind of brigade, like one of those described under A.

"*Brigade* depots are to be considered a portion of a force to be inspected . . . ."—*The Queen's Orders and Regulations* (1873), § 5.

brigade-major, *s.*

Mil.: A staff officer attached to the brigade and not to the personal staff of the officer by whom it is commanded. He issues the orders of that officer to the brigade, and is the channel through which are transmitted to him all reports and correspondence regarding it. He has to inspect all guards, outposts, and pickets furnished by the brigade. No officer under the rank of captain can hold the appointment. (*Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army* (1873), § 5.)

brī-gā'de, *v.t.* [From Eng., &c. *brigade*, s. (q.v.).]

Mil.: To form into one or more brigades.

"It [brevet rank] gives precedence when corps are *brigaded*."—*James: Mil. Dict.* (4th ed.), p. 61.

brī-gā'-děd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BRIGADE, *v.*]

brĭg-a-dîer', *s.* [In Dan. *brigadeer*; Fr. *brigadier*; Port. *brigadeiro*; Ital. *brigadiere*.]

Mil.: An abbreviation of *brigadier-general* (q.v.). It is in common use in the Anglo-Indian army, the forces located in various cantonments being in charge of brigadiers.

". . . . to raise the best officer in the Irish army to the rank of *Brigadier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

brigadier-general, *s.*

Mil.: A military officer of intermediate rank, between a major-general and a colonel, his command being that of a brigade. He is generally the senior colonel of a number of battalions temporarily brigaded together and not commanded therefore by a major-general. He may wear the same uniform as the latter.

"Brigadiers temporarily appointed . . . . are at liberty, however, to wear the uniform and appointments complete, as laid down for a *Brigadier-General*."—*Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army*, § 12.

brĭg-a-dîer'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *brigadier*; *-ship.*] The office or rank of a brigadier (q.v.).

brī-gā'-dĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BRIGADE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the formation of men into brigades.

". . . regiments finding their way on to the ground as they mustered, with seemingly small attention to the *brigading* regulations prescribed in the War-office memorandum."—*Daily News*, July 24, 1871.

C. *As subst.:* The act of forming men into brigades.

* **brĭg'-an,** *s.* [BRIGAND.]

* **brĭg'-an-çĭe,** *s.* [BRIGAND.] Robbery, depredation, violence.

". . . . thair be way of hame sukkin, *brigancie* and forthocht fellony, maist vyldlie, vnmercifullie and treasonnablie slew and murtherit him, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1584 (ed. 1814), p. 305.

brĭg'-and, * **breg'-aund,** * **brĭg'-an,** * **brĭg'-ant,** *s.* [Fr. *brigand*; Low Lat. *brigans* = a light-armed soldier; Ital. *brigante*, pr. par. of *brigare* = to strive; *briga*; O. Fr. *brigue* = strife.]

* 1. A light-armed soldier.

"Bekyrde with *bregaundes* of fesse in tha lanndez."
Morte Arthure, 2,096.

"Besides two thousand archers, and *brigans*, so called in those days of an armour which they wore named brigandines."—*Holinsh.*, ii., N n, 5 b.

2. A robber, a bandit, an outlaw.

"Lure on the broken *brigands* to their fate."
Byron: Lara, ii. xi.

brĭg'-and-āġe, *s.* [Fr. *brigandage* = robbery; from *brigand*.] The practices of brigands; robbery, theft.

". . . which not only brings them to neglect their proper trades . . . but in time inevitably draws them on to robbery and *brigandage*."—*Warburton: Alliance of Ch. and State* (1st ed.), p. 129.

* **brĭg'-and-ẽr,** * **brȳg'-and-ẽr,** *s.* [BRIGANDINE (2).]

"He anone apparayled hym with the knyghtes apparayll, and dyd on hym his *bryganders*."—*Fabyan*, bk. vii, p. 623.

† **brĭg'-and-ěss,** *s.* [Eng. *brigand*; and fem. suff. *-ess* (q.v.).] A female brigand.

"These *brigandesses* have an average of eighteen crimes against them in common with the men."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 12, 1865.

* **brĭg'-and-içe,** *s.* [BRIGAND.] Brigandage.

* **brĭg'-and-īne** (1), *s.* [BRIGANTINE.]

* **brĭg'-and-īne** (2), * **brĭg'-and-ẽr,** *s.* [Fr. *brigandine*; Ital. *brigantina*; from O. Fr. *brigand*; Low Lat. *brigans* = a light-armed soldier.] [BRIGAND, BRIKCANETYNE.]

1. A coat of mail composed of light, thin jointed scales; also a coat of thin, pliant plate-armour.

"They have also armed horses with their shoulders and breasts defenced, they have helmets and *brigandines*."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, i. 62.

"Nor waving plume nor crest of knight;
But burnished were their corslets bright,
Their *brigan'tines*, and gorgets light,
Like very silver shone."
Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

2. A jacket quilted with iron, much worn by archers during the reign of Elizabeth and James I.

* **brĭg'-and-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *brigand*, and suff. *-ism* (q.v.).] Brigandage.

* **brĭg'-ant,** *s.* [BRIGAND.]

* **brĭg'-ant-īne** (1), *s.* [BRIGANDINE (2).]

"Their defensive armour was the plate-jack, hauberk, or *brigantine*."—*Scott: Note to Marmion*, st iii.

brĭg'-ant-îne (2), *s.* [Fr. *brigantin*; Ital. *brigantino* = a pirate-ship; Sp. *bergantin*.] [BRIGAND.]

* 1. A pirate-ship.

"The *brigantines* of the rovers were numerous, no doubt; but none of them was large."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. A two-masted vessel brig-rigged on the foremast, and schooner-rigged on the after or main mast.

BRIGANTINE.

* **brĭg'-bōte,** * **brŭg'-bōte,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brig* = bridge, and *bote* (q.v.).] For def. see the quotation.

"*Brig-bote*, or *brugbote*, signifies a tribute, contribution, or aid towards the mending of bridges, whereof many are freed by the king's charter, and hereupon the word is used for the very liberty or exemption from this very tribute."—*Blount: Glossographia.*

* **brige,** * **bryge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brigue*; Ital. *briga*; Sp. & Port. *brega* = a dispute, quarrel.] A quarrel, a contention.

"Myne adversaries han bygonne this debate and *brige*."
Chaucer: Melibeus, p. 187.

brĭgg, * **brigge,** * **brug,** *s.* [BRIDGE.] A bridge. (*Scotch.*)

* **brĭg'-ğěn,** * **brěğ'-ğěn,** *v.t.* [Lat. *breviare*; Fr. (*a*)*brévier*.] [ABRIDGE.] To shorten, abridge, cut short.

"He wild haf *briggid* the fals leue and enoure."—*Langtoft: Chronicle*, p. 247.

*** brĭg'ge-ward, * brĭg'ge-warde,** *s.* [BRIDGE-WARD.]

*** brĭg'-hŏuss,** *s.* [Scotch *brig* = bridge, and Eug. *house.*] A toll-house. (*Skeat.*)

"... to low
Hir by the *brighouss* to the wall."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), xvii. 409.

brīght (*gh* silent), * **briht,** * **bricht,** * **brict,** * **brigt,** * **brith,** * **brit,** * **bryght,** * **bryht,** * **bryth,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *beorht;* O. Sax. *berht;* Goth. *bairhts;* Icel. *bjartr;* O. H. Ger. *përaht;* M. H. Ger. *bërht* = shining. Cognate with Sanse. *bhrâj* = to shine; Lat. *flagro* = to flame, blaze (*Skeat.*).]

A. *As adj.* (*Of all the foregoing forms*):

I. *Literally:*

1. Shedding light, luminous, clear; opposed to *dark.*

"She saw therinne a lithful schier
Also *brith* so it were day." *Havelok,* 588.

"As the sonne with his bemys qwhan he is most *bryth.*" *Coventry Mysteries,* p. 117.

2. Radiant, reflecting light, shining; opposed to *dull.*

"Now I am a devyl ful derke
That was an aungelle *bryght.*"
Coventry Mysteries, p. 21.

"... a presence *bright*
Returns to her."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Clear, pure, transparent.

"Boukez bene of beryl *bryght.*"
Allit. Poems; Pearl, 110.

"From the *brightest* wines
He'd turn abhorrent." *Thomson.*

4. Unclouded, clear.

"And why they pine beneath the *brightest* skies."
Thomson: Seasons; Winter.

"The evening *bright* and still."
Pope: Satires, iii. 138.

5. Resplendent with beauty or charms.

"How fareth that byrde *bryght?*"
Erle of Tolouse, 843.

"O Liberty, thou goddess heav'nly *bright.*"
Addison.

6. Gay; of brilliant colours.

"Here the *bright* crocus and blue violet grew."
Pope: Spring, 31.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Cheerful, gay, happy.

"*Bright* hours atone for dark ones past."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; The Fire-Worshippers.

"To-day the grave is *bright* for me."
Tennyson: In Memor., 73.

2. Witty, clever, highly accomplished; as we say, "a *bright* idea," "a *bright* genius."

"Great in arms, and *bright* in art."
Anonymous.

"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,
The wisest, *brightest,* meanest of mankind."
Pope: Ess. on Man, iv. 282.

* 3. Clear, plain, evident.

"That he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

* 4. Distinct, clear, audible.

"God sente a steuene *brigt* and heg."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,780.

5. Illustrious, noble, celebrated.

"This is the worst, if not the only stain
I' th' *brightest* annals of a female reign."
Cotton.

B. *As adv.* (*Of the forms* bright, brighte, *and* briht): Brightly.

"Than suide we *brighte* sen
Quilc yure sal God quemest ben."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,763.

The moon shines *bright.*"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

C. *As subst.* (*Of the forms* bright, brigt, *and* briht):

1. Brightness.

"Swilc the sunnes *brigt,*
Is more thanne the mones ligt."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 143.

"Drawn round about thee, like a radiant shrine,
Dark with excessive *bright* Thy skirts appear."
Milton: P. L., bk. iii.

2. A plant, *Ranunculus Ficaria,* L., called by Gerarde *Chelidonia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ Obvious compounds are *bright-brown, bright-burning, bright-coloured, bright-eyed, bright-faced, bright-green, bright-haired, bright-hued, bright-red, bright-shining;* also *bright-dyed,* and *bright-tinted* (*Carlyle*). The following are less frequent—

bright-curling, *a.* Shining with bright curls.

"... *bright-curling* tresses."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

bright-harnessed, *a.* Wearing bright or shining armour.

"And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harnessed angels sit in order serviceable."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

bright-studded, *a.* Studded brightly, as the sky with stars.

"*Bright-studded* to dazzle the eyes."
Cowper: Gratitude.

* **brīght** (*gh* silent), * **briht,** *v.t.* [BRIGHT, *a.*] To make bright or clear. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Al is ase nout ayean iuue, thet schireth and *brihteth* the heorte."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 384.

"The sun *brightis* all the burghe, and the brode valis."
Destr. of Troy (ed. Donaldson and Panton), 814.

Bright's-disease, *s.* [Named after Dr. Bright.] [ALBUMINURIA.]

brīght'-ęn (*gh* silent), * **brih-ten,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *beorhtan, brihtan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make gradually bright or clear (frequently followed by *up*).

"Full fain was he when the dawn of day
Began to *brighten* Cheviot gray."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 24.

"The purple morning, rising with the year,
Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies."
Dryden.

2. To cause to shine or sparkle.

"And tears bedew'd and *brighten'd* Julia's cheek."
Campbell: Theodric.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make bright or cheerful, as though by removing or dissipating the shadows of care or trouble; to relieve from gloom.

"Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest." *Milton: P. L.,* bk. ix.

* 2. To make clear or plain; to explain.

"This word is deosk, auh nime the gode yeme hu ich hit wulle ou *brihten.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 146.

3. To make illustrious.

"There were two honours lost; yours and your son's.
For yours, the God of heaven *brighten* it!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 3.

"The present queen would *brighten* her character, if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people."—*Swift.*

† 4. To make less dark or grievous; to alleviate.

"An ecstasy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow."
Philips.

† 5. To make sharp or witty, to enliven. (Generally with *up.*)

"Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs', and may darken thine."
Pope: Satires, iv. 45.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become gradually bright or clear; to clear up.

"The flowers begin to spring,
The skies to *brighten,* and the birds to sing."
Pope: Spring, 72.

2. To become spirited, lively, cheerful, or less gloomy.

(1) *Of persons* (generally applied to the countenance):

"On me she bends her blissful eyes
And then on thee; they meet thy look
And *brighten* like the star that shook
Betwixt the palms of paradise."
Tennyson: In Memor.

(2) *Of things* (applied to style of language):

"How the style *brightens,* how the sense refines."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 421.

brīght'-ęned (*gh* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [BRIGHTEN.]

A. & **B.** *As past participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Thus I presumptuous: and the Vision bright,
As with a smile more *brightened* thus replied."
Milton: P. L., viii. 368.

brīght'-ęn-ĭng (*gh* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIGHTEN.]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Enid listen'd *brightening* as she lay."
Tennyson: Enid, 733.

"You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Through which Aurora shews her *brightening* face."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making bright or clear.

2. The process or state of becoming bright or clear.

brīght'-lȳ (*gh* silent), * **bright-like,** * **briht-liche,** * **bright'-liche,** * **brigt-like,** *adv.* [Eng. *bright; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* Brilliantly, splendidly, clearly.

"Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone
The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne."
Pope.

"Its battled mansion, hill and plain,
On which the sun so *brightly* shone."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Clearly, audibly.

"Tho so spac God *brightlike*
That alle he it herden witterlike."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 3,491.

* 2. Plainly, clearly, perfectly.

"Thenne schule ye al this *brihtliche* understonden."
Ancren Riwle, p. 184.

† 3. Cheerfully, gaily.

"He faced this morn of farewell *brightly.*"
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 183.

¶ Obvious compound: *Brightly-coloured* (*Darwin*).

brightly-headed, *a.* Having a bright or gleaming point.

"Thus below
A well-joyn'd boord he laide it, and close by
The *brightly-headed* shaft."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxi.

brīght'-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **bright'-nes,** * **briht'-nes,** * **briht-nesse,** * **bricht-nesse,** * **brict-nesse,** * **brit-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *bryhtnesse, beorhtnesse.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality of being bright; lustre, brilliancy, clearness.

"A gold ring that wit *brightnes* scain."
Cursor Mundi, 3,820.

"A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness.*"—*South.*

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Cheerfulness, comfort.

"Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come."
Prior.

2. Sharpness, acuteness.

"The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness."—*Prior.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *brightness, lustre, splendour,* and *brilliancy:* "*Brightness* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: there cannot be *lustre, splendour,* and *brilliancy* without *brightness;* but there may be *brightness* where these do not exist. These terms rise in sense; *lustre* rises on *brightness, splendour* on *lustre,* and *brilliancy* on *splendour. Brightness* and *lustre* are applied properly to natural lights; *splendour* and *brilliancy* have been more commonly applied to that which is artificial: there is always more or less *brightness* in the sun or moon; there is an occasional *lustre* in all the heavenly bodies when they shine in their unclouded *brightness;* there is *splendour* in the eruptions of flame from a volcano or an immense conflagration; there is *brilliancy* in a collection of diamonds. There may be both *splendour* and *brilliancy* in an illumination: the *splendour* arises from the mass and richness of light; the *brilliancy* from the variety and *brightness* of the lights and colours. *Brightness* may be obscured, *lustre* may be tarnished, *splendour* and *brilliancy* diminished. The analogy is closely preserved in the figurative application. *Brightness* attaches to the moral character of men in ordinary cases, *lustre* attaches to extraordinary instances of virtue and greatness, *splendour* and *brilliancy* attach to the achievements of men. Our Saviour is strikingly represented to us as the *brightness* of His Father's glory, and the express image of His person. The humanity of the English in the hour of conquest adds a *lustre* to their victories which are either *splendid* or *brilliant,* according to the number and nature of the circumstances which render them remarkable." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **brīght'-sŏme** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *bright,* and suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Bright, clear.

"Let the *brightsome* heavens be dim."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

* **brīght'-sŏme-nĕss,** * **brīght'-sŏme-nĕs** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *brightsome; -ness.*] The quality of being brightsome; brightness.

"So that by the *brightsomenes* of the gold the flowers appered so freshely that they semed as they were growyng in dede."—*Hall: Chronicle; Hen. VIII.,* anno 19.

* **bri-gose,** * **bry-goos,** *a.* [Low Lat. *brigosus;* Ital. *brigoso;* from Low Lat. *briga* = strife, contention.] [BRIGE.] Contentious, quarrelsome, tending to cause contention.

"*Brygous,* or debate-maker. *Brigosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Which two words, as conscious that they were very *brigose* and severe (if too generally taken, therefore), he softens them in the next immediate words by an apology."—*Fuller: Moderation of the Ch. of Eng.,* p. 324.

* **brigte,** *adv.* [BRIGHT.] Clearly.

* **brigt-like,** *adv.* [BRIGHTLY.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.,* 3,491.)

* **brîgue,** *s.* [Fr. *brigue;* Ital. & Low Lat. *briga;* Sp. *brega* = strife, contention; Gael. & Ir. *bri, brigh* = anger, power.] [BRIGE.] Solicitation, canvassing for power or office, emulation.

"The politicks of the conrt, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave."—*Ld. Chesterfield.*

* **brîgue,** *v.i.* [Fr. *briguer;* Ital. *brigare;* Sp. *bregar* = to contend, strive.] To solicit, canvass, strive for.

"You may conclude, if you please, that I am too proud to *brigue* for an admission into the latter."—*Hurd.*

† **brig'-uïng** (*u* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRIGUE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* Canvassing, soliciting.

"*Briguing,* intriguing, favouritism, . . ."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.,* bk. v., ch. 5.

* **brik,** * **brike,** *s.* [A.S. *bric* = a fracture, breaking.] [BREACH, *s.*] A breach, violation of, or injury done to anyone. (*Scotch & O. Eng.*)

"That snm men and women professing monastik lyfe, and vowing virginitie, may efter mary but *brik* of conscience."—*N. Winyet: Quest. Keith,* App., p. 228.

* **brik-cane-tyne,** *s.* [BRIGANDINE (2).] A very curiously-corrupted spelling of *brigandine.*

"Assignis continuacioun of dais to pref that the said Schir Mongo haid the *brikcanetynes* contenit in the summondis, & the avale." &c.—*Act. Dom. Conc.,* A. 1489, p. 132.

* **brike,** *s.* [BRIK.] A breach, fracture.

* **bril,** *s.* [Etymology uncertain.] The merry-thought of a fowl. (*Scotch.*)

"Os, quod vulgo *bril* appellatur, adeo in hac ave cum pectore connexum est, ut nulla vi avelli queat."—*Sibb. Scot.,* p. 20.

brill, prill, *s.* [From provinc. Eng. *pearl* (?).]

Ichthyol.: A flat-fish, *Pleuronectes rhombus,* resembling the turbot, but inferior to it in flavour, besides being smaller in size. It is common in the markets.

bril-lan'te (pron. **bril-lyan'-tā**), *adv.* [Ital. & Fr. *brillante.*]

Music: Brilliantly; in a showy, sparkling style. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

bril'-li-ançe, bril'-liançe, bril'-li-an-çy, bril'-lian-çy, *s.* [From Eng. *brillian(t), -ce; -cy.*]

1. *Lit.* (*Of material things*): The state or quality of being brilliant, lustre.

2. *Fig.* (*Of things not material*):

". . . . all those striking events which give interest and *brilliancy* to the Roman history, particularly in the pages of Livy."—*Lewis: Ear. Rom. Hist.,* ch. iv.

". . . . fertility of thought and *brilliancy* of diction . . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

"Often also our talk was gay; not without *brilliancy,* and even fire."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

¶ For the distinction between *brilliancy, brightness, lustre,* and *splendour* see BRIGHTNESS.

bril'-li-ant, bril'-liant, *a. & s.* [In Sw. *briljant,* s.; Dan. *brilliant,* s.; Ger. *brillant,* s.; Sp. & Ital. *brillante,* a. & s.; Port. *brilhante,* a. & s.; Fr. *brillant,* s., and *brillant,* pa. par. of *briller;* Prov. & Sp. *brillar;* Port. *brilhar;* Ital. *brillare* = to shine. From Lat. *berillus, beryllus;* Gr. βήρυλλος (*bērullos*).] [BERYL.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally.* (*Of anything material capable of reflecting light*): Shining very brightly, emitting splendent rays, sparkling, highly lustrous.

"Replete with many a *brilliant* spark."
Dorset.

2. *Figuratively.* (*Of things not material*): Lustrous, shining, sparkling, fitted to excite admiration.

"Cornhury was not a man of *brilliant* parts . . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Lit.:* The same as II. 1.

* (2) *Fig.:* A person of illustrious reputation.

"In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To shew you what the rest in orders were;
This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,
He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light."
Dryden.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Diamond-cutting:* A diamond of the finest cut, consisting of lozenge-shaped facets alternating with triangles. The variations are known as the half brilliant, the full brilliant, the split or trap brilliant, the double brilliant or Lisbon cut. [CUTTING-GEMS.] A diamond cut as a brilliant has two truncated portions, one above and one below the girdle, which is at the largest circumference. The upper portion, which projects from the setting, is called the bizet, and is one-third the whole depth of the gem. The remaining two-thirds are embedded. They are called the culasse. (*Knight.*)

2. *Printing:* A very small type, smaller than diamond.

This sentence is printed in brilliant type.

3. *Fabric:* A cotton fabric woven with a small raised pattern, and printed or plain.

4. *Pyrotech.:* A form of pyrotechnics for making a bright light. The filling is gunpowder 16 and steel-filings 4; or gunpowder 16, and borings 6.

bril'-li-ant-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *brilliant; -ly.*] In a brilliant manner, lustrously, shiningly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"No other large Irish town is so well cleaned, so well paved, so *brilliantly* lighted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

bril'-li-ant-něss, *s.* [Eng. *brilliant; -ness.*] The quality of being brilliant, lustre, splendour. (*Johnson.*)

brills, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *brille;* Dut. *bril* = a pair of spectacles (*Mahn*).] The hair on the eyelids of a horse. (*Bailey.*)

brim, * brimme, * brym, * brymme, *s.* [A.S. *brim;* Icel. *brim* = surf; M.H. Ger. *brëm;* Ger. *brame, bräme* = a border. From Sansc. *bhram* = to whirl; M.H. Ger. *brëmen* = (1) to roar, (2) to border; Lat. *fremo* = to roar.]

I. *Lit.:* The edge or border of anything. *Used—*

1. *Of a stream:* A bank or shore.

"A balgh bergh bi a bonke the *brymme* bysyde."
Sir Gawaine, 2,172.

"Not lighter does the swallow skim
Along the smooth lake's level *brim.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 15.

2. *Of a fountain:* The edge or brink.

"It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whose cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her snowy limbs."
Drayton.

3. *Of any vessel:* The upper edge.

"Thus in a bason drop a shilling,
Then fill the vessel to the *brim.*"
Swift.

"Froth'd his bumpers to the *brim.*"
Tennyson: Old Year, 19.

4. *Of the horizon:* The margin.

"As the bright sunne, what time his fierie teme
Towards the westerne *brim* begins to draw."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 35.

5. *Of a hat:* The edge or leaf.

". . . seeing that his hat
Was moist with water-drops, as if the *brim*
Had newly scoop'd a running stream."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 1.

6. *Of a pit:* The edge or side.

"He his ne to the *brimme*
Hath leide."
Gower: Conf. Amant., ii. 293.

* **II.** *Fig.:* The edge or brink of anything; as, *the brim of the grave,* but in this sense we now use *brink.*

"I was in the very pangs of death and brought downe to the very *brimme* of the grave."—*Hall: On Hard Texts* (1633), p. 211.

* **brim** (1), *a.* [A.S. *brême, bryme* = famous, celebrated.] Well-known, spoken of, public.

"That thou dost hold me in disdain,
Is *brim* abroad, and made a gibe to all that keep this plain."
Warner: Albion's England.

* **brim** (2), * **brym,** * **bryme,** * **breme,** *a.* [BREME.]

1. Raging, swelling. (Applied to the sea.)

"The yeir of God I. M. iiii. c. lxxxvi yeris certaine marchandis wer passand betuix Forth and Flanderis (quheu hastelie come sic ane thnd of wynd) that sail, mast and taikillis wer blawin in the *brym* sels, throw quhilk the schip beleuit nocht bot sicker deith."—*Bellend.: Cron.,* bk. viii, c. 20.

2. Fierce, violent.

"The *brim* battil of the Harlaw."
Evergreen, i. 90.

3. Stern, rugged. (Applied to the countenance.)

"But this sorrowfull boteman wyth *bryme* luke,
Now thir, now thaire within his weschell tuke."
Doug.: Virgil, 174, 20.

4. Denoting a great degree either of heat or of cold, as we say, "a *fierce* heat."

"Vulcanis oistis of *brym* flambis rede
Spredand on bred vpblesis euery stede."
Doug.: Virgil, 330, 48.

† **brim** (1), *v.t. & i.* [BRIM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To fill to the brim; to fill to overflowing.

"This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd:
And poplars black and white his temples bind;
Then *brims* his ample bowl."
Dryden.

"Arrange the board and *brim* the glass."
Tennyson: In Memor., 106, 16.

"A beaker, *brimm'd* with noble wine."
Ibid.: Day Dream, 56

B. *Intrans.:* To be full to the brim, or to overflowing. (Seldom used except in the present participle.)

"The *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd
With dire intent."
Philips.

† **brim** (2), * **brime,** * **brimen,** * **brimmen,** *v.i.* [M. H. Ger. *brimmen;* O. Icel. *brima.*]

1. To be fruitful, to bear fruit.

"God hiqnuad watres here stede,
And erthe *brimen* and beren dede."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 117.

2. To be in heat. (Said of swine.)

"The sonner wol thei *brimme* ayein,
And bringe forth pigges moo."
Palladius, iii. 1,070.

* **brime,** *s.* [A.S. *brim, brymme* = shore (of the sea), &c.] Pickle, brine. (*Scotch.*)

* **brim'-ěll,** *a.* [Etymology doubtful; ? A.S. *bryme* = fierce.] Rough, boorish (?).

"Laith we war, but owther offens or cryme,
Ane *brimell* body suld interstrike my ryme."
Douglas: Virgil, 19, 12.

* **brim'-fill,** *v.t.* [Eng. *brim;* and *fill.*] To fill to the brim, or to overflowing. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"His damnation will be the sooner wrought up, the cup of his iniquity *brimfilled.*"—*Adams: The Blacke Devill,* 1615, p. 71.

* **brim'-filled,** *pa. par.* [BRIMFILL.]

* **brim-fir,** * **brim-fire,** *s.* [Another form of *brinfire* = burning-fire, or = wild-fire, *i.e.,* brimstone.] For definition see etymology.

"For mannes sinne thus it is went,
Brent with *brimfir,* sunken and shent."
Story of Genesis and Exodus, 754

brim'-ful, *a.* [Eng. *brim,* and *ful(l).*]

1. *Lit.:* Full to the brim, overflowing.

"The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears"
Addison: Cato.

"Her *brimful* eyes that ready stood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 681, 682.

2. *Fig.* (*of the feelings, &c.*):

(1) Overflowing, full.

"My heart
Brimful of those wild tales."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 182.

* (2) Completely prepared; in full and complete number.

"Our legions are *brimful,* our cause is ripe."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv, 3.

† **brim'-ful-něss,** *s.* [Eng. *brimful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being brimful. (In the example the accent is on the second syllable as if *brim* were an adj. qualifying *fulness.*)

"The Scot on his unfurnish'd kingdom
Came pouring, like a tide into a breach,
With ample and *brimfulness* of his force."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

brim'-lěss, *a.* [Eng *brim; less.*] Without a brim; having no brim.

"They [the Jews] wear little black *brimless* caps, as the Moors red."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews,* p. 10.

* **brim'-ly̆,** * **brym'-ly̆,** *a. & adv.* [BRIM.]

A. *As adjective:* Fierce.

"That *brymly* best so cruell and unryd."
Songs & Carols (ed. Wright), p. 26.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Fiercely.

"His brode eghne
That fulle *brymly* for breth bryute as the gledys."
Morte Arthure, 116.

2. Clearly, distinctly.

"A man sees better, and discerns more *brimly* his colours."—*Puttenham: The Art of Poetry,* p. 256. (*Trench on some def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 18.)

brimme, *a.* [BREME.]

† **brimmed,** *a.* [BRIM.]

1. Having a brim or edge. (Obsolete except in compounds, as *broad-brimmed, wide-brimmed, narrow-brimmed,* &c.)

2. Full to the brim or edge, almost overflowing.

"May thy *brimmed* waves for this
Their full tribute never miss"
Milton: Comus.

* **brim-men,** *v.i.* [BRIM (2), *v.*]

brim'-měr, *s.* [Eng. *brim; -er.*]

† 1. A glass or drinking vessel filled to the brim, a bumper.

"Round to his mates a *brimmer* fills."
Scott: Marmion.

"When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow." *Dryden.*

* 2. A hat.

"Now takes his *brimmer* off." *Brome: Songs,* 1661 (*Nares.*)

brĭm′-mĭng, *a.* [BRIM, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Filled to the brim.

"And twice besides her beestings never fail
To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail." *Dryden.*

"I loved the *brimming* wave that swam
Thro' quiet meadows round the mill." *Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter*

2. *Fig.:* Overflowing.

"Her eyes . . . were all *brimming* over with tears."—*Kingsley: Water Babies,* ch. vi.

*** brims, * brim′-sey,** *s.* [A.S. *brimse;* O. Dut. *bremse.*] [BREESE.] A gad-fly.

brĭm′-stōne, * brem′-ston, * brim′-ston, * brim-stane, * brim′-stoon, * brin′-stan, * brum′-ston, * brun′-stane, * brym′-stoon, *s.* [O. Icel. *brennisteinn,* from *brenna* = to burn, and *steinn* = a stone; Sw. *brännsten.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Burnt-stone, sulphur.

"It rayned fire fra heven and *brunstane.*" *Hampole: Prick of Consc.,* 4853.

"The whole land thereof is *brimstone,* and salt, and burning."—*Deut.* xxix. 23.

¶ *Vegetable brimstone:* The inflammable spores of two flowerless plants, *Lycopodium clavatum* and *Lycopodium Selago.* These are used on the continent in the manufacture of fireworks. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Entom.:* A species of butterfly, so called from its bright canary or brimstone colour, the *Rhodocera Rhamna.*

"It is very interesting to watch the female *Brimstone* hovering about the hedge."—*Newman: Brit. Butterflies,* p. 147.

brimstone-butterfly, *s.* [BRIMSTONE, 2.]

brimstone-match, *s.* A match the tip of which is steeped in sulphur.

"The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition; I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant."—*Addison on Italy.*

brimstone-moth, *s.* A species of moth, *Rumia cratægata,* one of the Geometers. It derives its name from its bright yellow colour.

"The curious twig-like caterpillars of the *Brimstone Moth.*"—*Coleman: Woodlands, Heaths, &c.,* p. 112.

brimstone-wort, *s.* [So called from "its yellow sap or liquor, which quickly waxeth hard or dry, smelling not much unlike brimstone" (*Coles*); or from the sulphureous odour of the leaves (*Skinner, Prior.*) (*Britten & Holland*).] The plant *Peucedanum officinale.*

*** brĭm′-stōn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *brimston(e); -ish.*] Somewhat resembling brimstone in nature or appearance.

brĭm′-stōn-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *brimston(e); -y.*] Full of or resembling brimstone; sulphureous.

"This continual fiery or *brimstony* spirit." *Tryon: Way to Wealth,* p. 72.

*** brin, * brin-nen,** *v.t. & i.* [BURN, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

brĭn (1), *s.* [From Dan. & Sw. *bryn;* O. Icel. *brun* = the eyebrow.] The eyebrow. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brĭn (2), *s.* [Etymology unknown.] One of the inner radiating sticks of a fan. The outermost ones, which are larger and longer, are called *panaches.* (*Knight.*)

*** brinch,** *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drink to in answer to a pledge, to pledge.

"I carouse to Prisius and *brinch* you." *Lilly: Mother Bombie.*

*** brĭn′-dĕd,** *a.* [A variant of *branded* (q.v.). Icel. *brondottr* = brindled, *brandr* = a flame, *brenna* = to burn; A.S. *byrnan, brinnan* = to burn.] Of different colours, streaked, spotted.

"Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iv. 1.

"My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay." *Dryden.*

† brĭn′-dle, *a. & s.* [A shortened form of *brindled* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:* Brindled.

"The first a *brindle,* the second a yellow."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village,* i., 65.

B. *As substantive:* The state of being brindled, spottedness.

"A natural *brindle.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

brindle-moth, *s.* A name applied to several kinds of moths from their streaked and spotted appearance. The best known is, perhaps, the Brindle Beauty, *Biston hirtaria.*

brĭn′-dlĕd, *a.* [An extended quasi-diminutive form of *brinded.* (*Skeat.*)]

"Where mountain wolves and *brindled* lions roam." *Pope: Odyssey,* x., 2..

"And there the wild-cat's *brindled* hide
The frontlet of the elk adorns." *Scott: Lady of the Lake,* i. 27.

brīne, * briyn, * bryne, *s.* [A.S. *bryne;* O. Dut. *brijn;* Dut. *brem* = brine, pickle.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* Water strongly impregnated with salt.

"*Bryne* of salt. *Salsugo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A mariner . . . with incrusted *brine* all rough." *Cowper: Odyssey,* xxiii. 278.

2. *Spec.:*

(1) The sea, the ocean.

"Not long beneath the whelming *brine,*
Expert to swim, he lay." *Cowper: The Castaway.*

* (2) Applied to tears, from their saltness.

"What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline." *Shakesp.: Rom. and Jul.,* ii. 3.

* II. *Fig.:* Unfruitfulness, barrenness.

"He shall dwelle . . . in the lond of *briyn* and vnhabitable."—*Wicliffe: Jer.* xvii. 6.

brine-evaporator, *s.* An apparatus for evaporating brine so as to produce salt.

brine-gauge, *s.* An instrument for testing the amount of salt in a liquid. [SALINOMETER.]

brine-pan, *s.* The pan or vessel in which the brine is kept while being evaporated in the process of manufacturing salt.

"A minute crustaceous animal (*Cancer salinus*) is said to live in countless numbers in the *brine-pans* at Lymington."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870). ch. iv., p. 67.

brine-pit, *s.*

1. *Literally:* A pit or receptacle in which brine is collected, a brine-well.

"The salt which was obtained by a rude process from *brine pits* was held in no high estimation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

"And made a *brine-pit* with our bitter tears." *Shakesp.: Titus Andron.,* iii. 1.

brine-pump, *s.*

Marine engineering: A pump for changing the water in the boilers, so as to prevent an excess of saturation of salt.

brine-shrimp, brine-worm, *s.* A small entomostracan, *Artemia salina,* living in the brine-pans or salt-pans. [ARTEMIA.]

"The little creature is a sort of shrimp, and is commonly known as the *brine-shrimp.*"—*Gosse: Rom. of Nat. Hist.,* p. 74.

brine-spring, *s.* A spring of water saturated with salt.

"The *brine-springs* of Cheshire are the richest in our country."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.,* ch. xvii.

brine-valve, *s.*

Boilers: A blow-off valve; a valve which is opened to allow water saturated with salt to escape from a boiler.

brine-worm, *s.* [BRINE-SHRIMP.]

† brīne, *v.t.* [BRINE, *s.*] To steep in brine, to pickle, cure.

"Some corneth, some *brineth.*"—*Tusser.*

*** brĭn′-fīre,** *s.* [BRIMFIRE.] (*Story of Gen. & Exod.,* 1,163.)

brĭng, * brenġ, * brinġe, * brinġen, * brynġ, * brynġe (pret. *brought,* * *brohte,* * *brogt,* * *brogte,* * *brocte;* pa. par. *brought,* * *brogt*), *v.t.* [A.S. *bringan;* Dut. *brengen;* Goth. *briggan;* O. H. Ger. *pringan;* Ger. *bringen.*]

I. *Of material things:*

1. To bear, carry, convey to the place where the speaker is, or is supposed to be, as opposed to *taking* to another place.

"The trumpery in my house, go, *bring* it hither." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* iv. 1.

2. To lead, conduct. (Used of persons.)

(*a*) *Lit.:* To a place or person.

"I'll *bring* you where you shall hear music."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent.,* iv. 2.

¶ *To bring forward on a journey:* To help on, conduct. (3 *John* 6.)

(*b*) *Fig.:* To a mental state.

"Sithen ghe *brocte* us to woa,
Adam gaf hire name eua." *Story of Genesis & Exodus,* l. 38[?]

3. To carry in one's own hand, or with one's self or itself.

¶ Followed by the preposition *to* of the place or person to which or to whom the thing or person is carried or conducted. Before a person the preposition is usually omitted.

"*Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand."—1 *Kings,* xvii. 11.

4. To attract, draw with it.

"The water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol."—*Newton: Opticks.*

5. To induce, persuade, prevail on. (*Fig.*)

"I cannot *bring*
My tongue to such a pace." *Shakesp.: Coriol.,* ii. 3.

"The king was *brought* to consent to a marriage between the Lady Mary, eldest daughter and presumptive heiress of the Duke of York, and William of Orange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* i. 226.

¶ Also used reflexively.

"It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it."—*Locke.*

II. *Of immaterial things:*

1. To procure, cause, gain for one.

"There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may."—*Bacon.*

2. To cause to come. Especially in such phrases as the following.

". . . which *bringeth* their iniquity to remembrance."—*Ezek.* xxix. 16.

"But those, and more than I to mind can *bring.*" *Dryden.*

¶ Frequently with *back.*

"*Bring back* gently their wand'ring minds."—*Locke.*

3. To lead by degrees, draw, guide.

"The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by insensible degrees."—*Locke.*

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *To bring about:*

(1) To cause to change from the party of one's opponents to one's own party.

"Now my new benefactors have *brought* me *about,*
And I'll vote against peace, with Spain or without." *Swift: An Excellent New Song.*

(2) To cause, effect, bring to pass.

"It enabled him to *bring about* several great events, for the advantage of the publick."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* (3) To complete.

"How many hours *bring about* the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.,* ii. 5.

* 2. *To bring again:* To bring back.

"The Lord said, I will *bring again* from Bashan: I will *bring* my people *again* from the depths of the sea."—*Psalms,* lxviii. 22.

† 3. *To bring down:*

(1) *Lit.:* To cause to make a literal descent.

"So he *brought down* the people unto the water."—*Judg.* vii. 5.

(2) *Fig.:* To humble, abase.

"And I will tread down the people in mine anger, and make them drunk in my fury, and I will *bring down* their strength to the earth."—*Isaiah,* lxiii. 6.

4. *To bring forth:*

(1) To bear, produce, give birth to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . thy seed, that the field *bringeth forth* year by year."—*Deut.,* xiv. 22.

"The good queen,
For she is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* ii. 3.

(2) To lead out, deliver.

"And Moses said unto God, Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should *bring forth* the children of Israel out of Egypt?"—*Exodus,* iii. 11.

5. *To bring forward:*

(1) To produce.

(2) To assert, produce as a statement.

(3) To hasten, promote, forward; as, to bring forward the harvest, or the business.

6. *To bring home:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) *Gen.:* To bring to one's house. (Used specially of a bride.)

* (ii) *Spec.:* To bring into the world, to give birth to.

"Margaret, our young queine, *broucht home* ane sone."—*Pitscottie: Cron.,* p. 256.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To prove conclusively.

"Several prisoners to whom Jeffreys was unable to *bring home* the charge of high treason were convicted of misdemeanours, and were sentenced to scourging not less terrible than that which Oates had undergone."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* i. 649.

(2) *Naut.:* To *bring home* the anchor = to

work in the cable and raise the anchor to its position at the side of, or on the ship.

7. *To bring in:*

(1) To produce, afford a return.

"The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*."—*South.*

* (2) To gain over.

"Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and loose people."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(3) To introduce into Parliament.

"It was resolved that a Resumption Bill should be *brought in*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

(4) To return a verdict.

(5) To introduce.

"Since he could not have a seat among them himself he would *bring in* one who had more merit."—*Tatler.*

8. *To bring off:*

(1) To procure an acquittal; clear; make to escape.

"Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) To accomplish, to cause to happen.

9. *To bring on:*

(1) To cause, give rise to.

"And poverty *brought on* a pettish mood."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

(2) To hasten, further, forward.

"*Hel.* Yet, I pray you:
But with the word the time will *bring on* summer."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 4.

10. *To bring out:*

† (1) To show, prove.

"Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier."—*Arbuthnot.*

* (2) To expose, make manifest.

"*Bring out* his crimes, and force him to confess."
Dryden.

(3) To introduce into society.

"Begg'd to *bring* up the little girl, and '*out*,'
For that's the phrase that settles all things now."
Byron: Don Juan, xii. 81.

(4) To publish.

11. *To bring over:* To convert to one's side.

"The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church."—*Swift.*

12. *To bring under:* To subdue.

"That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing under* of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

13. *To bring to:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To resuscitate, revive.

(2) *Naut.:* To check the course of a ship; to lie to.

"We *brought-to* in a narrow arm of the river."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii. p. 136.

14. *To bring up:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:*

(*a*) To educate, rear.

"They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge."—*Addison: Guardian.*

(*b*) To raise, start; as, "to *bring up* a subject."

(*c*) To cause to advance, bring forward.

"*Bring up* your army."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 2.

(*d*) To lay before a meeting, as "to *bring up* a report."

(*e*) To reject food from the stomach; to vomit.

(2) *Naut.:* To cast anchor.

¶ *To bring up the rear:* To come last.

15. *To bring word:* To bring intelligence of anything.

"And Benaiah *brought* the king *word* again, saying, Thus said Joab, and thus he answered me."—1 *Kings*, ii. 30.

¶ (1) Other special applications of the word are *bring to book* [Book]; *bring to pass* [Pass]; *bring to justice* = to charge, bring to trial; to *bring down the house* = to be enthusiastically received; *bring to nought* = utterly destroy; *bring to reason* = induce one to listen to reason; to be *brought to bed*, *brought a bed* = to be delivered of a child; to *bring a person on his way*, or to *bring him onward* = to accompany him.

(2) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *bring*, to *fetch*, and to *carry*:—"To *bring* is simply to take with one's self from the place where one is; to *fetch* is to go first to a place and then *bring* it; to *fetch* therefore is a species of *bringing*. Whatever is near at hand is *brought*; whatever is at a distance must be *fetched*: the porter at an inn *brings* a parcel, the servant *fetches* it. *Bring* always respects motion towards the place in which the speaker resides; *fetch*, a motion both to and from; *carry*, always a motion directly from the place or at a distance from the place. . . . *Bring* is an action performed at the option of the agent; *fetch* and *carry* are mostly done at the command of another. Hence the old proverb, 'He who will *fetch* will *carry*,' to mark the character of the gossip and tale-bearer, who reports what he hears from two persons in order to please both parties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

brĭṅg'-ĕr, * brĭṅg'-are, *s.* [Eng. *bring*; *-er.*] He who, or that which, brings anything.

"Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

"Is he not an eye to us all; a blessed heaven-sent *Bringer* of Light?"—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iii.

bringer in, *s.* He who, or that which, brings in or introduces.

"Lucifer is a *bringer in* of light; and therefore the harbinger of the day."—*Sandys: Christ's Passion, Notes*, p. 79.

bringer out, *s.* He who brings forward, leads out, or publishes.

"*Sold.* Mock not, Enobarbus.
I tell you true; best you safed the *bringer*
Out of the host." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 6.

bringer up, *s.* One who rears or educates.

"Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthiest men."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brĭṅg'-ĭṅg, * brŭṅg'-ŭṅge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bring.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of conveying, carrying, or fetching.

bringing-forth, *s.*

1. The act of bearing or being delivered of.

* 2. That which is brought forth or uttered.

"Let him be but testimonied in his own *bringings-forth*, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 2.

bringing-to, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of carrying or conveying to.

2. *Spec.:* The act of resuscitating, or bringing back to consciousness.

II. *Naut.:* The act of checking the course of a vessel.

Bringing-to bolt: A screw-bolt or forelock-bolt used in keying up a structure.

bringing-up, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Education, rearing.

2. *Printing:* The operation of overlaying, underlaying, or cutting portions of woodcuts, so as to equalise the impression by giving proper prominence to the dark and light portions.

* **brĭn'-ĭe,** *s.* [Birnie.]

† **brĭ'-nĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *briny*; *-ness.*] The quality of being briny; saltness.

* **brĭ'n-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *brin(e)*; *-ish.*] Somewhat briny; having the taste of brine.

"To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

"The restless groans, *brinish* tears."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 2.

† **brĭ'n-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brinish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being brinish; a tendency to saltness. (*Johnson.*)

brĭn'-jal, brĭn'-jall, *s.* [From Arab. *bydendjan* = the egg-plant. (*Forskhal.*)] The name given in parts of India to the fruit of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

brĭn-ja'r-rĭe, * bĭn-ja'r-rŷ, bĕn-ja'r-ŷ, băn-ja'r-ŷ, bun-jar-ee, *s.* [From Hind. *bonjara, banjari.*] A grain-merchant. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

brĭṅk, * brĭṅke, * brŭṅke, * brenke, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *brink* = an edge; Icel. *brekka* = a slope.]

1. *Lit.:* An edge, margin, or border, as of a precipice, or pit, or river.

"Vche a dale so depe that demmed at the *brynkes*."
E. E. Allit. Poems, ii. 384.

"Beside the *brink*
Of haunted stream."
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

2. *Fig.:* The edge, verge.

"He sayde, 'Frendes, I am hoor and old,
And almost (God woot) at my pittes *brinke*.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 9274-5.

"To misery's *brink*."
Burns: To a Mountain Daisy.

¶ *The brink of the grave:* The verge of point of death.

"The old man stood . . . upon the *brink of the grave*."—*Robertson: Sermons.*

* **brĭnk'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *brink*; *ful(l).*] Full to the brink or brim; brimful.

* **brĭnt,** *pa. par. & a.* [Burnt.]

* **brĭnt-stōne, * brĭn-stāne,** *s.* [Brimstone.]

brī'-nў, *a.* [Eng. *brin(e)*; *-y.*] Full of brine; excessively salt.

"Fool that he was! by fierce Achilles slain,
The river swept him to the *briny* main."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 1064-5.

brĭ-ōçhe', *s.* [Fr.] A kind of light pastry made with flour, butter, and eggs.

brī'-ō-nīne, *s.* [Bryony.] A chemical principle extracted from bryony.

brī'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Bryony.]

* **brise,** *v.t.* [Bruise.]

brī-sĭṅ'-gą, *s.* Named in allusion to Icel. *Brisinga men* = the necklace of the Brisings which figure in Scand. mythology. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Zool.: A genus of Star-fishes, the typical one of the family Brisingidæ (q.v.). The only species, that found in the Norwegian Seas, resembles the fossil Protaster.

brī-sĭṅ'-gĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brisinga*, and Lat. fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Asteroideæ (Star-fishes), with long and rounded arms and two rows of ambulacral feet; the ambulacral grooves not reaching the mouth.

brĭsk, *a.* [Wel. *brysg* = nimble, quick; Gaeli *briosg*; Fr. *brusque.*] Lively, animated, active. *Used*—

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Active, lively.

"Shaftesbury's *brisk* boys."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) Gay, sprightly.

"A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamesome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Of things:*

* (1) Vivid, bright.

"Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant."—*Newton.*

(2) Gay, lively.

"Now I am recreated with the *brisk* sallies and quick turns of wit."—*Pope: Letter to Addison* (1718).

"These most *brisk* and giddy-paced times."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

(3) Excited, sharp, rapid.

"Christian had the hard hap to meet here with Apollyon, and to enter with him into a *brisk* encounter . . ."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

(4) Clear, sharp.

"The air was *brisk*."—*Disraeli: Venetia*, ch. ii.

(5) Fresh, moderately strong. (Used of the wind.)

"With fair weather and a *brisk* gale."—*Voyages*, ch. vii.

(6) Powerful, active.

"Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine."
Denham.

brisk-ale, *s.* Ale of a superior quality (*Halliwell.*)

brisk-awakening, *a.* Awakening sharply or quickly.

"First to the lively pipe, his hand addresst,
But soon he saw the *brisk-awakening* viol."
Collins: The Passions.

brisk-looking, *a.* Having a brisk or bright and animated appearance.

† **brĭsk, * briske,** *v.t. & i.* [Brisk, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To exhilarate, enliven, animate. (Generally with *up.*)

"I will suppose that these things are lawful, and sometimes useful and necessary for the relief of our natures: for the *brisking up* our spirits."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 222.

"I like a cupp to *briske* the spirits."
Feltham: Resolves.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prepare oneself briskly, or with animation and speed.

"Susan *brisked up* a little for the occasion."—*A. Trollope: Tales of all Countries.*

2. To come up quickly.

*** brĭsked,** *a.* [Eng. *brisk*, v.t.] Exhilarated, enlivened.

"Such a vast difference there is in the arteries newly *brisked* in the fountain, and that in the veins lowered and impoverished with its journey."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 109.

brĭsk'-ĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *brischet, bruschet* (*Skeat*); Bret. *bruched* = the breast. The word is evidently connected with breast.] That part of the breast of an animal which lies next to the ribs, the breast.

"See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red."—*Mortimer.*

"An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd *brisket*."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

brisket-bone, *s.* The breast-bone.

brĭsk'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *brisk; -ly.*] In a brisk or lively manner; actively.

"We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it."—*Boyle.*

brĭsk'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brisk; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being brisk.

2. Liveliness, quickness, activity.

"Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle."—*South.*

3. Liveliness of spirits, gaiety.

"But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour."—*Dryden.*

*** brĭsk'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brisk; -y.*] Brisk.

"Most *brisky* juvenal and eke most lovely Jew."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

*** brisle,** *s.* [Bristle, *s.*]

*** brisle dice,** *s.* A kind of false dice.

"Those bar size aces; those *brisle dice*. *Clown.* 'Tis like they *brisle*, for I'm sure theile breede anger."
Nobody and Somebody, 4to, G, 3 b. (*Nares.*)

brĭs'-măck, *s.* [Etym. unknown. Probably Scandinavian.] One of the English names for a fish, the Common Tusk (*Brosmus vulgaris*).

brĭs'-sal, *a.* [Fr. *brésiller* = to break, to shiver.] Brittle. (*Scotch.*) (*Gloss. Sibb.*)

*** brissed,** *pa. par.* [Bruised.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brĭs'-sĕl, *v.t.* [Birsle, *v.*] To broil. (*Scotch.*)

brĭs'-sĕl, *a.* [Corrupted from *bristly* (?).]

brissel-cock, *s.* A turkey-cock.

*** bris-scn,** *v.t.* [Bruise.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brĭs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brissus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Echinoidea, more generally called Spatangidæ. Their English name is Heart-urchins.

*** brĭs'-sour, * bris-soure, * brys-sure,** *s.* [Fr. *brisure* = a broken piece.]

1. A shaking, contusion, collision.

"Brisyng, or *brissoure*, K., hryssynge, or *bryssure*, H. *Quassatio, contusio, collisio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A sore, a chap. (*Halliwell.*)

brĭs'-sŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βρίσσος (*brissos*), βρύσσος (*brussos*) = a kind of sea-urchin. (*Aristotle.*)]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Brissidæ (q.v.).

*** brist, * bryst,** *v.* [Burst.]

brĭs'-tle (*t* silent), *** bros-tle, * brus-tel, * brys-tel, * brys-tylle, * brus-tylle, * burs-tyll,** *s.* [A.S. *byrst* = a bristle, with dimin. suffix *-el*; Dut. *borstel*; Icel. *burst*; Sw. & Ger. *borste*, all = a bristle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A short, stiff, coarse hair, particularly of swine.

"Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 204, 205.

¶ *To set up one's bristles:* To show pride or temper.

2. *Bot.:* A species of pubescence on plants, resembling stiff, roundish hairs or bristles. Example, the stem of the Viper's Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*).

bristle-fern, *s.* A modern book-name for a species of fern, *Trichomanes radicans.*

bristle-grass, *s.* A species of grass, *Agrostis setacea.*

bristle-moss, *s.* A species of moss, *Orthotricum striatum.*

bristle-pointed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having points like bristles.

"As *bristle-pointed* as a thorny wood."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iv. 1.

2. *Bot.:* Terminating gradually in a very fine sharp point; setose.

bristle-tails, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A common name for some of the Thysanura (q.v.), from the filiform appendages of the abdomen.

brĭs'-tle (*t* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Bristle, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. *Lit.:* To cause to stand up, as the bristles on a swine.

"Poor Stumah! whom his least halloo
Could send like lightning o'er the dew,
Bristles his crest, and points his ears."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 17.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To raise, as in pride or rage.

"His heart *bristled* his bosom."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, i. 192.

¶ Sometimes with *up:*

"Which makes him prune himself, and *bristle up*
The crest of youth." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

(2) To cover as with bristles, to surround for protection.

"*Bristle* yourselves around with cannon."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. 4.

¶ *To bristle a thread:* To fix a bristle to it.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To stand erect as bristles on a swine.

"His hair did *bristle* upon his head."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 16.

2. To stand thick and close together, as bristles do.

"A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To be thickly covered, to abound in. (Generally of something rough or horrible.)

(1) *Of material things:*

"The land soon *bristled* with castles."—*Freeman: Norm. Conq.*, ii. 193.

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"The twilight *bristles* wild with shapes."
Mrs. Browning: Dreams of Exile.

4. To show pride and indignation, or defiance. (Generally with *up.*)

"The glover's youthful attendant *bristled up* with a look of defiance."—*Scott: Fair Maid*, ch. i.

brĭs'-tled (*t* silent), *** brĭs'-teled, * brĭs-tlede,** *pa. par. & a.* [Bristle, *v.t.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Covered with thick hairs or bristles.

"With his Amazonian chin he drove
The *bristled* lips before him."
Shakesp.: Coriol., ii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Standing erect as bristles.

"Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

(2) Thickly covered as though with bristles.

"Flashing with steel and rough with gold,
And *bristled* o'er with hills and spears."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 14.

BRISTLED.

1. Section of *Pisadia coronopus*, showing bristle receptacle. 2. Stalk of Echium. 3 & 4. Plain and jointed bristles from Echium and the root of a fern.

II. *Bot.:* Echinate, covered with a kind of pubescence or stiff hairs resembling bristles.

"The ears are *bristeled* or bearded."—*Lyte*, p. 505.

brĭs'-tle-wŏrts (*t* silent), *s. pl.* [From Eng. *bristle*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the endogenous order Desvauxiaceæ (q.v.).

brĭs'-tlĭ-nĕss (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bristly; -ness.*] The state of being bristly or covered with bristles. (*Booth.*)

brĭs'-tlĭng (*t* silent), *pr. par. & a.* [Bristle, *v.i.*]

1. Standing erect as bristles.

"With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright."
Dryden.

"Erect and *bristling* like a cat's back."—*Hazlitt.*

2. Thickly covered. [Bristle, II. 2.]

"Renowned throughout the world for its haven *bristling* with innumerable masts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ii. 415.

3. Thick, close, rough.

"His *bristling* locks of sable, brow of gloom,
And the wide waving of his shaken plume."
Byron: Lara, I. xi.

brĭs'-tlȳ (*t* silent), *a.* [Eng. *bristl(e); -y.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Thickly covered with bristles; rough, hairy.

"A yellow lion and a *bristly* boar." *Pope: Thebais.*

"If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our owns elves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs."—*Bentley.*

II. *Natural Science:* Echinate, furnished with numerous bristles, as the fruit of the Common Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

Brĭs'-tŏl, * Brĭs'-tow, * Bric'-stow, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Geog.: A city and seaport of England on the Avon, mainly in Gloucestershire, but partly also in Somersetshire.

Bristol-board, *s.* A kind of thick pasteboard, with a very fine and smooth, sometimes glazed surface.

Bristol-brick, *s.* A material used for cleaning steel, originally manufactured at Bristol, and made in the form of a brick.

Bristol-diamond, * bristow-diamond, *s.* A species of rock-crystal, sometimes coloured, sometimes transparent. Specimens of the latter kind have frequently considerable beauty, only inferior to diamonds. It is found chiefly in the St. Vincent rocks near Bristol, and is also known as Bristol-stone.

"Such bastard pearles, *Bristow diamonds*, and glasse bugles are these poore pedlars, like pety-chapmen, faine to stuffe their packets with."—*Gataker on Transubstantiation*, 1624, p. 65.

Bristol-fashion, *adv.*

Naut.: Well, in good order.

*** Bristol-milk,** *s.* Strong waters.

Bristol-nonsuch, *s.*

Bot.: *Lychnis chalcedonica.*

Bristol-stone, *s.* The same as Bristol-diamond (q.v.).

"Although in this ranke but two were commonly mentioned by the ancients, Gilbertus discovereth many more, as Diamonds, . . . Chrystall, *Bristoll stones.*"—*Browne: Vulg. Errors*, p. 78.

Bristol-water, *s.* The water from certain springs at Bristol, or rather Clifton, greatly in use for diseases of the lungs and consumption. It is tepid, and contains iron in combination with sulphur.

*** brĭs'-tŏw,** *a. & s.* [Bristol.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or brought from Bristol.

B. *As substantive:* A crystal set in a ring. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the brooch of Rob Roy's wife, the Scottish Amazon. Its circle appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, *bristow*."—*Edin. Ev. Cour.*, 22nd Oct., 1818.

brĭs'-ūre, *s.* [Fr. *brisure* = a fracture, a broken piece; *briser* = to break.]

In Fortification: Any part of a rampart or parapet which deviates from the general direction.

brĭs'-wŏrt, brĭ'se-wŏrt, *s.* [Bruisewort.]

1. *Symphytum officinale*, L. (*Cockayne*, iii. 316.)

2. *Bellis perennis.* (*Ibid.*)

*** bris'-yng, * brys-synge,** *s.* [Bruising.]

"*Brisyng*, or brissoure K.; hryssynge or hryssure H. *Quassatio, contusio, collisio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brĭt (1), **brĭtt**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A local name for young herrings and sprats, some of which were formerly made a species, *Clupea minima.* The name is also applied to the young of other fish.

"The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens."—*Carew.*

* **Brĭt** (2), *s.* [A.S. *bryt* = a Briton.] A Briton.

Brĭt'-ăin, * **Pry-dhain,** *s.* [Lat. *Britannia;* from Celt. *brith, brit* = painted. (*Camden.*).] Originally the words Britain and Britany were almost interchangeable terms. The island of England, Wales and Scotland.

"He [Henry VII.] was not so averse from a war but that he was resolved to choose it, rather than to have Britain [meaning what we call Britanny—the ancient Armorica] carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy and situate so opportunely to annoy England, either for coast or trade."—*Bacon: Hist. of King Henry VII.*

* **Britain-crown,** *s.* A gold coin worth about five shillings. (*Snelling: Coins,* p. 24.)

* **Brĭt'-ăin-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *Britain; -er.*] A native of Britain.

"The *Britainers,* Hollanders, and from the Azores Islands."—*Peacham.*

Brĭ-tăn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.] Britain.

Britannia metal, *s.*

Comm.: An alloy of brass, tin, antimony, and bismuth. It is used to make cheap spoons and teapots.

"*Britannia metal,* which has almost superseded pewter, and is undoubtedly far more beautiful, as in appearance it nearly approaches silver, is composed of 3¼ cwt. of best block tin, 28 lbs. of martial regulus of antimony, 8 lbs of copper, and 8 lbs of brass."—*Wright: Scientific Knowledge* (1846), p. 60.

Brĭ-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *britannicus* = pertaining to Britain.] Of or pertaining to Britain, British.

". . . having first well nigh freed us from Anti-Christian thraldom, didst build up this *Britannic* Empire to a glorious and enviable height, with all her daughter-islands about her."—*Milton: Reform. in Engl.*

* **britch,** *s.* [Breech.]

brite, brĭght, *v.i.* [Bright, *a.*] To become *bright* or pale in colour. (Said of barley, wheat, or hops, when they grow over-ripe.)

brĭth'-ĕr, *s.* [Brother.] Scotch for brother.

Brĭt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* A word or manner of speech peculiar to the British.

Brĭt'-ĭsh, * **Brĭt'-tĭsh,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *bryttisc; bryt* = a Briton.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Britain.

"Imploring Divine assistance, that it may redound to his glory, and the good of the *British* nation, I now begin."—*Milton: Hist. of England,* b. i.

2. Of or pertaining to the language of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, or Welsh.

"What I here offer to the publick, is an explication of the antient *British* tongue, once the common language of Britain, and still preserved in the principality of Wales."—*Richards: Brit. Dict. Preface.*

"*Iren.* The Gaulish speach is the very *Brittish,* the which was very generally used heere in all Brittayne before the coming in of the Saxons; and yet is retayned of the Walshmen, the Cornishmen, and the Brittons."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

B. *As substantive:*

The British: The inhabitants of Britain.

British-gum, *s.* A substance of a brownish colour, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 600° Fahr.

British-tea, *s.* A kind of "tea" made from elm-leaves.

British tobacco, British herb tobacco. A plant, *Tussilago farfara.*

Brĭt'-ĭsh-er, *s.* A native or inhabitant of Great Britain, especially of England.

* **brit'-nen,** * **bret'-nen,** * **bret'-tene,** * **bret'-tyne,** * **brut'-nen,** * **brut-tenen,** * **bryt-tyne,** *v.t.* [A.S. *brytnian.*] To cut in pieces, break.

"Sythen he *britnez* ont the brawen in hryght brode chedes."—*Sir Gawaine,* 1611.

"The doughti duk . . . bet adoun hurwes
And *brutned* moche peple."
William of Palerne, 1073.

Brĭt'-ŏn, *a. & s.* [A.S. *Bryten, Bryton* = Britain.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or inhabiting Britain; British.

"I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and suit myself
As does a *Briton* peasant."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 1.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Britain.

"He hath done no *Briton* harm."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

"Aspiring, thy commands to *Britons* bear."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. i.

brĭtt, *s.* [Brit (1).]

brĭt'-tle, * **bretil,** * **brickle,** * **brekyll,** * **britel,** * **brotel,** * **brutel,** * **brotul,** *a.* [From A.S. *bredtan* = to break; Icel. *brjóta;* Sw. *bryta* = to break.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* Liable to break or be broken; fragile.

"The *bretil* vessel, forsothe, in the which it is sothun, shall be broken."—*Wyclif, Levit.* vi. 22.

"If the stone is *brittle,* it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Figuratively:* Not lasting, fickle, uncertain.

"A *brittle* glory shineth in this face:
As *brittle* as the glory is the face;
For there it is, crack'd in a hundred shivers."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1

II. *Metal.:* This term is applied to those metals which are not malleable. Arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and manganese are, amongst other metals, distinguished by this charac.

brittle silver ore, *s.* A mineral, called also Stephanite (q.v.)

brittle-star, *s.* The name of a long-rayed starfish (*Ophiocoma rosula*). It is applied also to other starfishes of the order Ophiuroidea (q.v.).

† **brĭt'-tle,** *v.t.* [From *brittle,* a. (q.v.).] To render friable.

"Early in the spring harrow it, to mix the clay brought to top (which will be *brittled* by the winter frosts) with the ashes, . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.,* p. 109.

† **brĭt'-tle-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brittle; -ly.*] In a brittle manner, so as easily to break. (*Sherwood.*)

brĭt'-tle-nĕss, * **brŏt'-ĕl-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *brittle; -ness.*] The quality of being brittle, fragility; tending to break easily. *Used*—

1. *Literally:*

". . . in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness."—*Boyle.*

2. *Figuratively:* Uncertainty, fickleness.

"Swich syn hath fals worldes *brotelnesse!*"
Chaucer: Troilus, v. 6.

"A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness.*"—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

brĭt'-tle-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *brittle,* and *wort* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. The English name given by Lindley to the order Diatomaceæ (q.v.)

2. A name for Nitella and Chara, two genera of Characeæ. [Characeæ.] (*Thomé: Bot.,* trans. by Bennet, pp. 292–3.)

brĭt'z-ska, *s.* [Russ. *britshka;* Pol. *bryczka,* dimin. of *bryka* = a freight-waggon.] A travelling carriage with a calash top. It is so constructed as to give space for reclining while travelling.

BRITZSKA.

"In the evening I set out . . . in Sir Charles's English coach; my *britzka* followed with servants."—*Sir R. Wilson: Pr. Diary,* 1813, ii. 66.

* **brĭx'-lĕn,** *v.t.* [O. Icel. *brigsla.*] To reprove. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems,* ed. Morris, iii. 345.) (*Stratmann.*)

brĭ'-zą, *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *briza;* Fr. *brize;* Gr. βρίζα (*briza*) = some kind of grain. Either (1) Old Æolic for ῥίζα (*rhiza*), a root, or (2) βρίθω (*brithō*), to be heavy, . . . to incline or droop to one side, as the delicately-suspended spikelets do.] Quaking-grass. A genus of grasses with panicles consisting of awnless spikelets much compressed laterally, and cordate-deltoid in form. Two species occur in Britain, the *B. media,* or Common Quaking-grass, and the *B. minor,* or Small Quaking-grass. The latter is very rare, but the former is frequent. It is an elegant plant. *B. maxima,* or Greatest Quaking-grass, a species from Southern Europe, is sometimes sown as a border annual.

* **brize,** *s.* [In Ger. *bremse.*] The breeze, breeze-fly, or gad-fly. [Breeze.]

"A *Brize,* a scorned little creatnre,
Through his faire hide his angrie sting did threaten."
Spenser: Visions of the Worlds Vanitie, ii.

brĭze, brĭzz, *v.t.* [Bruise.] To squeeze, press. (*Scotch.*)

"O Jenny! let my arms about thee twine,
And *brizz* thy bonny breast and lips to mine."
A. Ramsay: Gentle Shepherd.

brōąch (1), **brōōçh,** * **brōçhe,** * **broch,** *s.* [O. F. *broche;* Mod. Fr. *broche* = a spit; Low Lat. *brocca* = a pointed stick, from *broccus* = a sharp tooth or point.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Anything pointed, as a spit. [Turnbroach.]

"*Broche* or spete, when mete is vpon it, P. *Verutum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen: so that he turned a *broach,* that had worn a crown."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 2. A pin.

"Ande now stondes a deuylle at myne hede, with a longe *broche,* and puttes it in atte crowne of myne hede; ande anothire deuylle at my fete, with anothere longe *broche,* ande puttes it in atte soules of my fete; ande when they mete togedre at myn herte, I shalle deye."—*Gesta Romanorum,* p. 407.

* 3. A wooden pin on which yarn is wound. (*Scotch.*)

"Hir womanly handis nowthir rok of tre
Ne spyndil visit nor *brochis* of Minerve
Quhilk in the craft of claith making dois serve."
Doug.: Virgil, 273, 18.

* 4. A spur.

* 5. A spire or steeple. (Still in use in some parts of the country, where it is used to denote a spire springing from the tower without any intermediate parapet. [Spire.] The term "to broche" is also used in old building accounts, perhaps for cutting the stones in the form of voussoirs and rough-hewing.)

BROACH.

"There is coming home stone to the *broach* ten score foot and five."—*Acts relating to the Building of South Steeple, &c.,* 1500-18; *Archæol.,* vol. x. pp. 70-1.

"In one houres space ye *broch* of the steple was brent downe to ye battlementes."—*Archæol.,* vol. xi. pp. 76-7.

* 6. A clasp used to fasten a dress, so called from the pin which formed a part of it. [Brooch.]

7. A jewel, ornament, or clasp, not necessarily used for fastening. [Brooch.]

"A peire of bedes gaudid al with grene:
And theron heng a *broch* of gold ful schene."
Chaucer: C. T., 160-61.

"Of *broches* ne of rynges."
King Alisaunder, 6842.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Thatching:* A sharp-pointed pin of wood used by thatchers to secure the gavels or layers of straw.

"*Broche* for a thacstare. *Firmaculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Candle-making:* The sharp-pointed ridge of wire on which short pieces of candles were stuck.

* 3. *Liquor traffic:* An instrument for tapping casks.

4. *Hunting:* A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. (*Johnson.*)

* 5. *Music:* A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. (*Johnson.*)

6. *Embroidery:* An instrument used by embroiderers, and borne by their company on their coat-of-arms.

7. *Watchmaking, &c.:* A tapering steel tool of prismatic form, the edges of which are used for reaming out holes. It is in use among watchmakers, dentists, and carpenters. When smooth, it is called a burnisher.

8. *Locksmithing:* That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.

9. *Mason-work:* A narrow pointed iron instrument in the form of a chisel, used by

masons in hewing stones. It is called also a *puncheon*. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

broach-post, *s.*
Carpentry: A king-post.

*** broach-turner, * broche-turner,** *s.* [TURN-BROACH.] A turnspit.
"As the *broche-turner* that sitteth warms by the fyre may let the spitte stands, and suffre the meate to burne."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 549.

brōaçh, * broche, * brochyn, *v.t.* [BROACH, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally.*

* 1. To spit, transfix on any sharp instrument.
"He feiled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick."—*Hakewill.*

* 2. To spur a horse.
"Ther lances alle forth laid, and ilk man *broched* his stede." *Robert of Brunne*, p. 305.

3. To tap a cask.
"*Brochyn*', or settyn a vessells *broche* (*a-broche*, K.P.) *Attamino, clipsidro*, KYLW."- *Prompt. Parv.*
"Barelle ferrers they *brochede*, and broghte theme the wyne." *Morte Arthure*, 2,714.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To pierce; shed, as blood; allow any liquid to flow.
"*Cade.* Brave thee! ay, by the best blood that ever was *broached*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

† 2. To open, produce.
"I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my store.'—*Knolles.*

3. To vent, make public; start a subject; publish.
"This errour, that Pison was Ganges, was first *broached* by Josephus."—*Raleigh.*

* 4. To commence, set on foot.
"And afterwardes they gan with fowle reproch
To stirre up strifs, and troublous contecke *broch*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 64.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* To turn a vessel to windward.
"Then *broach* the vessel to the westward round." *Falconer: Shipwreck.*

2. *Masonry:* To indent the surface of a stone with a "broche," or puncheon, to rough-hew. [BROACH, *s.*, II. 9; BROACHED.]

brōaçhed, *pa. par. & a.* [BROACH, *v.*]

broached-stones, *s. pl.*
Masonry: Stones rough-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar, or squared and smoothed stones.

broached-work, *s.*
Masonry: Work rough-hewn, as distinguished from ashlar work.

brōaçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *broach*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:*

1. He who, or that which, broaches.

* 2. A spit.
"On five sharp *broachers* ranked, the roast they turned." *Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.

II. *Fig.:* One who makes public or divulges anything; one who starts or first publishes.
"The first *broacher* of an heretical opinion."—*L'Estrange.*

brōaçh'-ĭng, * broch-inge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROACH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of broaching or tapping.

2. *Masonry:* The act of cutting or rough-hewing.
"To hewinge, *brochinge*, and scaplyn of stone for the chapel, 3s. 4d."—*Chapel Bill, Durham Castle*, 1544.

II. *Fig.:* The act of publishing or divulging.

broaching-thurmal, broaching-thurmer, broaching-turner, *s.* A chisel for executing broached-work. (*Ogilvie.*)

broâd, * brood, * brod, * brad, * brode, *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *brād*; Icel. *breidhr*; Sw. & Dan. *bred*; O. H. Ger. *preit*; Ger. *breit.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Widely spread; extended in breadth; wide.
"*Brode* or large of space. *Spaciosus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*
"And in his hond a *brod* myrour of glas."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,395-6.

* 2. Fully opened, full-blown.
"For *brode* roses, and open also."
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. Extending far and wide.
"So when the Sun's *broad* beam has tir'd the sight.'
Pope: Moral Essays, Epistle ii., 253, 254.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Open; not hidden or concealed; fully exposed or developed.
"Now when *broad* day the world discovered has."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 21.

2. Large, wide, extensive.
"Cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood."—*Locke.*

3. Taken as a whole, not minutely examined in detail; general.
"On the *broad* basis of acknowledged interest."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.* (1858), vol. iv., p. 204.

* 4. Bold, free.
"Who can speak *broader* than he that has no house to put his head in?"—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 4.

5. Broadly marked, plain, strong.
". . . his *broad* Scotch accent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

6. Coarse, obscene (said of language or actions).
"If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so *broad* we'll ne'er connive at."
Dryden.

¶ *Broad as long:* Equal upon the whole.
"For it is as *broad as long* whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Naut.:* A term for a fresh-water (gen. reedy) lake, in contradistinction to rivers or narrow waters, especially the Norfolk *broads.*

2. *Wood-turning:* A bent turning-tool, or one formed of a disk with sharpened edges secured to a stem. It is used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe. (*Knight.*)

C. *As adverb:* In such a phrase as *broad awake* = thoroughly awake.
"I have been *broad awake* two hours and more."
Shakesp.: Tit. And., ii. 2.

¶ Obvious compounds are *broad-backed, broad-breasted, broad-brimmed, broad-chested, broad-fronted, broad-headed, broad-horned, broad-shouldered, broad-spread, broad-spreading, broad-tailed, broad-wheeled, broad-winged.*

broad-arrow, * brode arow, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A broad-headed arrow.
"And ten *brode arowis* hilde he there."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. *Technically:* The mark cut on all English Government property and stores. It was the cognisance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-general of the Ordnance, 1693—1702, and was at first placed only on military stores. It is also the mark used in the Ordnance Survey to denote points from which measurements have been made. [ARROW, BROAD.

broad-axe, *s.*

1. An axe with a broad edge, used in hewing round logs into square timber. One edge is flat, the other bevelled. The handle is bent sideways to save the workman's knuckles.

BROAD-AXE.

* 2. A broad-edged military weapon, a battle-axe.
"He [the Galloglass, or Irish foot-soldier], being so armed in a long shirt of mayle down to the calfs of his leg, with a long *broad-axe* in his hand."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

broad-band, braid-band, *s.* Corn laid out in the harvest field on the band, but not bound.

¶ 1. *Lying in broad-band:* Lying opened up to dry when wet with rain.

2. *To be laid in broad-band:*

(1) *Lit. Of corn:* To be laid open. [1.]

(2) *Fig.:* To be fully exposed.
". . . the very evill thoughts of the wicked shal be spread out and laids in *broad-band* before the face of God."—*Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 643. (*Jamieson.*)

broad-based, *a.* Having a broad or firm base or foundation. (*Lit. or fig.*)
"*Broad-based* flights of marble stairs."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights, 38.

broad-bean, *s.* A well-known leguminous plant, *Faba vulgaris.*

broad-bill, *s.*
Ornithology:

1. A species of wild duck, *Anas clypeata.* The shoveller.

BROAD-BILL (1).

2. The Spoon-bill, *Platalea leucorodia.*

† **broad-blown,** *a.* Fully blown, full-blown. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,
Has a *broad-blown* comeliness, red and white."
Tennyson: Maud, xiii. 1.
"With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh as May."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

broad-bottomed, *a.* Having a broad bottom.
". . . . in some of the level, *broad-bottomed* valleys."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 197.

* **broad-brim, broadbrim,** *s.*

1. A hat with a broad brim.
". . . . half-buried under shawls and *broadbrims*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. By metonomy, a Quaker, from the broad-brimmed hats worn by them.
". . . this, added to the rest of his behaviour, inspired honest *Broadbrim* with a conceit."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, p. 332

broad-cast, broadcast (*Eng.*), **braid-cast** (*Scotch*), *s., adv., & a.*

* **A.** *As substantive:* The act or process of scattering seeds by throwing them from the hand as one advances over a field, in place of sowing them in drills or rows.

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Lit.:* So as to scatter seeds in all directions.

2. *Fig.:* Widely spread, scattered freely or indiscriminately.
"For sowing *broadcast* the seeds of crime."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

C. *As adjective:* Cast in all directions, in place of being sowed in drills. (*Lit. & fig.*)

¶ *Broadcast sower. Agric.:* A machine for sowing seeds broad-cast.

broad-cloth, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A kind of fine woollen cloth, exceeding twenty-nine inches in width.

B. *As adj.:* Made of broad cloth.
"Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches."
Swift.

broad-gauge, *s.* The railroads of the United States have a standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. Some other countries have a wider, some a narrower, standard gauge. The term Broad-gauge applies to roads of a greater width of rail than the standard. The term "narrow-gauge" is applied in the United States to roads of from 2 to 3½ feet in width, built to suit certain special circumstances. [GAUGE.]

broad-glass, *s.* Glass in large sheets for cutting into panes.

broad halfpenny, *s.* [BORD HALFPENNY.] (*Wharton.*)

* **broad-head,** *s.* The head of a broad-arrow.

broad-leaf, *s.* A tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, a native of Jamaica. The wood is used for staves, scantlings, and shingles. It is sometimes mistaken for the almond-tree, from the similarity of the fruit.

broad-leafed, *a.* [BROAD-LEAVED.]

broad-leaved, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having broad leaves.
"Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus grass."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Fig.:* Having a broad brim; broad-brimmed.

* **broad-mouthed,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a broad mouth.

2. *Fig.:* Chattering, talking freely or coarsely.

"Had any *broad-mouthed*, slaud'rous villain said it." *Southerne: Disappointment*, i. 1.

broad-open, *a.* Wide open.

"To walk with eyes *broad-open* to your grave." *Dryden.*

broad-pennant, *s.* A swallow-tailed tapering flag at the mast-head of a man-of-war. It is the distinctive sign of a commodore.

BROAD-PENNANT.

broad-piece, *s.* An obsolete gold coin in use before the guinea.

". . . . those who muttered that, wherever a *broad-piece* was to be saved or got, this hero was a mere Enello, a mere Harpagon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

broad-seal, *s.* The Great Seal.

"Is not this to deny the king's *broad-seal?*" *Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 61.

"Under whose [the chancellor's] hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, corroborated or strengthened with the *broad-seal.*"—*Jus Sigilli*, p. 3.

broad-seal, *v.t.*

1. *Lit.:* To seal with the Great Seal.

2. *Fig.:* To seal, to assure.

"Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure." *B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

broad-seed, *s.* The English name of Ulospermum, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The solitary species is from Barbary.

broad-set, *a.* Thickly, strongly framed.

broad-sheet, broadsheet, *s.* The same as BROAD-SIDE, 3 (q.v.).

". . . . and oral recitation anticipated the advent of the *broadsheet* and the book."—*Skeat: Introd. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

broad-side, broadside, *s.*

1. The side of a ship as contra-distinguished from its bow and stern.

"The vessel northward veers
Till all its *broadside* on its [the whirlpool's] centre bears." *Falconer: Shipwreck*, c. i., 296.

2. A volley fired simultaneously from all the guns on one side of a ship of war.

"The crash reverberates like the *broadside* of a man-of-war through the lonely channels."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), chap. xi., p. 246.

3. A publication consisting of one large printed sheet constituting but a single page or leaf.

"*Broadsides* of prose and verse written in his praise were cried in every street."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **broad-sighted,** *a.* Having a wide view.

† **broad-speaking,** *a.*

1. Speaking broadly or coarsely; using coarse or obscene language.

"The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad-speaking*, gap-toothed wife of Bath."—*Dryden.*

2. Speaking with a broad accent.

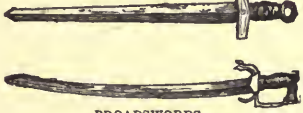
* **broad-spoken,** *a.* Broad-speaking; using coarse or obscene language.

broad-stone, broadstone, *s.*

Masonry: An ashlar.

broad-sword, broadsword (*Eng.*), * **bread sword** (*Scotch*), *s.*

1. A sword with a broad blade.



BROADSWORDS.

"From his belt to his stirrup his *broadsword* hangs down." *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 20.

† 2. By metonomy, those soldiers who were armed with broadswords.

"The whole number of *broadswords* seems to have been under three thousand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

broad-tool, *s.*

Masonry: A stone-mason's chisel, which has an edge 3½ inches wide. It is used for finish-dressing. Tools used for the preliminary rougher work are the *point* or *punch*, the *rush-tool*, and the *boaster* (q.v.).

broad-way, *s.* A wide, open road or highway.

broad-wise, broadwise, *adv.* In the direction of the breadth, as contra-distinguished from lengthwise, in the direction of the length. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If one should with his hand thrust a piece of iron *broadwise* against the flat ceiling of his chamber."—*Boyle.*

"Too much of him longwise, too little of him *broadwise*, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, i. 151.

broâd'-ęn, *v.i. & t.* [BROAD, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become broader, to spread.

"Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees." *Thomson: Seasons: Summer.*

2. *Fig.:* To widen out, become more diffused or extended.

"His principles *broadened* and enlarged with time; and age, instead of contracting, only served to mellow and ripen his nature."—*S. Smiles: Self-Help* p. 18.

"Where Freedom *broadens* slowly down
From precedent to precedent."
Tennyson: Works (Strahan, 1872), p. 262.

† **B.** *Transitive:* To render broader.

broâd'-ęn-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BROADEN, *v.i.*]

"When, lo! her own, that *broadening* from her feet
And blackening, swallow'd all the land."
Tennyson: Guinevere.

† **broâd'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *broad*, and suffix *-ish.*] Somewhat broad.

"The under part of the tail is singularly variegated white and black, the black in long, *broadish*, streaks."—*Russell: Acc. of Indian Serpents*, p. 27.

broâd'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *broad; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a broad manner; widely.

"Great Alphæus flood,
That *broadly* flows through Pylos fields."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, v.

2. *Fig.:* Plainly, openly.

"Custine has spoken out more *broadly.*"—*Burke: Pres. State.*

broâd'-nĕss, * **brood-nesse,** (*English*), **braid'-nesse** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *broad; -ness.*]

* 1. *Literally:* The quality of being broad; breadth.

"Thei stigeden vp on the *broodnesse* of erthe."
Wycliffe: Apoc., xx. 8.

". . . thre bredis in *braidnesse*, . . ."—*Inventories*, A. 1562, p. 160. (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Fig.:* Coarseness; or, *specially*, indelicacy of statement or allusion.

"I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning." *Dryden.*

brō'ak-ĭe, *s.* [BROOKED (2).] (*Scotch.*)

1. A cow having her face variegated with white and black.

2. A person with a dirty face.

brō'ak-ĭt, *pa. par.* [BROCKED.] (*Scotch.*)

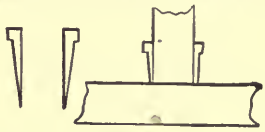
brō'ak-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *broakit; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being variegated with black or white spots.

2. The state of having a dirty face. (*Scotch.*)

brŏb, *s.* [Cf. Gael. *brod* = a probe, a poker.]

Carp.: A peculiar form of spike driven alongside a timber which makes a butt-joint



BROBS.

against another, to prevent the former from slipping. (*Knight.*)

brŏb-dĭng-năg'-ĭ-ąn, brŏb-dĭg-năg'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [From *Brobdingnag*, the name of an imaginary place in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, where everything was of gigantic size.] Gigantic.

"Even the equestrian statue of the Iron Duke has little human specks of figures standing ont black against the evening sky, under the horse's girth, like a *Brobdignagian* field-marshal among a crowd of cookney Lilliputians."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 30, 1864.

* **brŏ'-bil-lande,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Comp. Ital. *borbogliare;* Sp. *borbollar;* Port. *borbulhar* = to burble, bubble.] Weltering. [BURBLE.]

"Many a balde manne laye there swykede,
Brobbillande in his blode."
MS. Linc. A 1. 17, f. 115 (*Halliwell*).

* **brŏc** (1), *s.* [A.S. *broc* (?).] A menace (?).

"This was hire *broc.*"—*Layamon*, 21,029. (*Stratmann.*)

* **broc** (2), *s.* [BROOK.]

* **broc** (3), *s.* [BREACH, *s.*] A rupture.

* **broc** (4), *s.* [BROCK.] A badger.

broc skynne, *s.* A badger's skin.

". . . that wenten abonte in *broc skynnes* and skynnes of geet, . . ."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Heb.* xi. 37.

brŏ-cād'e, * **brŏ-cā'-dō,** *s.* [Sp. *brocado.*]

1. A kind of silken stuff, variegated or embossed with gold or silver flowers or other ornaments. The manufacture of brocades was established at Lyons in 1757.

"In this city [*Ormus*] there is very great trade for all sorts of spices, drugges, silke, cloth of silke, *brocado*, and divers other sortes of marchandise come out of Persia."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, ii. 216.

". . . all the finest jewels and *brocade* worn by duchesses at the balls of St. James's and Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *In India:* A cloth of gold and silver.

brocade-shell, *s.* A variegated species of shell, *Conus geographicus.*

brŏ-cā'-dĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BROCADE, *s.*]

* 1. Drest in brocade.

† 2. Worked in the style of brocade.

"A *brocaded* petticoat was stained."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 157.

* **brŏ-cā'-dō,** *s.* [BROCADE.]

* **brŏc'-age,** * **brōk'-age** (**age** as **ĭǵ**), *s.* [BROKE, *v.* BROKERAGE.]

1. The management of any business by means of an agent.

"He woweth hire by mene and by *brocage*,
And swor he wolde ben hir owne page."
Chaucer: C. T., 8375.

2. Agency for another.

"I entremet me of *brocages*;
I make pees and mariages."
Chaucer: Rom. of Rose, 6971.

"So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less; whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his hire, or merchant, for his *brocage.*"—*Locke.*

3. The gain got by acting as agent.

"He made small choyce; yet sure his honestie
Got him small gaines, but shameles flatterie,
And filthie *brocage*, and unseemly shifts."
Spenser: Moth. Hubb. Tale, 849—51.

4. The price or bribe paid unlawfully for any office or place of trust.

"After some troubles in the time of King Richard II. it was enacted, that none shall bee made justice of the Peace, for any gift, *brocage*, favour, or affection."—*Lambarde: Eirenarcha*, ch. vi.

* **brŏc'-ąle,** * **brŏk'-ą-lȳ,** *s.* [BREAK, *v.*] Broken fragments, broken meat.

"*Brocale*, or lewynge of mete (*brokaly* of mete, P.) *Fragmentum*, Comm."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŏc'-ąrd, *s.* [Perhaps from *Brocardica, Brocardicorum opus*, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by *Burkhard*, Bishop of Worms, who was called by the Italians and French *Brocard.* (*Heyse*).] A principle or maxim; a canon.

"The scholastic *brocard*, which has been adopted as the tenth counter-proposition, is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called 'the sensualists.'"—*Ferrier: Metaph.*, p. 261.

* **brŏc'-ą-tĕl, brŏc-ą-tĕl'-lō,** *s.* [Sp. *brocatel;* Fr. *brocatelle;* Ital. *brocatello.*]

1. A kind of coarse brocade, generally made of cotton and silk, or sometimes of cotton only, and used for tapestry, linings of carriages, &c.

"The Vice-Chancellor's chair and desk, . . . covered with *brocatelle* (a kind of brocade) and cloth of gold."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, ii. 43.

2. A kind of clouded marble, called also Sienna marble. The full name is Brocatello de Sienna. It is yellow-veined or clouded with bluish red, sometimes with a tinge of purple.

broc-cel-lo, *s.* [From Fr. *brocatelle.*]

Fabrics: A light, thin, silky stuff, used for lining vestments. (*Ogilvie.*)

brŏc'-cō-lĭ, *s.* [Ital. *broccoli* = sprouts; pl. of *broccolo* = a sprout.] A culinary herb, the *Brassica oleracea;* a variety of the common cabbage, var. *botrytis.*

"*Broccoli—Brassica cymosa.—The Brassica Pompeiana, aut Cypria*, was a cauliflower or broccoli, according to Dodonæus, p. 552: 'The third kind of white colewurtes is very strange, and is named Flowrie or Cypresse Colewurtes. It hath grayishe leaues at the beginning syke to the White Colewurtes, and afterwarde in the middle of the same leaues, in the steede of ye thicke cabbaged, or lofed leaues, it putteth forth many smal white stemmes, grosse and gentle, with many short branches, growing for the most part al of one height, thicke set and fast throng togither. These little stemmes so growing togither, are named the

flower of these Colewurtes.' There are white, green, and purple broccoli; of the former, the varieties are numerous, and every year brings forth a new one. The leaves of broccoli are of a deeper green, and the heads of a less pure white, than those of cauliflowers."—*Delamer: The Kitchen Garden*, p. 63.

brŏch-an (1), * **brachan,** *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *brochan;* Wel. *brwchan.*] Thick gruel, porridge. It differs from crowdie in being boiled. [CROWDIE.]

"When the cough affects them they drink *brochan* plentifully, which is oatmeal and water boiled together, to which they sometimes add butter."—*Martin: West. Isles*, p. 12.

brŏch-an (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] An article of Highland equipment (?).

". . . basket hilts, Andra-Ferraras, leather targets, brogues, *brochan*, and sporrans?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

brō'-chan-tīte, *s.* [From Brochant de Villiers, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral, with its hardness, 3·5—4, its sp. gr., 3·78—3·90, its lustre vitreous, pearly, on one cleavage face. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 15·8—19·71; oxide of copper, 62·626-69·1; oxide of zinc, 0—8·181; oxide of lead, 1·03—1·05. It is found in Cumberland, Cornwall, Iceland, the Ural Mountains, Australia, and Arizona. It can be produced artificially. Dana makes two varieties—(1) Ordinary Brochantite, (2) Warringtonite, with which brongnartine may be classified. (*Dana.*)

* **brōçhe,** *s.* [BROACH, *s.* BROOCH.] A spit.

". . . carry that ower to Mrs. Sma'trash, and bid her fill my mill wi' mishing, and I'll turn the *broche* for ye in the meantime; and she will gie ye a gingerbread snap for your pains."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

bro-çhé, *a.* [Fr. *broché*, pa. par. of *brocher* = to embroider.] Embroidered, embossed.

". . . blak velvot *broche* with gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 147. (*Jamieson.*)

broché-goods, *s. pl.*

Fabric: Goods embroidered or embossed.

* **brōçhe,** *v.t.* [BROACH, *v.*]

1. To pierce, spur.

"Then he *broched* his blonke, opon the bent bare."
Ywaine and Gawaine.

"And hasteliche ys swerd adrow; and aye til him a gos. To han *i-broched* Roland thorw; a caste tho his porpos."
Sir Ferumbras, 3389.

2. To stitch. (*Scotch.*)

* **brōçhed,** *pa. par. & a.* [BROACHED.]

bro-çhĕtte', *s.* [Fr. *brochette* = a skewer.]

In Cookery: A skewer on which to stick meat.

* **brōçh'-ĭng,** * **brōçh'-ȳng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROACHING.]

brŏcht (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Perhaps from *break*, v., or cf. Wel. *broch* = . . . froth, foam.] The act of vomiting.

"Ben ower the bar he gave a *brocht*,
And laid among them sic a locket,
With *eructavit cor meum.*"
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 313.

brŏcht (*ch* guttural), *pret. & pa. par.* [BROUGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

broçh'-ûre, *s.* [Fr. *brochure* = a pamphlet; *brocher* = to sew, stitch.] A small pamphlet, consisting of a few leaves of paper stitched together.

brŏck, * **brok,** *v.t.* [From *break*, v. or s. (?).] To cut, crumble, or fritter anything into small shreds or fragments. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

brŏck (1), * **brocke,** * **brok,** * **brokk,** *s.* [A.S. *broc;* Wel. *broch;* Gael. *broc* = a badger. Probably, as suggested by Wedgwood, from Gael. *breac*, Wel. *brech* = spotted, variegated. Compare Dan. *broc* = a badger, *broget* = variegated.]

1. A badger.

"*Brok*, best K. *brocke. Taxus, Castor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Bores and *brockes* that breketh adown myne hegges."
Langland: P. Plowman, vi. 31.

"The thummart, wil'-cat, *brock*, and tod."
Burns: The Twa Herds.

2. A brocket. [BROCKET.]

* **brock-breasted,** * **brok-brestedo,** *a.* Having a breast spotted or variegated like a badger.

"*Brok-brestede* as a brawne, with brustils fulle large."—*Morte Arthure*, 1,095

* **brock - skin,** * **brock - skynne,** * **brokskynne,** *s.* A badger-skin.

"Thei weuten aboute in *brokskynnes* [*brockskynnes* P.] and in skynnes of geet, nedy, angwysschid, turmentid."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews* xi. 37.

* **brŏck** (2), * **brok,** *s.* [From Ger. *brocke* = a fragment.] A fragment of any kind; specially of meat. (*Scotch.*)

"The kaill are sodden,
And als the laverok is fast and loddin,
When ye half done, tak hame the *brok.*"
Bannatyne Poems, p. 160, st. 10.

"I neither got stock nor *brock* (*i.e.* neither money nor meat)."—*Kelly: Scotch Proverbs.*

* **brock** (3), *s.* [BRUGH.]

* **brŏck'-ed,** * **brock'-it,** *a.* [BROCK (1).] Variegated, spotted.

". . . . and I wad wuss ye, if Gowans, the *brockit* cow, has a quey, that she suld suck her fill of milk."—*Scott: Heart of Midloth.*, ch. xxxix.

* **brock'-el-hempe,** *s.* [From Eng. *brock*, and *hemp.*] The same as BROOKLIME (q.v.).

Brŏck'-ĕn-hûrst, *s. & a.* [Named from Brockenhurst, a Hampshire parish four and a half miles NN.W. of Lymington.]

Brockenhurst series, *s.*

Geol.: A term applied by Professor Judd to what was called by the Geological Survey Middle Headon. Messrs. H. Keeping, E. B. Towney, and others differ from Professor Judd's views. (*Abstract Proceed. Geol. Society, London*, No. 393, pp. 14–17.)

* **brŏck'-ĕt,** * **brock'-it,** * **brok'-it,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brocart.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A red deer, two years old, according to some, but according to others, a stag three years old.

"Heirdis of hertis throw the thyck wod schaw,
Bayth the *brokittis*, and with brude burnist tyndis."
Doug.: Virgil, Prol. to bk. xii.

2. *Zool.:* Major Hamilton Smith called the Subulonine group of his large genus Cervus Brockets, instancing the Pita Brocket (*Cervus rufus*), the Apara Brocket (*C. simplicicornis*), and the Bira Brocket (*C. nemorivagus*), all from Brazil.

* **brŏck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *brock* (1) (q.v.); *-ish.*] Like a badger; beastly, brutal.

"*Brockish* boors."—*Hale.*

brŏck'-ĭt, *a.* [BROCKED.]

* **brockle,** * **brokele** (*Eng.*), **brocklie** (*Scotch*), *a.* [BRITTLE, *a.*]

"Of *brokele* kende."—*Shoreham*, p. 3.

* **brō'-cōur,** *s.* [BROKER.]

"His *brocours* that renne aboute."
Gower, ii. 274.

† **brŏd,** *v.t.* [PROD, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* To prick, spur.

"And passand by the piewis, for gadwandis
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis."
Doug.: Virgil, 299, 26.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To pierce.

"His words they *brodit* like a wumil,
Frae ear to ear."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 82.

2. To incite, to stimulate. (Used of the mind.)

"Hundreth versis of Virgil, quhilkis he markis
Aganis Romanis, to vertew thame to *brod.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 159, 22.

* **brod** (1), * **brode** (1), *s.* [BRAD.]

"*Brode* hedlese nayle. *Clavus acephalus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brod** (2), *s.* [PROD, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A goad, a spur.

"Fling at the *brod* was ne'er a good ox."—*Kelly: Scotch Proverbs.*

2. A stroke with a goad, spur, or any other sharp-pointed instrument. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane ox that repungnis the *brod* of his hird he gettis doubil *broddis.*"—*Compl. of Scotl.*, p. 43.

II. *Fig.:* An incitement, an instigation.

"Brideills hir sprete, and as him lest constrenis,
From hyr hart his feirs *brod* withdrawyng."
Doug.: Virgil, 166, 22.

* **brod** (3), * **brode** (2), *s.* [BROOD.]

* **brod-hen,** *s.* [BROOD-HEN.]

brod-sow, brod sow, *s.* [BROOD-SOW.]

* **brod** (4), * **brodde,** *s.* [BOARD, *s.*]

1. A board.

". . . be copyit and affixt vpoun ane *brod*, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 174.

2. An escutcheon on which arms are blazoned.

"Other abuses in hinging of pensils and *brods*, affixing of honours and arms, hath crept in."—*Acts Ass.* 1643, p. 171.

3. The vessel for receiving alms in churches, most probably from its being formerly a circular board, hollowed out so as to resemble a plate. (*Jamieson.*)

brod-den, *v.i.* [From *brod*, s. = brood, *s.* (q.v.).] To sprout. (*Ormulum*, 10,769.) (*Stratmann.*)

brod'-dit, *pa. par. & a.* [BROD (1), *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

As adjective: Sharp-pointed.

broddit aitis, *s. pl.* Bearded oats (?). [BROD.]

". . . lxvi. bolle of clene *broddit aitis*, . . ."—*Act. Audit.*, A. 1478, p. 63.

broddit staff, *s.* A staff with a sharp point at the extremity. (*Gl. Sibb.*) Also called a *pike-staff.* (*Scotch.*) The same as BROGGIT-STAFF (q.v.).

* **brode,** *a. & adv.* [BROAD.]

A. *As adjective:* Broad.

"The *brode* ryver som tyme wexeth dreye."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 3026-7.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Broadly, plainly.

". . . but now *brode* sheweth the errour, . . ."
Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 49, line 1,298.

2. Broadly, wide awake.

"For though ye looke neuer so *brode*, and stare."
Chaucer: C. T.; The Chan. Yem. Tale (ed. Skeat), 1,420.

* **brode** (1), *s. & a.* [Corrupted from *bord* (q.v.).]

brode - halfpenny, *s.* [BORD-HALFPENNY.] (*Wharton.*)

* **brode,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. *brode* = broad, *a.* (q.v.).] To publish abroad.

"Too bidden them battle, and *brodes* in haste
For to lache hym as lorde, . . ."
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), 122-3.

* **brode** (2), *s.* [BROOD.]

"*Brode* of byrdys. *Pullificacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏd'-ĕ-kĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *brodequin;* Sp. *borcegin;* O. Dut. *broseken;* dimin. of *broos* = a buskin; Lat. *byrsa* = leather.] A buskin or half-boot.

". . . instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins.*"—*Echard: Hist. of Eng.*, ii. 836.

* **bro'-del,** *s.* [BROTHEL.]

* **brōde-quin,** *s.* [The same as *brodekin.*]

* **bro-der,** *v.t.* [BROIDER.]

* **brod-er-ed** (*Eng.*), * **brod-er-rit** (*O. Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BROIDERED.]

"With *brodered* workes."—*Bible* (1551), *Judges* v. 30.

"Item, ane gown of cramasy sating, *broderrit* on the self with threidis of gold, . . ."—*Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 80.

* **brŏd'-ĕr-ĭes,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *broderie* = embroidery, embellishment.]

Music: Ornaments wherewith to cover a simple melody.

brō-dĭ-æ'-a, *s.* [Named after James Brodie, Esq., a Scottish botanist.]

1. A genus of Iridaceæ or Irids. *Brodiæa excoides* is an ornamental Chilian plant.

2. A genus of Liliaceæ or Lilyworts, apparently belonging to the section Hemerocallideæ. The species are curious little plants with blue flowers, from Georgia and Chili.

* **brod'-i-en,** *v.t.* [BRAID, *v.*]

* **brŏd'-ĭn-stäre,** * **brŏd'-ĭn-stĕr,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *brodien* = to braid, to embroider, and fem. suff. *-ster.*] An embroiderer.

"Certane werkl[illegible] for ane *brodinstare.*"—*Coll. Inventories*, A. 1578, [illegible]

"Item, ten single blankettis quhilkis servit the beddis of the *brodinsters*, quha wrocht upoun the great pece of broderie."—*Ibid.*, p. 140.

* **bro-dir,** *s.* [BROTHER.] (*Scotch.*)

brodir-dochter, *s.* [BROTHER-DAUGHTER.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brod'-mell, brod māle,** *s.* [From A.S. *brod* = brood, and O. Ger. *mael* = a consort, an associate (?).] Brood (?).

"Ane grete sow ferryit of grises thretty hede,
Ligging on the ground milk quhite, al quhite *brod male*,
About hir pappis soukand." *Doug.: Virgil*, 81, 16.

* **bro-dyn,** *v.* [BROOD.]

"*Brodyn*, as byrdys (and fowles, P.). *Foveo, fetifico*, C. F. *in alcyon*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bro-dynge,** *s.* [BROODING.]

"*Brodynge* of byrdys. *Focio*, Cath. (*focacio*, P)." *Prompt. Parv.*

* **bro-dyr,** * **bro-dyre,** *s.* [BROTHER.]

broe, *s.* [BROO, BREE, BREW, *s.*] (*Scotch.*) Broth, soup.

"The auld runt,
Wi' boiling *broe*, John Ploughman brunt."
Taylor: Scotch Poems, p. 26.

† **brŏg,** *s.* [A variant of *brod* = prod.] A pointed steel instrument used by joiners to make holes in wood for nails, a brad-awl.

"The young preacher, who was present in Mr. Shirra's pew, was prayed for as a promising labourer in the vineyard, but, withal, as much in need of a thorough handling in regard to style and manner, the *modus operandi* in reference to which being suggested in the following petition, delivered with great fervour: —'But oh! please tak a *brog* and prod him weel, and let the wind out o' him.'"—*Ramsay: Recollections*, Ser. ii., p. 59.

† **brŏg,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BROG, *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To pierce, stab, prod.

"'And to see poor Grizzy and Grumhle,' said his wife, 'turning back their necks to the byre, and routing while the stony-hearted villains were *brogging* them on wi' their lances.'"—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. iii.

2. *Intrans.*: To browse about. (*Yorkshire.*)

brŏg'-ans, *s.* [BROGUE.] A kind of strong, coarse shoe; a brogue.

† **brŏgged** (*Eng.*), **brŏg'-git** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROG, *v.t.*]

broggit-staff, *s.* [BRODDIT-STAFF.]

* **brog'-gẽr,** *s.* [BODGER.] A dealer in corn.

brŏg'-gīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* (*Scotch.*) [BROG, *v.* & *s.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"D'ye think I was born to sit here *brogging* an elshin through bend-leather."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. ii.

C. *As subst.*: The act of pricking with a sharp-pointed instrument.

brŏg'-gle, *v.i.* [A frequentative formation from *brog* (q.v.).] To sniggle or fish for eels. (*North.*)

brōgue (1), * **brog,** *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *brog* = a shoe.]

1. A coarse, rough shoe. In the Lowlands, a shoe of half-dressed leather.

"I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

"A peasant would kill a cow merely in order to get a pair of *brogues*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A provincial accent: such a manner of pronunciation as would be used by the wearers of brogues.

"The Irish *brogue*, then the most hateful of all sounds to English ears."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

brogue-maker, *s.* One who makes brogues.

brogue (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Scotch for a hum; a trick.

"Then you, ye auld snec-drawing dog!
Ye came to Paradise incog,
An' played on man a cursed *brogue*."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

† **brōgue,** *v.i.* [BROGUE (1), 2.] To utter in a brogue.

"There Paddy *brogued* 'By Jasus!'"
Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 59.

* **broid,** * **browd,** *v.t.* [BRAID, BROIDER.] To plait the hair.

* **broid'-ĕd,** * **brow-did,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [In older editions of the Bible for *broidered* (q.v.).] To braid. Trench says that this word was never used for plaiting the hair till our translators introduced it into the authorised version of the Bible, 1 Tim. ii. 9. (*English Past and Present*, p. 198, note.)

"Hire yolwe heer was *browdid* in a tresse."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,051.

"Not with *broided* haire, or gold, or pearles, or costly aray."—1 *Tim.* ii. 9.

* **broid'-ẽr,** * **brod-er,** *v.t.* [Fr. *broder*; Sp. & Port. *bordar* = to embroider, literally to work on the edge, to hem; Fr. *bord* = the edge.] [EMBROIDER.]

1. *Lit.*: To embroider, ornament with needle-work.

2. *Fig.*: To cover as though with embroidery.

"Under foot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground." *Milton: Paradise Lost*, bk. iv.

† **broid'-ẽred,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROIDER.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Covered with embroidery, embroidered.

". . . another stripped me of my rags, and gave me this *broidered* coat which you see."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Worked in embroidery or needle-work.

"In hosen black, and jerkins blue,
With falcons *broider'd* on each breast."
Scott: Marmion, i. 8.

† II. *Fig.*: Adorned with fine figures of speech.

"Had she but read Euphues, and forgotten that accursed mill and shieling-hill, it is my thought that her converse would be *broidered* with as many and as choice pearls of compliment, as that of the most rhetorical lady in the court of Feliciana."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xxix.

* **broid'-ẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [BROIDER, *v.*] One who embroiders or works in embroidery.

"There mote he likewise see a ribbald train
Of dancers, *broiderers*, slaves of luxury."
West: On the abuse of Travelling.

* **broid'-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [See def.] The feminine form of broiderer (q.v.). (*Hood: Midsummer Fairies*, xxxv.)

* **broid'-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *broider*; -*y*; Fr. *broderie*.]

1. *Lit.*: Embroidery, ornamental needle-work.

"Her mantle rich, whose borders, round,
A deep and fretted *broidery* bound."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 3.

2. *Fig.*: Any ornamental covering resembling embroidery.

"Rare *broid'ry* of the purple clover."
Tennyson: A Dirge, 6.

broil (1), * **breull,** *s.* [O. Fr. *brouiller* = to jumble, trouble, disorder, confound, mar, by mingling together, &c. (*Cotgrave.*) Sometimes said to be of Celtic origin, though the connection is not clear.] A tumult, disturbance, contention.

"Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

broil (2), *s.* [BROIL, *v.*]

1. Broiled meat.

2. Heated condition; extreme heat. (*Lit.* & *Fig.*)

broil, * **broille,** * **broyl-yn,** * **bro-ly-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [M. Eng. *broilen*, cog. with O. Fr. *bruiller* = to boil to roast; prob. a frequent. from O. Fr. *bruir* = to roast.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To grill, to cook by roasting over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

"*Broiyyn*', or *broylyn*'. *Ustulo, ustillo, torreo*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil*."
Dryden.

2. *Fig.*: To heat greatly, to affect strongly with heat. (Said especially of the sun, and used almost exclusively in the pr. part.) [BROILING, *pr. par.*]

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To perform the operation described under A. 1.

"He cowde roste, sethe, *broille*, and frie."
Chaucer: C. T., 385-6.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To be in the heat, to be subjected to heat.

"Where have you been *broiling*?—
—Among the crowd i' the abbey."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

* (2) To be heated with passion or envy.

"So that her female friends, with envy *broiling*."
Byron: Beppo, v. 69.

broiled, * **broyl-yd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROIL, *v.*] Cooked over hot coals.

"*Broylyd* mete, or rostyd only on the colys. *Frixum, frixatura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

broil'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *broil*; -*er*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. One who broils, or cooks meat by broiling.

2. That on which food is cooked over hot coals; a gridiron.

* II. *Figuratively*: One who raises broils, or quarrels. [BROIL, *s.*]

"What doth he but turn *broiler* and bontefen, make new libels against the church, &c."—*Hammond: Serm.*, p. 544.

broil'-ĭng, * **broly-ynge,** * **broyl-inge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROIL, *v.*]

A. *As present participle*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Cooking over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

2. *Fig.*: Heating excessively.

"As dry as three months of a *broiling* sun could make them."—*Sherard Osborn: Quedah*, ch. xviii.

C. *As substantive*: The act or process of cooking over hot coals, or on a gridiron.

"*Brolyynge*, or *broylinge*, K. *Ustulacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

broil'-lẽr-ĭe, *s.* [Fr. *brouillerie* = confusion.] [BRULYIE.] A state of contention.

". . . have cast themselves, their country, and all into confused *broillerie*, . . ."—*Hume: Hist. Douglas*, p. 92. (*Jamieson.*)

* **brok** (1), *s.* [A.S. *broc*; O. Icel. *brokkr*.]

1. *Lit.*: A poor inferior kind of horse.

"This carter, smoot and cryde as he wer wood,
'Hayt! *brok*, hayt! stot.'"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,124.

2. *Fig.*: An old sword or dagger. (*Ash.*)

* **brok** (2), *s.* [BROCK.] A badger.

* **brok** (3), *s.* [A.S. *broce*; Icel. *broke*. From Eng. *brook*, v. = to use, to enjoy.] Use.

* **brok** (4), *s.* [BROOK, *s.*]

* **brok** (5), *s.* & *v.* [BROCK, *s.* & *v.*] A fragment. (*Scotch.*)

* **brok'-age** (**age** as **ĭg**), *s.* [BROCAGE.]

* **brō'-kar,** *s.* [BROKER.] (*O. Scotch.*)

* **brok-dol,** *a.* [A variant of *brokel* = brittle.]

"*Brokdol*, or frees (brokyl or fres, H. brokill or feers, P.) *Fragilis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **broke,** *s.* [BROOK, *s.*]

* **brōke,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from O.S. *brouken*; A.S. *brucan* = to have the use of a thing. Compare Dan. *brug* = use, custom, trade, business. (*Skeat.*)

1. To act as agent or middle-man for others; to act as broker.

"Prithee, what art thou? or whom dost thou serve or *broke* for?"—*Brome: City Wit*, ii. 2.

2. To act as a procurer, or go-between; to pimp.

"He does indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 5.

3. To do business through an agent.

brōk'-ĕn, * **brōke,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BREAK, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language*:

I. *Literally*: Parted into two or more pieces or fragments.

"'Twas neither *broken* wing nor limb."
Burns: Epistle to J. Rankine.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. *Of material things*:

(1) *Of land*:

(*a*) Opened up with the plough.

(*b*) Disconnected.

"On the two great continents in the northern hemisphere (but not in the *broken* land of Europe between them), we have the zone of perpetually frozen under soil in a low latitude."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed 1870), ch. xi., p. 249.

(*c*) Rough, intersected with hills and small valleys.

(2) *Of animals*: Weakened, enfeebled.

"More especially amongst *broken* and failing groups of organic beings."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859) ch. xiv., p. 460.

(3) *Of food, &c.*: Meat that has been cut up; fragments of meat. Also applied to fragments of food of any kind, not necessarily meat.

"And they did all eat, and were filled: and they took up of the *broken meat* that was left seven baskets full."—*Matt.* xv. 37.

¶ Similarly remnants of beer were formerly called *broken-beer*.

2. *Of immaterial things*:

(1) Crushed in spirit.

(*a*) *Of persons*:

". . . reduced in numbers and *broken* in spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

(*b*) *Of the heart, &c.*:

"A *broken* and a contrite heart."—*Psalms* li. 17.

(2) Uttered disjointedly, ejaculated, uttered in a broken voice.

"*Broken* prayers to God, that He would judge him and this Cause."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. vi.

3. *Of promises, laws, &c.* Violated, unfulfilled, unobserved.

"God pardon all oaths that are *broke* to me!"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1.

4. *Of weather:* Rough, unsettled.

"The weather proved *broken* and rainy."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxvii.

5. *Of health:* Weakened, failing. [BROKEN-DOWN.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Bankrupt. (*Colloquial.*)

". . . and whether Lintot be not yet *broke*?"—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1714).

"But he is abroad; the place is to be sold.
John. Oh, lies. He was not *broken*."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

2. *Music:*

(1) *Of a cadence:* Interrupted.

(2) *Of chords:* Arpeggio.

(3) *Of time:* Unobserved, unkept.

"Ha, ha! keep time: how sour sweet music is,
When time is *broke*, and no proportion kept!"
Shakesp.: Rich. II., v. 5.

(4) Arranged for several instruments.

"And so, likewise, in that music which we call *broken-music* or consort-music, some consorts of instruments are sweeter than others, a thing not sufficiently yet observed."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i.

(5) Played on harps, guitars, or lutes, because the sounds of these instruments cannot be sustained at will. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Painting. Of colours:* Those produced by the mixture of different pigments.

4. *Arith. Of a number:* A fraction.

5. *Dioptrics:* The line into which an incident ray is "broken" or refracted in crossing the second medium.

6. *Naut. Of water:* The contention of currents in a narrow channel. Also, the waves breaking on or near shallows, choppy water.

7. *Mil.:* Cashiered. (*Colloquial.*)

8. *Bot. Of a whorl:* Not on the same plane, but constituting part of an exceedingly short spiral. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

9. *Comp. Grammar.:* Not distinct in sound or value.

". . . exhibit the greatest proclivity towards the use of these *broken* vowels."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. ii., p. 141.

10. *Of language:* Not fluent, ungrammatical.

"Break thy mind to me in *broken* English."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

broken-backed, * **broke bakkyde,** * **broke-bak,** *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a broken back, crippled. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Broke bakkyde. Gibbosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"God save you alle, lordynges, that now here be!
But *broke-bak* scherreve, evel mot thou the!"
Chaucer: C. T., 713-14.

"A few even sprawl-out helplessly on all sides, quite *broken-backed* and dismembered."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. *Naut.:* The state of a ship so loosened in her frame by age, weakness, or some great strain from grounding amidships, as to droop at each end, causing the lines of her sheer to be interrupted, and termed *hogged*. (*Smyth.*)

* **broken-bellied,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Ruptured.

2. *Fig.:* Deformed, corrupted.

"Such is our *broken-bellied* age, that this *astutia* is turned into *versutia*; and we term those most astute which are most versute."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays*, p. 168.

broken-down, *a.* Which has failed or become useless from breaking down, either literally or from disease or other cause.

"I left Osbaldistone Hall on the back of a *broken-down* hunter, with ten guineas in my purse."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. ii.

broken-footed, *a.* Having deformed or crippled feet.

"Or a man that is *broken-footed* or broken-handed."—*Lev.* xxi. 19.

broken-handed, *a.* Crippled in the hand. (See quotation under *broken-footed.*)

broken-hearted, *a.* Having the spirits broken or crushed through grief or anxiety. [BROKEN, A., II. 2 (1) (*b*).]

"He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted*."—*Isa.* lxi. 1.

broken-legged, * **broke-legged,** *a.* Having the leg or legs broken or crippled.

"If he be blynd or *broke-legged*."
Langland: Piers Plowman, 4,088.

† **broken-man,** *s.* An outlaw, bankrupt.

". . . . belted the broadsword to his side, took to the brae-side, and became a *broken-man*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

broken-space, *s.* & *a.*

¶ *Broken-space saw:* A fine hand-saw.

broken-spirited, *a.* Having the spirits crushed by fear or trouble; broken-hearted.

"Humbled and *broken-spirited*, yet glad that they had come off so well, they stole forth through the crowd of stern fanatics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

broken-stowage, *s.*

Naut.: The space in a ship not filled by her cargo. (*Wharton.*)

broken-twill, *s.*

Fabrics: A variety of twill or textile fabrics.

broken-winded, *a.* [BROKENWINDED.]

† **brōk'-ęn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *broken; -ly.*]

1. Not continuously, interruptedly.

"Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glanchingly."—*Hakewill.*

2. In a broken or crushed state, broken-hearted.

"And thus the heart will break, yet *brokenly* live on."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilg., iii. 32.

3. In broken language; not fluently.

"*King.*—O fair Katharine, if you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it *brokenly* with your English tongue."—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, v. 2.

† **brōk'-ęn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *broken; -ness.*] The quality or state of being broken. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Those infirmities that are incident to them [the teeth] whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, *brokenness*."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 85.

"It is the *brokenness*, the ungrammatical position, the total subversion of the period that charms me."—*Gray: Letter to Mason.*

brōk'-ęn-wĭnd, *s.* [Eng. *broken; wind.*]

Farriery: A disease of the organs of respiration in horses.

brōk-ĕn-wĭnd'-ĕd, * **brōke'-wĭnd-ĕd,** *a.*

1. *Farr.:* Suffering from broken wind; affected in the organs of respiration.

2. *Fig.:* Dull, heavy.

"*Brokewinded* murmurs, howlings, and sad groans."
May: Lucan, bk. v.

brōk'-ẽr, *s.* [In Fr. *brocanteur.*] [BROCAGE.]

1. One who acts in business for another, a middle-man, agent, or commissioner.

"*Brokers*, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides to make out a little paultry gain."—*Temple.*

2. One who deals in merchandise or securities, acting as agent between the seller and the buyer, or between the importer and the consumer. [STOCK-BROKER.]

* 3. An agent generally, a go-between.

". . . a person who had long acted as a *broker* between Jacobite plotters and people who dealt in cutlery and firearms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 4. A match-maker, a pimp, a pander of either sex; a bawd, a procuress.

"Of *brokaris* and sic baudry how suld I write?
Of quham the fylth stynketh in Goddis nefis."
Doug.: Virgil, 96, 51.

5. One who deals in old or second-hand goods.

6. One licensed to value or sell goods on which distraint has been made.

brōk'-ẽr-ąge, *s.* [Eng. *broker;* and suffix *-age* (q.v.).]

* 1. The business or profession of a broker.

2. The pay or commission received by brokers.

"The compensation, which they allow in this plan to their masters for their *brokerage*, is, that if (after deducting all the charges, which they impose) the amount of the sales should be found to exceed two shillings and two pence for the current rupee of the invoice account, it shall be taken by the Company."—*Burke: Works*, vol. ii., p. 72.

* **brōk'-ẽr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *broker; -ly.*] Like a broker; hence, mean.

"We had determin'd that thou shouldst ha' come,
In a Spanish suit, and ha' carried her so; and he,
A *brokerly* slave, goes, puts it on himself."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 4.

* **brōk'-ẽr-ȳ,** * **brōk'-ẽr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *broker; -y.*] The business or pursuit of a broker, brokerage.

"Let them alone for me,
Busie their brains with deeper *brokerie*."
Bp. Hall: Sat. ii. 2.

* **brok-il,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

* **brōk'-ĭng,** *a.* [BROKE, *v.*]

1. Practised by brokers, pertaining to brokers.

"Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iii. 1.

2. Acting as a broker.

"Adie, a drab, and filthy *broking* knaves."
Marston: Sc. of Villanie.

* **brokke,** *v.i.* [Etymology doubtful. Compare Scotch *brok;* O. H. Ger. *brochon;* Ger. *brocken.*] To sing, carol.

"Aye the crokkere to *brokke*."—*Shoreham*, p. 106.

* **brŏk-kĕtte,** * **brŏk'-ĭtt** (pl. *brokkettis, brokittis*), *s.* [BROCKET.] A red deer two years old. (*Doug.: Virgil*, 402, 19.)

* **brōk'-kĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BROKKE, *v.*] Quavering, throbbing.

"He singgeth *brokking* as a nightingale."
Chaucer: The Miller's Tale, v. 3,377.

¶ Wright's edition reads:—"He syngeth *crowyng* as a nightyngale."

* **brok-lembe,** *s.* [A corruption of *brooklime* (q.v.).]

* **brok-yll,** *a.* [BRITTLE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brok-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BROOK, *v.*]

A. *As present participle.* (See the verb.)

* **B.** *As substantive:* Digestion.

"*Brokynge* of mete and drinke."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brol,** * **broll,** * **brolle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *brollus, brotla* = poor, miserable, contemptible.] A brat.

"Of that beggares *brol* an abbot schal worthen."
Piers Plowman's Crede, 1,941.

"The leeste *brol* of his blood a barones pere."
Langland: Piers Plowman, 1,767.

* **brol-y-yn,** *v.* [BROIL, *v.*]

* **brol-y-ynge,** *s.* [BROILING, *s.*]

* **brom,** *s.* [BROOM.]

brŏm-ăc'-ĕt-ąte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *brom(ine); acetate.*] A salt of bromacetic acid.

brŏm-ą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *brom(ine)*, and *acetic.*] Pertaining to or derived from bromine and acetic acid.

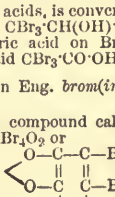
bromacetic acid, *s.* An acid obtained from a mixture of crystallizable acetic acid and bromine in the proportion of equal equivalents, introduced into a sealed tube, and heated in an oil bath to 150° C.

brō'-mąl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *brom(ine); al(dehyde).*] Bromine, from aldehyde.

Chemistry: Also called Tribromaldehyde $CBr_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$, obtained by the action of dry Bromine, on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid boiling at 172°, and unites with water to form a solid hydrate which melts at 43°. It is decomposed by alkalies into formic acid $HCO{\cdot}OH$, and bromoform $CHBr_3$. It unites with hydrocyanic acid, forming $CBr_3{\cdot}CH{<}^{CN}_{OH}$, which, by the action of acids, is converted into tribromolactic acid $CBr_3{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. By the action of nitric acid on Bromal it yields tribromacetic acid $CBr_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

brō'-mąn-ĭl, *s.* [From Eng. *brom(ine);* and Port. *anil* = indigo.]

Chem.: An aromatic compound called also Tetrabromoquinone $C_6Br_4O_2$ or



It is prepared by heating one part of phenol $C_6H_5(OH)$ with ten parts of bromine, three parts of iodine and water to 100°. It crystallises in golden yellow scales, which are sparingly soluble in carbon disulphide.

brōm'-ăr-ĝȳr-ĭte, *s.* [In Ger. *bromargyrit;* Eng., &c. *brom(ine);* Gr. ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.. The same as *bromyrite* (q.v.).

brō'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *brom(ine); -ate* (*Chem.*).] A salt of bromic acid (q.v.).

* **brō-mą-tŏl'-ŏ-ĝȳ,** *s.* [From Gr. βρῶμα (*brōma*), genit. βρώματος (*brōmatos*) = that which is eaten, food; meat; and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse, dissertation, or treatise on aliments.

brōm'-bĕn-zēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *brom(ine); benzene.*]

Chem.: A compound called also phenylbromide C_6H_5Br. It is a liquid boiling at 154°, obtained by the action of daylight on a mixture of bromine and benzene; also by the action of PBr_5, phosphous pentabromide on phenol $C_6H_5(OH)$.

* **brōme** (1), *s.* [BROOM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brōme (2), *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *brome.* From Gr. βρόμος (*bromos*) = a kind of oat.] [BROMUS.] A word used in the compound which follows.

brome-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The English book-name for the genus Bromus (q.v.).

brŏ-mĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [In Fr. *bromélie.* Named after Bromelius, who published a Gothic flora.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bromeliaceæ (q.v.).

brŏ-mĕl-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat., &c. *bromelia* (q.v.); and Lat. fem. pl. adjectival suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bromelworts, an order of endogenous plants, placed by Dr. Lindley under his Narcissal Alliance. The calyx is sometimes herbaceous-looking, but sometimes coloured. Petals, three, coloured; stamina, six or more; ovary, three-celled, many-seeded, as is the fruit, which is capsular or succulent. The stem is wanting or, if present, very short. Sometimes it consists of fibrous roots, consolidated round a slender centre with rigid channeled leaves spiny at the edge or point. The fruit is sometimes eatable. In 1847 Lindley estimated the known species at 170, all from America, whence they have migrated to Africa, the East Indies, and elsewhere. The well-known pine-apple is the *Bromelia Ananas.* [ANANAS, PINE-APPLE.] Ropes are made in Brazil from another species of the same genus. All the species of Bromeliaceæ can exist without contact with the earth; they are therefore suspended in South America in houses, or hung to the balustrades of balconies, whence they diffuse fragrance abroad.

brŏ'-mĕl-wôrts, *s.pl.* [From Lat. *bromelia,* and Eng. *wort.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the natural order Bromeliaceæ.

brŏm'-hȳ-drĭnş, *s. pl.* [From Eng., &c. *brom(ine); hydr(ate);* and suffix *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Haloidethers formed by replacing the 1, 2 or 3 (OH) radicals in the triatomic alcohol glycerin by Br. Monobromhydrin $CH_2Br{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CH_2(OH)$, an oily liquid boiling at 130°, obtained by the action of HBr on glycerin $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Symmetrical Dibromhydrin, $CH_2Br{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(OH){\cdot}CH_2Br$, a liquid boiling at 219°, obtained by the action of bromine on monobromhydrin. Unsymmetrical Dibromhydrin $CH_2Br{\cdot}CHBr{\cdot}CH_2(OH)$, boiling at 212° by the action of bromine on allyl alcohol ($CH_2 = CH—CH_2{\cdot}(OH)$.) Tribromhydrin or Allyltribromide $CH_2Br{\cdot}CHBr{\cdot}CH_2Br$, a crystalline substance melting at 16°, and boiling at 220°; it is obtained by the action of excess of bromine on allyl iodide. [CHLORHYDRINS.]

brō'-mĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *brom(ine),* and suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to bromine; having bromine in its composition.

bromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HBrO_3$. A monobasic acid, forming salts called bromates. When bromine is dissolved in caustic potash a mixture of bromide and bromate of potassium is obtained, which can be separated by crystallisation, $3Br_2+6KHO=5KBr+KBrO_3+3H_2O$. Free bromic acid can be prepared by passing chlorine into bromine water, $Br_2+5Cl_2+6H_2O=2HBrO_3+10HCl$. The acid is best obtained by decomposing potassium bromate by argentic nitrate acid acting on the resulting argentic bromate by bromine, $5AgBrO_3+3Br_2+3H_2O=5AgBr+6HBrO_3$. Bromic acid is a strongly-acid liquid, reddening and then bleaching litmus paper. On concentration at 100° it decomposes into bromine and oxygen. It is decomposed by sulphur dioxide (SO_2), sulphide of hydrogen (H_2S), and by hydrobromic acid (HBr). Bromates are with difficulty soluble in water, and are decomposed on heating into oxygen and bromides.

bromic silver, *s.*

Min.: The same as Bromyrite and Bromargyrite (q.v.).

brō'-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *brom(ine); -ide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A combination of bromine with a metal or a radical. Bromides are soluble in water, except silver and mercurous bromides; lead bromide is very slightly soluble. They are detected in analysis by the following reactions:—Argentic nitrate gives a yellowish precipitate of AgBr, insoluble in dilute nitric acid, and soluble in strong ammonia. Chlorine liberates bromine, and, if the liquid is shaken up with ether, a yellow ethereal solution floats on the liquid. Heated with sulphuric acid and MnO_2, bromides yield vapours of Br, which turns starch yellow.

¶ *Bromide of silver, Bromid of silver:*

Min.: The same as Bromyrite (q.v.).

brō'-mĭn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *bromin(e); -ated.*] Combined with bromine (q.v.).

"Water and its chlorinated and *brominated* congeners."—*Fownes: Chem.* (ed. 1873), p. 944.

brō'-mīne, *s.* [From Gr. βρῶμος (*brōmos*) = a stench; Mod. Lat. *bromium.*]

1. *Chem.:* A non-metallic element. Symbol, Br; atomic weight, 80. Bromine was discovered in 1826 by Balard in the salts obtained by the evaporation of sea-water. Bromine is liberated from the sodium and magnesium salts by the action of free chlorine, and is separated by ether, which dissolves the bromine. This red-coloured solution is removed, saturated with potash, evaporated, and heated to redness, and the bromide of potassium is heated with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid. The bromine is liberated in the form of a deep-red vapour, which condenses into a dark, reddish-black liquid. Sp. gr., 2·97; it boils at 63°; its vapour density is 5·54 times that of air. It has an irritating smell, and when inhaled is poisonous. It dissolves in thirty parts of water, and the solution has weak bleaching properties. Bromine and hydrogen do not unite in the sunlight, but do when they are passed through a red-hot porcelain tube, forming hydrobromic acid (HBr), which is also obtained by the action of phosphorus and water on bromine. It is a colourless, fuming gas, which liquifies at 73°, very soluble in water. The concentrated solution contains 47·8 per cent. of HBr, it boils at 126°, and has powerful acid properties; it neutralises bases, forming bromides and water. Hypobromous acid, HBrO. is only known in solutions; it has bleaching properties. Bromine can displace chlorine from its compounds with oxygen, whilst chlorine can liberate bromine from its compound with hydrogen. Free bromine turns starch yellow.

2. *Pharm.:* Bromine has been applied externally as a caustic, but rarely. Its chief officinal preparations are bromide of ammonium, useful in whooping-cough, infantile convulsions, and nervous diseases generally; and bromide of potassium, now very extensively used, especially in epilepsy, hysteria, delirium tremens, diseases of the throat and larynx, bronchocele [GOITRE], enlarged spleen, hypertrophy of liver, fibroid tumours, &c. Also, as an antaphrodisiac, for sleeplessness, glandular swellings, and skin diseases. Its alterative powers are similar to but less than that of the iodides. Its preparation is the same as iodide of potassium, substituting an equivalent quantity of bromine for iodine—$6KHO+Br_6=5KBr+KBrO_3+3H_2O$. It has a pungent saline taste, no odour, and occurs in colourless cubic crystals, closely resembling the iodide. As a hypnotic its usefulness is much increased by combining it with morphia and chloral hydrate.

* **brŏm'-ĭng-ham,** *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of *Birmingham.*] [BRUMMAGEM.]

* *Bromingham groat:* Counterfeit money.

"In other places whole lines are bodily transferred, and portional parts of lines minted into spurious *Bromingham groats,* as counterfeit money was called in those days."—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel,* pt. ii. (Note.)

brō'-mīte, *s.* [In Ger. *bromit;* Eng., &c. *brom(ine),* and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] The same as Bromyrite and Bromargyrite (q.v.).

brŏm'-līte, *s.* [From *Bromley* Hill, near Alston, in Cumberland, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min: An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, with hardness 4—4·5, sp. gr. 3·71—3 72, lustre vitreous. It is colourless, snow-white, greyish, pale cream-coloured, or pink. Composition: Carbonate of baryta, 60·63—65·71; carbonate of lime, 30·19—34·29; carbonate of strontia, 0—6·64; and carbonate of manganese 0—9·18. It is found near Hexham, in Northumberland, and in Cumberland (etym.). It is called also Alstonite (q.v.).

brō-mō-ar-ġĕn'-tō-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *bromo;* from *bromine* (q.v.); Lat. *argentum,* and Gr. τύπος (*tupos*) = type.]

Photog.: A photographic agent of very delicate action made by nitrate of silver, bromide of potassium, and again nitrate of silver, brushed over paper.

brō'-mō-form, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *brom(ine),* and *form(ate),* from Lat. *formica* = an ant.]

Chem.: Bromoform $CHBr_3$, or Tribromomethane. It is a heavy volatile liquid, obtained by adding bromine to a solution of caustic potash in ethyl alcohol. It boils at 152°. Heated with caustic potash, it is converted into potassium bromide and potassium formate.

brō'-mō-quî-nōne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *bromine,* and *quinone.*] [BROMANIL.]

* **brŏm'-u-rĕt,** *s.* [BROMIDE.]

brō'-mŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *brome;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bromo;* Lat. *bromos;* Gr. βρόμος (*bromos*) = a kind of oat, *obvena salina.*]

Bot.: Brome-grass. A genus of grasses having two unequal glumes and two herbaceous glumelles, the outer one bifid and with an awn from below the extremity. *Bromus mollus,* or Soft Brome-grass, is widely diffused in Britain and abundant. Its seeds, when eaten by man or the larger animals, produce giddiness, and they are said to be fatal to poultry. *B. secalinus,* or Smooth-rye Brome-grass, is common in rye and wheat-fields. When the seeds are accidentally ground with the flour, they impart a bitter taste to bread, and are narcotic like the seeds of *Lolium temulentum.* The panicles are said to dye green. *B. asper,* or Hairy Wood-brome grass, is the tallest of British grasses; it is found in moist woods and hedges. *B. sterilis,* or Barren Brome-grass, is common, and some other species are not very rare.

brŏm'-ȳr-īte, *s.* [From Fr. *bromure d'argent* = bromuret of silver, *i.e.,* a combination of bromine and silver.]

Min.: An isometric yellow, amber, or green splendent mineral, with a hardness of 2—3 and sp. gr. of 5—8·6, consisting of bromine 4—2.6, and silver 5—7·4, from Mexico and Chili. It is the same as *bromargyrite, bromic silver,* or *bromide of silver* (q.v.).

* **brŏnçhe,** *s.* [BRANCH.]

brŏn'-chī, *s. pl.* [Latinised word, from Gr. βρόγχια (*bronchia*) = the bronchial tubes.]

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.:* Any of the air-passages, great or small, in the lungs.

"Thus a *bronchus* of the size of a straw . . ."—*Dr. C. J. B. Williams, in Cycl. P. M., art. Bronchitis.*

2. *Spec.:* The two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath, just before entering the lungs.

brŏn'-chĭ-a, † **brŏn'-chĭ-æ,** *s.pl.* [In Fr. *bronches;* Med. Lat. *bronchiæ.* From Gr. βρόγχια (*brongchia*), the bronchial tubes; βρόγχος (*brongchos*), the trachea, the windpipe. Akin to βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin, pl. the gills of fishes.]

Anat.: The bronchial tubes, the numerous ramifications into which the two bronchi divide within the lungs.

brŏn'-chĭ-al, *a.* [From Gr. βρόγχια (*bronghia*) = the bronchia (q.v.).]

Med.: Belonging to the bronchus, or to the bronchia (q.v.)

Bronchial respiration of Andral and Laënnec = A whiffling sound, sometimes rising nearly to a whistle, which is heard in the respiration at a certain stage of pneumonia. It resembles the sound produced by blowing through a crow's quill. (*Dr. C. J. B. Williams, Cycl. P. M., art. Pneumonia.*)

Bronchial tubes: The same as the bronchia (q.v.).

brŏn'-chĭc, * **brŏn'-chĭck,** *a.* [From Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Bronchial; pertaining to the bronchi.

brŏn-chĭ-ĕc'-ta-sĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and ἔκτασις (*ektasis*) = extension; ἐκτείνω (*ekteinō*) = to extend; ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Med.: Dilatation of the bronchi. [BRONCHI.] The most important forms are:—(1) *The general or uniform*, with cylindrical or fusiform dilatation of a tube, or several tubes; (2) *The saccular*, or ampullary [AMPUL], in which there is abrupt dilatation of a tube at a particular point or points. The breath and sputum are fetid, and general health impaired, followed by lung consolidation, ulceration, abscess, or gangrene. Death may result from exhaustion, but recovery may take place by formation of a sort of fibrous capsule, or from penetration of the pleura and thoracic walls and discharge of the contents outwards. Bronchiectasis is not uncommon, and is of interest and importance on account of its alliance with some forms of phthisis.

brŏn-chī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. βρόγχια (*brongchia*) = the bronchia, or βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the bronchus or windpipe (q.v.), and Gr. ιτις (*itis*) (*Med.*), denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the air-tubes leading to the pulmonary vesicles, accompanied by hoarseness, cough, increase of temperature, and soreness of the chest anteriorly. The natural mucous secretion is at first arrested, but increases afterwards, and is altered in quality, becoming more corpuscular. Its forms are:—(1) Acute bronchitis, (*a*) of the larger and medium-sized tubes; (*b*) capillary bronchitis, and bronchitis of the tubes generally—the *peri-pneumonia notha* of the older writers. (2) Chronic bronchitis. (3) Plastic bronchitis. (4) Mechanical bronchitis, such as knife-grinder's disease—carbonaceous bronchitis or black phthisis. (5) Bronchitis secondary to general diseases, such as measles or typhoid fever. (6) Bronchitis secondary to blood diseases. (7) Syphilitic bronchitis. All varieties are generally preceded by feverishness, but oftener by "a cold in the chest." The uneasy sensations begin about the region of the frontal sinuses, passing from the nasal mucous passages, trachea, and windpipe to the chest, with hoarseness, cough, and expectoration; but in capillary bronchitis the cough is dry and without expectoration. In acute cases the sputum is first thin, then opaque and tenacious, lastly purulent; the breathing is hurried and laborious, the pulse quickened, and the skin dry. The danger increases in proportion as the finer bronchial tubes become involved, and instead of the healthy respiratory sound we have sharp, chirping, whistling notes, varying from sonorous to sibilant. The sharp sound is most to be feared, as arising in the smaller tubes; the grave, sonorous notes originate in the larger tubes. Spitting of blood sometimes occurs, and in severe cases persons actually die suffocated from the immense quantity of mucus thrown out obstructing the tubes and causing collapse of the vesicular structure of the lungs. The ratio of the respiration to the pulse is high, going up to 60 or even 70 in the minute, with a pulse-rate of 120 or 130. Chronic bronchitis, or bronchial catarrh, is extensively prevalent, especially among the aged, recurring once or twice a year in spring or autumn, or both, till it becomes more or less constant all the year round.

brŏnch'-ŏ-çēle, *s.* [In Fr. *bronchocèle.* From Gr. βρογχοκήλη (*brongchokēlē*) = a tumour in the throat, goitre; from βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Medical: An indolent tumour on the forepart of the neck, caused by enlargement of the thyroid gland, and attended by protrusion of the eyeballs, anæmia, and palpitation. [EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.]

brŏnch-ŏ-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *bronchophon(y)*; *-ic.*]

Med.: Pertaining to bronchophony (q.v.).

"... the *bronchophonic* resonance."—*Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, iii. 423.

brŏnch-ŏph'-ŏn-ȳ, *s.* [In Fr. *bronchophonie*; Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a tone, a sound, the voice.]

Med.: The natural sound of the voice, or pectoral vocal resonance, over the first divisions and subsequent larger sub-divisions of the trachea—the larger bronchial tubes. The French word *bronchophonie*, from which the English bronchophony was derived, was first introduced by Laënnec. Bronchophony is different from pectoriloquy (q.v.).

brŏnch-ŏ-pneū-mō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and πνευμονία (*pneumonia*) = a disease of the lungs; πνεύμων (*pneumōn*) = the lungs; πνέω (*pneō*) fut. πνεύσομαι (*pneusomai*) = to blow, to breathe.]

Med.: Inflammation of the substance of the lung [PNEUMONIA] associated with inflammation of the air-tubes. [BRONCHITIS.]

brŏnch-ŏr-rhœ'-a, *s.* [In Fr. *bronchorhée.* From Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe; and ῥέω (*rheō*), fut. ῥεύσομαι (*rheusomai*) = to flow.]

Med.: Excess of the serous liquid thrown out in bronchitis, especially in chronic cases.

brŏnch'-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [From Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife used for bronchotomy, now called tracheotomy.

* **brŏnch-ŏt'-ŏ-mȳ,** *s.* [In Fr. *bronchotomie.* From Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the windpipe; and τομή (*tomē*) a cutting, from τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] An obsolete term for tracheotomy (q.v.).

brŏnch'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. βρόγχος (*brongchos*) = the trachea, the windpipe.]

Med.: The sing. of bronchi (q.v.). One of the two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath.

brŏn'-cō, brŏn'-chō, *s.* [Sp. *bronco* = rude, rough.] An unbroken, or badly broken, Indian pony or mustang. (*Amer.*)

* **brond, * bronde,** *s.* [BRAND, *s.*]

"As doth a wete *brond* in his brennyng."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,340.

¶ See also *Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏnd'-ïr-ŏn,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *brond* = *brand* (II. 2.), and Mod. Eng. *iron.*] A sword.

"But with stout courage turnd upon them all,
And with his *brondiron* round about him layd."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 32.

* **bron-dyde,** *pa. par.* [BRONDYN, BRONNYN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bron-dyn,** *v.t.* [BRONNYN.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bron-dyn,** *a.* [From Fr. *brande* = heath, furze, gorse, poor land.] Branched. (*Scotch.*)

"The birth that the ground bure was *brondyn* in bredis." *Houlate*, i. 3.

* **bron-dynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BRONNYN, BRONDYN, BRAND, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brondynge yren, *s.* [BRANDING-IRON.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brŏn'-gïe, *s.* [Etymology doubtful, probably Icelandic.] The name given in Shetland to a bird, the Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

brōn'-gnar-tīne (*gn* silent), *s.* [From Alexandre Brongniart.] [BRONGNIARDITE.]

Min.: A variety of brochantite (q.v.). It is found in Mexico.

brōn'-gnĭ-ar-dīte (*gn* silent), *s.* [From Alexandre Brongniart, the very eminent mineralogist and zoologist, nay, even "the legislator in fossil zoology," born in Paris in 1770, died October 14, 1847; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric, greyish-black mineral with metallic lustre, having a hardness of about 3, and a sp. gr. of 5·95. Composition: Sulphur, 19·14—19·38; antimony, 29·75—29·95; silver, 24·46—25·03; lead, 24·74—25·05, besides copper, iron, and zinc. Occurs in Mexico.

brōn'-gnĭ-ar-tīne, brōn'-gnĭ-ar-tĭn (*gn* silent), *s.* [In Ger. *brongniartin.* From Alexandre Brongniart.] [BRONGNIARDITE.]

Min.: The same as Glauberite (q.v.).

* **brŏn'-nȳn, * bron-dyn,** *v.* [BRAND, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brŏnșe, *v.t.* [From Icel. *bruni* = inflammation; Mœso-Goth. *brunsts* = a burning, conflagration.] To overheat one's self in a warm sun, or by sitting too near a strong fire. (*Scotch.*)

* **bron-ston,** *s.* [BRIMSTONE.]

* **brŏnt,** *pa. par.* [BRUNT, BURNT.] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 257, 11.)

* **bront,** *s.* [BRAND.] (*Sir Gaw.*, 1,584.)

brŏn-tĕ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bronteus* (q.v.), and suffix *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, containing only the genus Bronteus (q.v.).

brŏn'-tĕ-ŏn, brŏn'-tĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. βροντεῖον (*bronteion*).] A brass vessel in the basement below the stage in the ancient Greek theatre, used to produce an imitation of thunder.

brŏn'-tĕ-ŭs, brŏn'-tēș, *s.* [From Gr. βρόντης (*brontēs*) = Thunderer, one of the three Cyclopes.]

Palæont.: A Devonian trilobite, with a broad, radiating, fan-like tail. Type of the family Brouteidæ (q.v.).

brŏn-tŏl'-ŏ-ġȳ, *s.* [In Ger. *brontologie*; from Gr. βροντή (*brontē*) = thunder, and λόγος (*logos*) ... discourse.] A discourse or treatise upon thunder.

brŏn-tŏ-thē-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brontotherium* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of ungulate mammals belonging to the order Perissodactyla, formed for the reception of the large North American Miocene Mammals, with toes in number like those of the Tapir, while in other characters these animals are like the elephant. The family was founded by Prof. Marsh.

brŏn-tŏ-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. βροντή (*brontē*) = thunder, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Brontotheriidæ (q.v.).

brŏn-tŏ-zō'-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. βροντή (*brontē*) = thunder, and ζῶον (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Palæont.: A genus of Deinosaurs, founded on fossil footprints in the Triassic Sandstones of Connecticut. The length of the footpriut is about 18 inches, and of the stride 8 feet.

* **bron-ys, * broun-ys, * brown-is,** *s. pl.* [From Fr. *brande* = heath, furze, gorse, &c.] Branches, boughs.

"Of sowpill wandis, and of *brounys* sere."
Doug.: Virgil, 362, 7.

"*Brownis* ..."—*Palice of Honour*, Prol., st. 9.

brŏnze, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *brons*; Ger. *bronze*; Dan., Fr., & Port. *bronze*; Sp. *bronce*; Ital. *bronzo*; Low Lat. *bronzium.* Muratori and Diez derive this from Ital. *brunezza* = swarthiness; *brunazzo* = brownish, swarthy; *bruno* = brown.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An alloy of copper and tin. [In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).]

"As monumental *bronze* unchanged his look."
Campbell: Gertrude of Wyoming, i. 23.

(2) A statue or a figure in relief cast in bronze.

"How little gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a *bronze*, a flow'r, a root,
A shell, a butterfly can do 't." *Prior.*

"... old Roman and French *bronzes*, ..."—*Times*, September 9th, 1876. Advt.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The colour of bronze, brown. [BRONZED.]

* (2) Brazen effrontery, impudence.

"Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 199.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal., Archæol., & Hist.*: An alloy composed of copper and tin, sometimes with a little zinc and lead.

(1) *Archæol. & Hist.*: Bronze was in use in ancient China, Egypt, Assyria, Europe, and Mexico. The tin used in parts of the Eastern world was brought from Cornwall or from the peninsula of Malacca. [BRONZE AGE.]

(2) *Characters, properties, and uses*: Bronze, as already stated, is an alloy of copper and tin. It is harder and more fusible than copper itself. The proportions of the two constituents vary according to the purpose for which the alloy is produced. The bronze for cymbals is composed of 78 parts of copper and 22 of tin, that for cannon 100 parts of copper

to 11 of tin, that of ordinary bell-metal about 80 of copper, 10·1 of tin, 5·6 of zinc, and 4·3 of lead, and that used in bronze coinage 95 parts of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. Its average density is 8·4. It oxidises very slowly, even when the air is moist, which renders it well-adapted for statues and similar works of art.

2. *Cotton manufacture:* One style of calico-printing peculiar rather from the character of its colours than from any specific novelty in treatment.

B. *As adjective:* Made of bronze, characterised by the presence of bronze in a literal or figurative sense.

bronze age, *s.*

1. *Archæol.:* The age of bronze, the second of three ages believed by MM. Nilsson, Steenstrup, Forchhammer, Thomsen, Worsäae, and other Danish archæologists to have followed each other in the peninsula of Jutland and elsewhere in the following order:—(1) The stone age, (2) the bronze age, and (3) the iron age. During the first stone, or sometimes bone, was used for weapons and implements, the working of metal being as yet unknown. Then weapons were made of bronze, the method of alloying the two metals having been discovered, but that of working in iron being undiscovered. Finally iron took the place of bronze. These views have been generally adopted by geologists and archæologists, though some believe an age of copper to have intervened between those of stone and bronze. The allegation that the use of stone came first, that of bronze next, and that of iron last is not inconsistent with the fact that all still exist contemporaneously in portions of the world.

During the age of bronze the oak was the dominant tree in Denmark, the Scotch-fir, now extinct in that country, having flourished during the earlier part of the stone age; while the beech was and remains the characteristic tree of the iron age. Lake-dwellings of the bronze period have been found in western and central Switzerland, and one has been discovered in the lake of Constance. Geologically even the stone age belongs only to the recent period. (*Lubbock, Lyell, &c.*)

2. *Fig.: The Age of Bronze:* The unheroic age of impudence, the age wanting in veneration for what is good and great, the grovelling age.

¶ Byron has a poem called "The Age of Bronze," or *Carmen seculare et annus haud mirabilis.*

bronze-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: A solution of chloride of antimony and sulphate of copper used for bronzing gun-barrels.

bronze-powder, *s.* Finely pulverised metal, or powder having a metallic base, applied to the surface of paper, leather, and other materials, for imparting a metallic colour and lustre.

brŏnze, *v.t.* [From Eng. *bronze,* s. (q.v.). In Sw. *bronsera;* Dut. *bronzen;* Ger. *bronziren;* Fr. *bronzer;* Port. *bronzear.*]

1. *Lit.:* To give metals a lustre resembling that of bronze. [BRONZING.]

2. *Fig.:* To brazen, to render hard or unfeeling.

"Art, cursed art, wipes off the indebted blush
From nature's cheek, and *bronzes* every shame."
Young: Night Th. 5.

"The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead."—*Scott, in Goodrich and Porter.*

brŏnzed, *pa. par. & a.* [BRONZE, *v.t.*]

¶ *Bronzed-skin:* Addison's disease. Disease of the supra-renal capsules, with discoloration of the skin, extreme prostration, loss of muscular power, and failure of the heart's action. Death occurs in from one year and a half to four or five years, from asthenia, with every sign of feeble circulation, anæmia, and general prostration. The discoloration of the skin is characteristic, and covers the whole body, especially the face, neck, and arms.

brŏnz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRONZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The process of giving a bronze-like or antique-metallic appearance to the surface of metals. The processes vary; they may be classed as coating with a melted alloy; coating with a metal in paste solution, or vapour; corrosion; coating with a gum, application of bronze-powder, and painting.

bronzing-machine, *s.* A machine for brouzing wall-paper or printed sheets.

brŏnz'-ĭte, *s.* [In Ger. *bronzit.* Named from the pseudo-metallic lustre, which somewhat resembles that of bronze.]

Mineralogy:

1. The ferriferous variety of Eustatite found at Cape Lizard, in Cornwall, in Moravia,

2. A variety of diallage (q.v.).

3. The same as Seybertite (q.v.).

brŏnz'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *bronz(e); -y.*] Bronze-like.

brôo (1), *s.* [BREE.] Broth, juice.

brôo (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful, but probably a Scotch form of *brew* (q.v.).] Opinion founded on report; favourable opinion.

brōoçh, * **brōçhe,** *s.* [In Fr. *broche* = a broach, a knitting-needle, a task; O.Fr. *broche* = a lance, a needle, a packing-needle (*Kelham*); Prov., Sp., & Port. *broca;* Ital. & Low Lat. *brocca;* Ital. *brocco* = a peg, a stump of a tree; Class. Lat. *brochus, brocchus* = projecting (used of teeth); Wel. *procio* = to thrust, to stab; *procian* = a thrust, a stab; Gael. *brog* = = a probe, a poker.] [BROACH, *s.;* PROG.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:*

* (1) A sharp point. (*Skeat.*)

* (2) A pin. (*Skeat.*)

* (3) A spear.

"Breme was the *broche* in the hrest pan."
Destr. of Troy, 10,870.

(4) An ornamental clasp, with a pin, for fastening the dress. It is called in the Bible an *ouch* (q.v.)

"Her golden *brooch* such birth betray'd."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 19.

* 2. *Fig.:* Ornament.

"*Laer.* I know him well, he is the *brooch,* indeed,
And gem of all the nation."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7

II. *Painting:* A painting all of one colour, as in sepia or india-ink.

* **brōoçh,** *v.t.* [From *brooch,* s. (q.v.).] To adorn as with a brooch.

"Not the imperious show
Of the full-fortuned Cæsar ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 15.

brōoçhed, *pa. par. & a.* [BROOCH, *v.t.*]

brôod (1), * **brod,** * **brode,** * **brud,** *s.* [A.S. *bród* = that which is bred; from A.S. *brédan* = to breed; Dut. *broed;* M. H. Ger. *bruot;* Ger. *brut* = a brood.] [BREED.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The act of breeding or hatching.

"*Brode* of hyrdys *Pullificatio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Offspring, progeny.

(1) Of birds.

"Ich not to hwan thu hreist thi *brod.*"
Owl and Nightingale, 1,631.

"Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their *brood.*"—*Brown: Vulgar Errours.*

* (2) Of other animals.

"The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood.*"
Wordsworth.

(3) Of human beings, but generally only used in contempt.

"To that noble *brood*
Of Priamus his blood."
Trevisa: Polychron., i. 395.

3. That which is bred, a species generated, a breed, a race.

(1) Of birds and other animals, &c.

"Among hem [beasts] al the *brood* is liche to the same kynde."—*Trevisa: Polychron.* ii. 201

* (2) Of human beings. (Most frequently in an unfavourable sense.)

"Who yet will shew us good?
Talking like this world's *brood.*
Milton: Translations, Psalm iv.

† (3) Generally of anything generated or produced.

"Have you forgotten Lybia's burning wastes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poison."
Addison.

4. A hatch, the number hatched at one time.

"A hen followed by a *brood* of ducks."—*Spectator.*

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. The act of brooding over anything.

"O'er which his melancholy sits on *brood.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii 1.

† 2. The produce, offspring.

"Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

† 3. A number, hatch.

"A new *brood* of false witnesses, among whom a villain named Dangerfield was the most conspicuous, infested the courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

brood-hen, *s.* A hen inclined to sit, or kept for sitting on eggs.

"The auld *brood-hen.*"—*Scott: Bride of Lammer.,* ch. vii.

brood-hen star, *s.* An old name for the constellation Ursa Major.

"This constellation [Great Bear] was also formerly called the *brood-hen* in England."—*Penny Cyclop.,* vi. 510.

brood-mare, *s.* A mare kept for the purpose of breeding from.

"I'll gie ye Dumple, and take the *brood-mare* mysell."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxv.

brood-sow, * **brod-sow,** *s.* A sow which has a litter. (*Polwart.*)

brood-stock, *s.* Stock or cattle kept for breeding from.

† **brood** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Any heterogeneous mixture among tin or copper ore, as mundick, black-jack, &c.

brôod, *v.i. & t.* [BROOD, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To sit as a hen on eggs.

"Dove-like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant."
Milton: P. L., i. 21.

† 2. To breed.

"The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and *brood.*"
Tennyson: In Memor., cxv. 16.

3. To cover for protection, as a hen covers her chickens with her wings.

"They breed, they *brood,* instruct, and educate."
Dryden.

† II. *Figuratively:*

1. To settle down, envelop, cover.

"Above him *broods* the twilight dim."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 263.

2. To meditate long and anxiously, to be engrossed in thought or study.

"When with downcast eyes we muse and *brood.*"
Tennyson: Early Sonnets, i.

(1) Generally with *on* before the subject meditated upon.

"When I would sit, and deeply *brood*
On dark revenge, and deeds of blood."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 6.

(2) Frequently with *over.*

"The mind that *broods* o'er guilty woes."
Byron: The Giaour.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To sit upon, as a hen on eggs.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To cherish, brood over, meditate anxiously and long over.

"You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne."
Dryden.

* 2. To produce, bring into operation.

"Hell and not the heavens *brooded* that design,"
Fuller: Worthies, iii. 362.

* **brood,** * **broode,** * **brode,** *a. & adv.* [BROAD.]

"Crist spak himself ful *broode* in holy writ."
Chaucer: C. T., 739.

* **brood-axe,** *s* [BROAD-AXE.]

"*Brood axe,* or exe. *Dolabrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brôod'-ĕd, *a.* [BROOD, *v.*] Anxiously meditated on.

"In despite of *brooded* watchful day,
I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts."
Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 3.

* **brôod'-fŭl,** * **brode'-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *brood; ful(l).*] Fruitful, prolific.

"Thai schepe *brodeful.*"—*Early Eng. Psalter. Psa.* cxliii. 13.

brôod'-ĭng, * **bro'-dynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROOD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Broody, inclined to sit

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of hatching or sitting on eggs.

"*Brodynge* of byrdys. *Podio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* The act of meditating on or plotting anything.

* **brôod'-nĕss,** * **brôod-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *brood; -ness.*] The act of breeding.

"And he selde to Gad, Gad is blessid in *broodnesse.*"
—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xxxiii. 20. (Purvey.)

brôod'-ȳ, *brud-y, *brôod'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *brood; -y.* A.S. *brodige* = brooding.]

1. *Lit.:* Inclined or ready to sit on eggs.

"... breeds of fowls which very rarely or never become '*broody*,' that is, never wish to sit on their eggs."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vii., p. 215.

2. *Fig.:* Sullen, morose; inclined to brood over matters. (*Provincial.*)

brook, *brooke, *brouke, *broke, *bruk-en, *bruc (*Eng.*). **bruk, brwk** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *brúcan* = to use, eat, enjoy, bear, discharge, fulfil; Sw. *bruka* = to use of, to cultivate, to use, to be wont; Dut. *gebruiken* = to use, spend, enjoy; Icel. *bruka;* Goth. *brukjan* = to use, to partake of; (N.H.) Ger. *brauchen, gebrauchen;* M.H. Ger. *brûchen;* O. H. Ger. *brûhhan, prûchan;* Lat. *fruor* = to enjoy.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To use.

"So mote I *brouken* wel min eyen twey."
Chaucer: The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15,306.

*2. To continue to use, to enjoy, to possess.

"He sall nocht *bruk* it but bargane."
Barbour: The Bruce, v. 236.

"... Robert Steward sald be
Kyng and *bruk* [all] the Rialte."
Ibid., xx., 131-2.

*3. To retain on the stomach. (Used of food and drink.) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

4. To endure, to stand, to support, to put up with, to tolerate, to submit to, to be submissive under. *Used—*

(1) *Gen.:* Of anything unpleasant.

"A thousand more mischances than this one
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., v. 3.

(2) *Spec.:* Of an affront.

B. *Intrans.:* To endure. [A. 4.]

"... he could not *brook* that the worthy prince Plangus was by his chosen Tiridates preferred before him."—*Sidney.*

brook, *broc, *brok, *broke, *s. & a.* [A.S. *bróc, brooc;* Dut. *broek* = a marsh, a pool; O. H. Ger. *pruoch:* Ger. *bruch* = a marsh, a bog; perhaps conn. with A.S. *brecan* = to break, from the fact of the water breaking out or forcing its way through the earth.]

A. *As substantive:* A small stream, a rivulet.

"Ther goth a *brook,* and over that a brigge."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,920.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a brook; growing in a brook.

¶ Obvious compound: *Brook-side.*

brook-betony, *s.* A plant, *Scrophularia aquatica.*

brook-owzel, *s.* One of the English names for a bird—the water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*).

brook-tongue, *s.* [A.S. *brocthung.*] A plant—the *Cicuta virosa.* (*Cockayne.*)

† **brook'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *brook; able.*] Able to be borne or endured.

brook'-bēan, *s.* [From Eng. *brook; bean.*] A name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata,* the Buck-bean, or Marsh-trefoil, a plant of the order Gentianaceæ, or Gentianworts.

brooked (1), *pa. par.* [BROOK, *v.*]

brooked (2), **brooket, brukit, bruket, broukit,** *a.* [In Dan. *broget* = variegated, speckled, checkered, spotted.] (*Scotch.*) [BROCK.]

1. *Of persons:* Partly clean, partly dirty.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"The bonie *bruket* lassie."—*R. Burns: Letters.*

(2) Of a child which has wiped tears off its face with a dirty hand.

"Cried, Let me to the *brooket* knave."
Cock: Simple Strains.

2. *Of sheep:* Streaked or speckled in the face. (*Jamieson.*)

brook'-ĭe, *a. & s.* [From *brooked* (2) (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adj.:* Dirtied with soot, sooty.

B. *As subst.:*

1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed.

"The blacksmith niest, a rampan chiel,
Cam skelpin thro' the breem;—
The pridefu' tailor cockit's ee,
Bain't *Brookie* as wan Wordy."
Tarras: Poems, p. 66.

¶ Hence the term is applied to Vulcan.

2. A designation given to a child whose face is streaked with dirt.

brook'-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. H. J. Brooke, an English crystallographer and mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A native form of titanic oxide, TiO_2. It is trimetric, brittle, and has a hardness of 5·5—6; sp. gr., 4·12—4·23. Composition: Titanic acid, 94·09—99·36; sesquioxide of iron, 1·36—4·50; alumina, 0—0·73, &c. It occurs at Fronolen, near Tremadoc, in Wales; on the continent of Europe, in Sicily, in the United States, &c.

brook'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *brook,* and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little brook or stream.

"Stood in her holiday dress in the fields, and the wind and the *brooklet*
Murmured gladness and peace, God's peace."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

brook'-līme, *s.* [From Eng. *brook,* and A.S. *lim* = that which adheres, cement.] The English name of a Veronica or Speedwell, *Veronica beccabunga.* The leaves and stem are glabrous and succulent; the latter is procumbent at the base, and rooting. The flowers are in opposite racemes. The flowers are generally bright blue, but in one variety they are pink or flesh-coloured. The plant is common in ditches and watercourses. It is sometimes used as a spring salad.

brook'-mĭnt, *s.* [A.S. *brocminte, brocmynte.*] The Water-mint, *Mentha hirsuta,* or *aquatica.*

brook'-wēed, *s.* [From Eng. *brook; weed.*] The English name of Samolus, a genus of plants somewhat doubtfully referred to the order Primulaceæ (Primworts). The capsule is half inferior, and opens by valves. The stem is eight or ten inches high, with racemes of numerous small white flowers.

* **brook'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brook; -y.*] Abounding in brooks.

"Lemster's *brooky* tract." *Dyer.*

* **brôom,** *v.t.* [BREAM, *v.t.*]

brôom, *brôome, *brome, *brom, *s. & a.* [A.S. *bróm;* O. Dut. *brom;* Dut. *brem;* Ir. *brum.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The English name of a common shrub, *Sarothamnus* (formerly *Cytisus*) *scoparius,* and of the genus to which it belongs. The large and beautiful yellow flowers of the broom come out in this country from April to June. [BROOM-TOPS.]

¶ (1) *Butchers' Broom:* The English name for the Liliaceous genus Ruscus, and specially for the *Ruscus aculeatus,* which grows in Britain.

(2) *Irish Broom: Sarothamnus patens,* a native of Spain and Portugal.

2. A besom for sweeping, so called because it is occasionally made of broom, though other material is often employed.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the plant described under A, or to a besom. (See the compounds which follow.)

broom-corn, *s.* A name for two plants of the order Gramineæ (Grasses).

1. *Sorghum vulgare.* Its panicles are made into brooms for sweeping and into clothes-brushes.

2. *Sorghum saccharatum.*

¶ *Broom-corn Seed-stripper:* A machine like a flax-ripple, for removing the seed from broom-corn. It is like a comb, over which the corn-brush is thrown, and the seeds stripped off by pulling the brush between the teeth. (*Knight.*)

broom-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to the plant-genus Kochia, which belongs to the order Chenopodiaceæ (Chenopods).

broom-grove, *s.* A grove composed of broom; a place overgrown with broom.

broom-handle, *s. & a.*

Broom-handle machine: A lathe with a hollow mandrel and internal cutters. The stick is passed longitudinally through the mandrel and rounded through its length.

broom-head, *s.* A clasp or cap for holding the bunch of broom-corn, so that a worn stump may be removed and fresh brush substituted.

broom-plant, *s.*

Her.: "Planta genista."

broom-sewing, *a.* Sewing or designed to sew brooms.

Broom-sewing machine: A machine for pressing a bunch of broom-corn into shape for a broom, and sewing it in its flattened form.

broom-tops, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: The fresh and dried tops of *Sarothamnus Scoparius* (Common Broom). There are two officinal preparations; the decoction (*Decoctum Scoparii*), consisting of a pint of distilled water to an ounce of the dried tops; and the juice (*Succus Scoparii*), made of three ounces of the fresh expressed juice to a pint of rectified spirit. They are valuable diuretics, especially in cardiac dropsies. Scoparine and Sparteia are the two active principles; the action of Sparteia is analogous to that of Conia (q.v.).

* **broom-tree,** *s.* A broom shrub.

"Ye schulen be as *broom-trees.*"—*Wicklife: Jer.* xlviii. 6. (*Purvey.*)

brôom'-ing, *s.* [BREAMING.]

Naut.: The same as BREAMING (q.v.).

† **brôom'-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *broom; land.*] Land on which broom grows or adapted for its growth.

"I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands.*"—*Mortimer.*

brôom'-rāpe, *s.* [Eng. *broom; rape.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of Orobanche, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Orobanchaceæ (Broom-rapes). Eleven species have been enumerated as British. All are parasitic on other plants. They grow upon furze, broom, a galium, on thymus, a centaurea, a picris, on clover, milfoil, on hemp-roots, &c. Some broomrapes confine themselves to a single genus or even species of plants, whilst others range over a considerable variety. The Greater Broomrape, one of the eleven which grows on leguminous plants, especially on furze, broom, and clover, is so destructive to the last-named genus of plants in Flanders that it prevents many farmers from attempting their cultivation. The Tall Broomrape (*Orobanche elatior*), though preferring *Centaurea scabiosa,* also attacks clover, as does the Lesser Broomrape (*Orobanche minor*).

brôom'-stăff, *s.* [Eng. *broom; staff.*] A broomstick.

"They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the *broomstaff* to me: I defied 'em still."—*Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.,* v. 4.

brôom'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *broom; stick.*] The stick which serves for a handle to a broom.

"At the cry of 'Rescue,' bullies with swords and cudgels, and termagant hags with spits and *broom-sticks,* poured forth by hundreds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

† **brôom'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *broom; -y.*]

1. With much broom growing upon it.

"If land grow mossy or *broomy,* then break it up again."—*Mortimer.*

2. Pertaining to broom; derived from broom.

"The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place."
Swift.

brôose, brûse, bruise, *s.* [Of unknown origin.] A race at country weddings, who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the place where the marriage has been celebrated. Generally in the phrase *To ride* or *run the broose.* The custom is probably a survival from the days when marriage by capture was common, and the bride was really carried off by the bridegroom and his friends.

"To think to ride, or run the *bruise*
Wi' them ye name."
R. Galloway: Poems, p. 156.

* **brôost,** *s.* [The same as O. Eng. *brast,* s. = a burst (?).] A burst (?), a spring. (*Scotch.*)

"The yaud she made a *broost,*
Wi' ten yauds' strength and mirr."
Auld Gray Mare. Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

brŏs'-cŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βιβρώσκω (*bibrōscō*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Harpalidæ. *Broscus cephalotes* is found on the sea-coast in Britain. It is from nine

lines to an inch in length. Its elytra are nearly smooth. When captured it feigns death.

brōse, * brew-is, * brow-esse, * browes, * brow-yce, *s.* & *a.* [From Gael. *brothas* = brose.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A kind of food which is fat or greasy. (*O. Eng.*)

"*Browesse* (*browes*, H. P.). *Adipatum*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . *browesse* made with bread and fat meat."—*Huloet.*

"That tendre *browyce* made with a mary-boon." *Lydgate: Order of Fooles.* (*Way.*)

2. A kind of pottage, made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal; stir-about. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to brose; fitted for making brose. [BROSE-MEAL.]

2. Suitable for taking brose. [BROSE-TIME.]

brose-meal, *s.* Meal of pease much parched.

brose-time, *s.* Supper-time.

* **brō'-ṣen,** *a.* [From Old Eng. *brasten.*] [BRAST.] Burst.

* **bro-sen,** *v.t.* [BRUISE.]

brŏs'-ĭ-mŭm, *s.* [From Gr. βρώσιμος (*brōsimos*) = eatable; βρῶσις (*brōsis*) = eating; βιβρώσκω (*bibrōskō*) = to eat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants doubtfully referred to the order Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). It contains *Brosimum alicastrum*, the Bread-nut of Jamaica (q.v.), *B. Galactodendron*, the Cow-tree of South America, &c. [COW-TREE.]

broṣ'-mĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Latinised from *brosma*, Scand. name of the Torsk.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Gadidæ. There is a single dorsal fin, which is long, as is the anal one; the ventral fins are small and fleshy, and there is but one barbule to the mouth. *Brosmius vulgaris*, the Torsk, called in Shetland the Tusk and the Brismak, is the only British species, and it is confined to the north of the island.

brŏs'-site, brŏs'-īte, *s.* [From the Brossa valley in Piedmont.]

Min.: A columnar variety of ferriferous Dolomite.

* **bros-ten, * bros-tyn,** *pa. pa.* & *a.* [BURST.]

"That yet aswowne lay, bothe pale and wan:
For with the fal he *brosten* had his arm."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,826-7.

* **brostyn man,** *s.* A man ruptured.

"*Brostyn man*, yn the cod. *Herniosus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bro-sure,** *s.* [BRISURE.] A fracture, breaking; a part broken off.

brōṣ'-ȳ, brōṣ'-ie, *a.* [From Scotch *brose*; *-y.*]

1. Semifluid.

2. Bedaubed with brose or porridge.

"Out o'er the porritch-pingie takes a sten,
Laying the *brosy* weans upo' the floor
Wi' dousy heght." *Davidson: Seasons*, p. 28.

brosy-faced, *a.* A term used of the face when very fat and flaccid. (*Scotch.*)

"A square-built *brosy-faced* girl."—*St. Johnstoun*, i. 240.

* **bros-yn,** *v.t.* [BRUISE, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brō'-tĕ-kin, brō'-tĭ-kin, *s.* [Fr. *brodequin.*] [BRODEKIN, BUSKIN.]

Generally pl.: Buskins; a kind of half-boots. (*Scotch.*)

"For I can mak schone, *brotekins* and buittis." *Lindsay: S. P. R.*, ii. 237.

"A pair of *brotikins* on his feet, to the great of his legs."—*Pitscottie*, p. 111.

* **brot-el,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

* **brot-el-ness, * brot-el-nesse,** *s.* [BRITTLENESS.]

broth (pron. **brâth**), * **brothe,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *brodh*; O. H. Ger. *prōt*; M. H. Ger. *brōt*; Ger. *gebräude*, all = broth; A.S. *breówan* = to cook, to brew.] The liquor in which flesh has been boiled; a kind of thin soup.

"*Brothe. Brodium, liquamen*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brothe, * broth,** *a.* [BRAITH.] Angry, fierce. (*Sir Gaw.*, 2,233.)

brŏth'-el, *s.* [This word, which orig. denoted a person, not a place, was long confused with *bordel* q.v.), with which it has no etymological connection. The original term was a *brothel house*; *brothel* = a prostitute, from A.S. *abrodhen* = degenerate, base.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An abandoned, worthless fellow.

"A *brothel* which Micheas hight." *Gower: Conf. Am.* iii., 173.

2. A prostitute.

"Stynt, *brodels*, youre dyn."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 142.

3. A place of resort for prostitutes; a bawdy-house.

"Keep thy foot out of *brothels*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

II. *Law:* In the Middle Ages brothels were allowed in certain places, especially in Southwark, but they were legally suppressed by a proclamation in the 37th year of Henry VIII. To keep a brothel is now an offence at common law.

* **brothel-haunting,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:* Frequenting brothels; dissipated.

B. *As substantive:* The act or practice of frequenting brothels; dissipation.

brothel-house, * brodelhouse, *s.* A brothel.

"They [the monkes] wrought off great wickednesse, and made those endwares little better than *brothelhouses*, especially where nunries were far off."—*Holinshed: Desc. of England*, ch. xiii.

brothel-keeper, brothel-monger, *s.* One who keeps a brothel; a pimp.

* **brŏth'-ẹl-lẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *brothel*; *-er.*] A frequenter of brothels; a dissolute fellow.

"Gamesters, jockeys, *brothellers*, impure." *Cowper: The Task*, bk. ii.

* **brŏth'-el-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brothel*; *-ly.*] Pertaining to brothels; lewd, obscene.

* **brŏth'-ẹl-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *brothel*; *-ry.*]

1. Prostitution, lewdness.

"Shall Furia brook her sister's modesty,
And prostitute her soul to *brothelry*."
Marston: Scourge of Vill., i. 3.

2. Obscenity.

"With *brothelry*, able to violate the ear of a pagan."—*B. Jonson: Fox*, Dedication.

* 3. A brothel, a place.

* **brŏthe-lȳ, * broth-ly, * brothe-liche, brothe-lych,** *adv.* [BRAITHLY.]

1. Hastily, quickly.

2. Fiercely, violently.

3. In wretched plight.

"Thay wer *brothely* broght to Babiloyn,
Ther bale to suffer."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,256.

brŏth'-ẽr, * bro-der, * bro-dire, * bro-dyr, * broith-er, * broth-ir, * broth-ur, broth-re, * broth-yr (plur. * *brodhru*, * *brothre*, * *brothren*, *brethren*, *brothers*), *s.* [A.S. *brodhor*, *brodher*; dat. s. *bredher*; nom. plur. *brodhru*; O. Icel. *bródhar*; O. Fris. *bróther*, *bróder*; O. H. Ger. *bruodar*; Goth. *bróthar*; Dan. *broder*; Gael. & Ir. *brathair*; Wel. *brawd*, plur. *brodyr*; Lat. *frater*; Gr. φρατήρ (*phratēr*); Sansc. *bhrâtî*. From a root *bhar* = to bear (*Skeat*).]

I. *Literally:* A son born of the same father and mother.

¶ The term is also frequently applied to men who have only one parent in common, but, strictly speaking, such are only *half-brothers*.

"*Brodyr* by the modyr syde onely (alonly by moder, P.) *Germanus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One closely resembling or nearly akin to another in manner or character.

"He also that is slothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waster."—*Prov.* xviii. 9.

2. One closely connected with another, an associate, one of the same community. [BROTHER-IN-ARMS.]

"The peers, however, by sixty-nine votes to fourteen, acquitted their accused *brother*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ In these senses the plural was formerly in the forms *brethren* and *brothers*, but the latter is now used almost exclusively.

3. *In theological language:* Man in general, our fellow-men.

"Men and *brethren*, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David."—*Acts* ii. 29.

* 4. In the Bible and elsewhere brother is frequently applied to persons of a more distant degree of relationship. [BROTHER-BAIRN.]

"Because thou art my *brother*, shouldest thou therefore serve me for nought?"—*Gen.* xxix. 15.

¶ In these uses the plural is *brethren* only.

"Is not this the carpenter's son? is not his mother called Mary? and his *brethren*, James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas?"—*Matt.* xiii. 55.

brother-angel, *s.* An angel viewed as akin to a person whom it is designed extravagantly to compliment.

"Thy *brother-angels* at thy birth
Strung each his lyre, and tun'd it high."
Dryden: To the Memory of Mrs. A. Killigrew, 44-5.

brother-bairn, *s.* The child of an uncle. (Used to denote the relation of a cousin.) (*Scotch.*) [BROTHER, II. 4.]

"Sir Patrick Hamilton was brother-german to the Earl of Arran, and sister and *brother-bairn* to the king's majesty."—*Pitscottie* (ed. 1720), p. 104.

¶ There was a corresponding word *sister-bairn* (q.v.).

brother-beast, *s.* One of the bestial fraternity viewed in its relation to another.

"And like the sheep, his *brother-beast*, is slain"
Dryden: The Fables, Palamon and Arcite, bk. i.

brother-brutes, *s.* Brutes to which man is akin.

"No arts had made us opulent and gay;
With *brother-brutes* the human race had graz'd."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 51.

brother-daughter, *s.* A niece. (*Scotch.*)

brother-german, brother-germain, *s.* A full brother.

¶ See the example under *brother-bairn*.

brother-in-law, *s.* The brother of one's husband or wife; a wife's brother, or a sister's husband.

"His *brother-in-law*, the foolish Mortimer."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

brother-love, *s.* The love shown by a brother; brotherly love.

"With a true heart
And *brother-love* I do it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

brother-son, *s.* A nephew. (*Scotch.*)

brother-uterine, *s.* One born of the same mother but of a different father.

brother-warden, *s.* A warden acting as one's colleague.

"Ill could the haughty Dacre brook
His *brother-warden's* sage rebuke."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 31.

* **brŏth'-ẽr,** *v.t.* [From *brother*, s. (q.v.).] To admit to a state, and to the privileges, of brotherhood in any corporation or society; or to make the mirthful imitation at a convivial party of the ceremonies of initiation into such a body.

brŏth'-ẽr-hood, * brĭth-ẽr-hŏd, * brĭth-ẽr-hĕd, * brō'th-ẽr-hēed, *s.* [A.S *bróthorhád.*]

* 1. The state of being a brother.

(1) The state of being a brother in the literal sense; a son of the same immediate parent as another.

(2) An association of men of the same profession, society, fraternity, religious profession, or religious order.

". . . in pitee, love of *brotherhod*, and in love of *brotherhod* charite."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*), 2 *Pet.*, i. 7.

"There was a fraternity of men-at-arms called the *brotherhood* of St. George."—*Davies.*

(3) The relationship of a member of the human family at large, viewed as a child, with the rest of mankind, of one common Father.

"To cut the link of *brotherhood*, by which
One common Maker bound me to the kind."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

2. The love thence resulting.

". . . finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

† **brŏth'-ẽr-kin,** *s.* [From *brother*, s., and dimin. suffix *-kin*. In Ger. *brüdercken.*] A little brother. (*Carlyle.*)

brŏth'-ẽr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *brother*, and suffix *-less.*] Without a brother.

"*Cain.* Who makes me *brotherless*?"
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

brŏth'-ẽr-līke, *a.* [Eng. *brother*; *like.*] Like a brother, what might be expected of a brother.

"Welcome, good Clarence: this is *brotherlike*."
Shakesp: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

† **brŏth'-ẽr-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brotherly*; *-ness.*] The quality of acting to one like a brother. (*Dr. Allen.*)

brŏth'-ĕr-lȳ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *brother; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Like that of a brother; natural or becoming to a brother.

"Upon whose lapse, or error, something more
Than *brotherly* forgiveness may attend."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

B. *As adv.:* After the manner of a brother.

"Of the men he had loved so *brotherly.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 20.

* **brŏth-ĕr'-rêde,** * **brŏth'-ĕr-rêd-ĭne,** *s.* [A.S. *bróthorræden.*] Fraternity. (*O. Eng. Hom.*, i. 41.) (*Ayenb.*, 110.)

brŏth'-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *brother; ship.*]

1. Brotherhood.
2. A fraternity, a guild.

* **brŏth'-ĕr-wŏrt,** *s.* [Eng. *brother; -wort.*]

Bot.: A name formerly used for Pennyroyal and for Wild Thyme.

brŏth'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [BROTHE.]

"The callour wine in cave is songht,
Meus *brothing* breists to cuie."
A. Hume: Chron. S. P., iii. 389.

brŏt'-ụ-lạ, *s.* [Etymology not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Gadidæ, or cod family. *B. barbatus,* the only known species, is from the Antilles.

* **brouçh,** *s.* [BROOCH.] (*John of Trevisa.*)

* **brouded,** * **browded,** *pa. par. & a.* [BROWDYN, *v.*; BROIDER.] Embroidered. (*Chaucer.*)

* **broud-ster,** *s.* [From Fr. *broder,* to embroider, and O. Eng. fem. suffix *-ster.*] An embroiderer. (*Scotch.*)

". . . harness-makers, tapesters, *broudsters,* taylors."
—Pitscottie, p. 153.

* **brouet,** *s.* [BREWET.] Pottage, caudle. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

brougham (pron. **brōm** or **brū'-ạm),** *s.* [Originally from Fr. *brouette,* but modified by the name of the very eminent Lord Brougham, who was born at Edinburgh September 19, 1778, and died at Cannes, in the south of France, May 7, 1868.]

Vehicles: A two-wheeled closed carriage with a single inside seat for two persons, or a four-wheeled close carriage with two seats, each adapted for two persons. The seat for the driver is elevated.

brought, * **broughte** (pronounced **brât),** * **brogt,** * **brogte,** * **brout,** *pret. & pa. par.* [BRING.]

* **brouke,** * **brouk-en,** *v.t.* [BROOK, *v.*] (*Chaucer: C. T.; The Nonnes Priestes Tale,* 479.)

brôu'-kit, *a.* [BROOKED (2).] (*Scotch.*)

* **broun,** *a. & s.* [BROWN.] (*Sir Gaw.*, 1,162.)

* **bround,** *s.* [BRAND.] (*Sege of Melayne* (ed. Herrtage), p. 126, l. 671.)

broûse, browse, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.]

Metal.: Partially reduced lead ore mixed with slag and cinders.

broûs-sŏn-ĕt'-ạ, *s.* [Named after P. N. V. Broussonet, a naturalist who travelled in Barbary, and published a work on fishes in 1782.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Urticaceæ (Nettleworts). *Broussoneta papyrifera* is the paper-mulberry. It has 3—5 lobed leaves. [PAPER-MULBERRY.] There is another species of the genus, *B. spatulata,* or Entire-leaved Broussoneta.

* **broûs'-tạre,** *s.* [BROWSTER.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brout,** *pret. & pa. par.* [BROUGHT.]

† **broûze,** * **broûys,** *s.* [BROWZE, *s.*]

* **broûze,** *v.t.* [BROWZE, *v.*]

brŏw (1), * **brŏwe,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *bru* = a brow, an eyebrow, an eyelid. Cf. also *bruwa* = the eyelashes; O.S. *braha;* Icel. *bra, brún, bryn;* Dut. *braauw;* Goth. *brahw;* N. H. Ger. *braue, braune;* M. H. Ger. *brâ, brâwe;* O. H. Ger. *prâ, prâwa;* O. Fr. *bre;* Ir. *bra, brai;* Ir. & Gael. *abhra;* Arm. *abrañt;* Pol. *brwi;* Russ. *brov';* Gr. ὀφρύς (*ophrus*) = the eyebrow; Sansc. *bhrû.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *More or less literally (of the human body):*

(1) The prominent ridge over the eye with the hair upon it; the orbital arch.

". . . the right arched beauty of the *brow,* . . ."
—Shakesp.: Mer. Wives, iii. 3.

(2) The hair covering the arched prominence above the eye. [EYEBROW.]

"Tis not your inky *brows,* your black silk hair."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

(3) *Sing.* or *pl.:* The forehead.

". . . she kissed his *brow,* his cheek, his chin."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 59.

"With myrtle wreaths my thoughtful *brows* inclose."
Dryden: Ovid's Amours, bk. i., eleg. i., 33.

(4) The countenance generally.

"To cloak offences with a cunning *brow.*"
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 749.

2. *Figuratively (of anything):*

(1) Aspect, appearance.

"This seeming *brow* of justice, . . ."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.,* iv. 3.

(2) The projecting edge of a cliff or hill.

"Yon beetling *brow.*"
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 15.

¶ *To knit the brow:* To frown, to scowl.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the brow in any of the foregoing senses.

brow-ague, *s.*

Med.: A disease, called also hemicrania, or migraine. It is a combination of neuralgia with headache, paroxysmal, and confined to one side of the head or brow. The eyes are extremely sensitive to light and the ears to sound, the pulse very slow. Common in childhood, with a tendency to diminish after middle age. Women are more usually affected than men. It is often due to mental excitement.

brow-antler, *s.* The first start that grows on a deer's head.

brow-band, *s.*

Saddlery: A band of a bridle, headstall, or halter, which passes in front of a horse's forehead, and has loops at the ends through which the cheek-straps pass.

brow-bound, *a.* Bound as to the brow: crowned.

"Was *brow-bound* with the oak."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

brow-sick, *a.* Sick as to the brow.

"But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew."
Suckling. Prologue of the Authors.

brŏw (2), *s.* [From *brew* (q.v.). (*Jamieson.*).] An opinion. (*Scotch.*) [BROO (2), *s.*]

¶ 1. *An ill brow:* An opinion preconceived to the disadvantage of any person or thing.

2. *Nae brow:* No favourable opinion.

"I hae *nae brow* o' John; he was wi' the Queen when she was brought prisoner frae *Carberry.*"—*Mary Stewart: Hist. Drama,* p. 46.

* **brŏw,** *v.t.* [From *brow,* s. (q.v.).] To be at the edge of; to bound, to limit.

"Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade."—*Milton: Comus.*

brō-ăl'-lĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after John Browallius, Bishop of Aboa, who wrote a botanical work in 1739.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). The species are handsome plants with blue flowers, brought originally from South America.

brŏw'-bēat, *v.t.* [From *brow,* and *beat.*]

1. *Lit. Of persons:* To beat down the brow, or make one abashed by dogmatic assertions or stern looks.

"The bar and the bench united to *browbeat* the unfortunate Whig."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. *Fig. Of things:* To bend the brow down upon (?).

"Half God's good sabbath, while the worn-out clerk
Brow-beats his desk below."
Tennyson: Early Sonnets II. (*To J. M. R.*)

brŏw'-bēat-ẹn, *pa. par. & a.* [BROWBEAT.]

"It was, indeed, painful to be daily *browbeaten* by an enemy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

brŏw'-bēat-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROWBEAT.]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of abashing a person by insolent words or looks.

"What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men?"—*L'Estrange.*

brŏw'-dĕn (1), **brŏw'-dĭn** (1), *a.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as *browden* (2), in the sense of "netted" = ensuared. (*N.E.D.*).]

"As scho delyts iuto the low,
Sae was I *browdin* of my bow."
Cherrie and Slae, st. 18.

"We are fools to be *browden* and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand."—*Rutherford: Letters,* P. I. Ep. 20.

* **brow'-den** (2), *pa. par. or a.* [BROWDYN.] (See example under *browdyd.*)

* **brŏw'-dĕr-ĕr,** * **brŏw'-dĕr-ēre,** *s.* [BROIDERER.]

"Browdyoure (*browderere*). *Intextor, frigio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏw'-dĭn** (2), *a.* [From *browdyn* = embroidered (q.v.).] Clotted, defiled, foul, filthy.

"His body was with blude all *browdin.*"
Chr. Kirk, st. 18.

* **brŏw'-dĭn-stĕr,** * **brŏw'-dĭn-star,** *s.* [In Dan. *brodere* = to embroider; fem. suff. *-star* = Eng. *-ster.*] An embroiderer (male or female).

". . . the *browdinstaris* that wrocht upoun the tapestrie of the crammosie velvois."—*Collect. of Inventories,* A. 1561, p. 150.

* **brŏw'-dĭn-stĕr-schĭp,** *s.* [From Scotch *browdinster;* suffix *-schip* = Eng. suffix *-ship.*] The profession of an embroiderer.

". . . the office of *browdinsterschip,* and keping of his hienes wardrop."—*Acts Ja. VI.,* 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 608.

* **brŏw'-dyd,** *pa. par.* [BROWDYN, *v.*]

"*Browdyd,* or ynbrowdyn' (browdred, or browden, P.) *Intextus, acupictus,* C. F. *frigiatus,* Ug."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏw'-dȳn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bregdan* = to braid, pa. par. *bróden, brogden.*] To embroider.

"*Browdyn',* or inbrowdyn' (inbrowdyr, P.) *Intexo.* C. F. *frigio,* Ug. *in frigia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏw'-dȳn,** *pa. par.* [BROIDER, *v.*] Embroidered.

"Scepter, ryng, and sandalys
Browdyn welle on Kyngis wys."
Wyntown, vii. 8. 446.

* **brŏw'-dȳne,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *brédan* = to make broad, to extend, to expand.] Displayed, unfurled.

"Thai saw sa fele *browdyne* baneris,
Standaris and pennownys."
Barbour, xi. 464, M.S.

* **brŏw'-dȳng,** *s.* [BROWDYN, *v.*] Embroidery.

"Of goldsmithrye, of *browdyng,* and of steel."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 1,640.

* **brŏw'-dȳ-oure,** *s.* [O. Eng. *browdy(n);* and suffix *-oure* = *or, -er.*]

"*Browdyoure* (browderere, P.) *Intextor,* C. F. *frigio,* Cath. Ug."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŏwed, *a.* [Eng. *brow; -ed.*]

In compos.: Having a brow as described in the word preceding it, as *dark-browed, low-browed.*

* **brŏw'-ĕsse,** *s.* [BREWIS, BROSE.]

"*Browesse* (browes, H. P.) *Adipatum,* C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏw'-ĕtt,** *s.* [BREWET, BREWIS.] Pottage.

"*Browett. Brodiellum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏw'-ĭn,** *pa. par.* [BREW, *v.*] Brewed.

". . . to haue bakin breid, *browin* aill."—*Acts Mary,* 1555, ed. 1814, p. 495.

* **brŏw'-ĭs,** *s. pl.* [BROL.] Brats. (*Scotch.*)

". . . his dame Dalila and bastard *browis!*"—*N. Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist., App.,* p. 206.

* **brŏw'-ĭtt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Wel. *briwod* = driven snow.] A silver-bellied eel. (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

* **brow'-kĕn,** *v.t.* [BROOK, *v.*]

"Wel *browken* they hire service or labour."
Chaucer: Prol. to Legende of Goode Women.

* **brŏw'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *brow; -less.*] Without shame.

"So *browless* was this heretick [Mahomet], that he was not ashamed to tell the world, that all he preached was sent him immediately from heaven."—*L. Addison: Life of Mahomet,* p. 84.

brŏwn, * **brŏwne,** * **brŏûne,** * **broun,** * **brûn,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *brún* = brown, dark, dusky; Icel. *brúnn;* Sw. *brun;* Dan. *bruun;* Dut. *bruin;* O. Fries. *brûn;* (N. H.) Ger. *braun;* M. H. Ger. *brûn;* O. H. Ger. *prûn;* Fr. & Prov. *brun;* Sp., Port., & Ital., *bruno;* Low Lat. *brunneus.* From A.S. *bryne* = a burning; Icel. *bruni* = burning.] (BURN, *v.*)

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the colour produced when

certain substances—wood or paper, for example—are scorched or partially burnt.

"I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a thought browner."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* Brown is not one of the primary colours in a spectrum. It is composed of red and yellow, with black, the negation of colour.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of colours, of which the typical species is ordinary brown, tinged with greyish or blackish. The other species are *chestnut-brown, deep-brown, bright-brown, rusty, cinnamon, red-brown, rufous, glandaceous, liver-coloured, sooty,* and *lurid.* (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (3rd ed., 1839), p. 478.)

¶ *Brown gum-tree.* [GUM-TREE.]

3. *Zoöl.: Brown Bee-hawk.* [BEE-HAWK.]

B. *As adverb:* Into a brown colour.

¶ 1. *To boil brown.* [*To play brown.*]

2. *To play brown:* A phrase used of the broth-pot when the contents are rich. It is the same as *to boil brown.*

"Yere big brose pot has nae *played brown.*"
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 102. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The colour described under the adjective *brown.*

"The *browns* of a picture often present the appearance of the bloom of a plum."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vii. 146.

2. *Painting:* The chief browns employed as pigments are Terra di Sienna, Umber, and Bistre.

brown-bess, *s.* The name familiarly given to the smooth-bore, flint-lock, musket in use until the percussion fire-lock was introduced in 1839. So designated from the brown colour of the barrel, produced by oxidisation. At first the musket barrels were kept bright. It weighed 12 lb., and carried a leaden bullet of fourteen and a half to the pound.

brown-bill, brownbill, *s.* A kind of halberd formerly used as an offensive weapon by the English foot soldiers. Called *brown* from its being generally left rusty, and thus distinguished from the *black*-bill which was painted black; the edge in both cases was kept sharp and bright. The brown rusty surface, which was possibly oiled, corresponds to the "browning" of modern rifle barrels.

"And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to pass the grand committee."
Hudibras.

brown-bread, *s.* [Skeat thinks it uncertain whether it is from *brown* or *bran.*] [BREAD.]

brown-bugle, * browne-begle, *s.* A plant, *Ajuga reptans.* [AJUGA.]

brown-coal, *s.* [Named from its brown or brownish-black colour. In Ger. *braunkohle.*] A variety of Lignite (q.v.).

brown-cress, *s.* A plant, the Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*).

brown-eagle, *s.* A name for the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*).

brown-gannet, *s.* A bird (*Sula fusca*) from the South Seas. It is called also the Brown-gull or Booby.

brown-glede, *s.* A name for the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

brown-gull, *s.* [BROWN-GANNET.] A name for the Brown-gannet.

brown gum-tree, *s.* The English name of an evergreen tree, the *Eucalyptus robusta*, from New South Wales.

brown hematite, brown hæmatite, *s.* [HÆMATITE.]

Min.: (1) Limonite (q.v.). (2) Göthite (q.v.).

brown iron-ore, brown iron-stone, *s.*

Mineralogy: (1) Limonite (q.v.). (2) Göthite (q.v.).

brown-jennet, brown-janet, *s.*

1. A cant name for a knapsack. (*Scotch.*)

2. A musket. (*Picken: Gloss.*, 1813.) (*Scotch.*)

brown-kite, *s.* A name for the Ring-tailed Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

brown-lizard, *s.* An eft, the *Triton vulgaris.* It is not properly a lizard.

brown man of the moors, or **muirs,** *s.* An imaginary being supposed to frequent moors; a dwarf; a subterranean elf.

brown-mint, *s.* A plant, *Mentha viridis.*

brown-ochre, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Limonite (q.v.).

brown-owl, *s.* A name given to the Tawny Owl (*Syrnium stridula*), called also the Ivy Owl.

brown-paper, *s.* A coarse variety of wrapping paper made from unbleached material, such as junk, hemp, the refuse of flax, &c.

brown-pink, *s.* A vegetable yellow pigment forming one of the yellow lakes. (*Ogilvie.*)

brown-red, *s.* Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown.

brown-rust, *s.* A kind of rust made by or consisting of a small parasitic fungus, which converts the farina of cereal plants into a brown powder.

brown sandpiper, *s.* One of the English names for a bird, the Dunlin (*Tringa variabilis* or *alpina.*)

brown-spar, *s.* [In Ger. *braunspath.*]

Mineralogy: (1) A variety of Chalybite. (2) A variety of Magnesite. (3) Ferriferous Dolomite. It graduates into Ankerite (q.v.). (See also Brossite and Tharandite.) (4) A variety of Ankerite (q.v.).

brown-stout, *s.* A superior kind of porter.

brown-study, brownstudy, brown study, *s.* A study of a gloomy complexion, in which the individual is absent in mind and absorbed in meditations, and these of a profitless character.

"They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies.*"—*Norris.*

"Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your black."
Case alter'd, iv. 1.

brown-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A common variety of ware, named from its colour.

brŏwn, * broun, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *brown*, a. (q.v.). In Ger. *bräunen*; Fr. *brunir*; Ital. *brunire.*]

I. *Trans.:* To make brown.

II. *Intrans.:* To become brown.

"Whan note *brouneth* in haselrys."
Alisaunder, 3,293.

*** browne, * brow-yn,** *v.t.* [BREW, *v.*] To brew.

"*Browne* ale, or other drynke (brwyn, K. P. bruwyn, H. *browyn*, W.). *Pandoxor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŏwn'-ē-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Patrick Browne, who in 1756 published a Natural History of Jamaica.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the leguminous order and to the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ. *Brownea coccinia* (the Scarlet Brownea) is a splendid evergreen tree from the West Indies.

† **brŏwned,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [BROWN, *v.t.*]

Brŏwn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From Dr. Brown, discoverer of the "Brownian motion" (q.v.).] Pertaining to the Dr. Brown mentioned in the etymology.

Brownian motion, Brownian movement, *s.* A rapid whirling motion seen in minute particles of matter, whether vegetable or mineral. Its origin is obscure. It is sometimes called molecular motion.

"Filippi proved him wrong, and showed that the motion of the corpuscles was the well-known *Brownian* motion."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., xi. 305.

brŏwn'-ĭe, brŏwn'-ȳ, *broun'-ȳ, *s.* [From Eng. *brown*, and suff. *-y*, as opp. to *fair*; *-y.*]

Scotch Mythology:

1. *In Shetland:* An imaginary being, to whom evil properties were attributed.

"Not above 40 or 50 years ago, almost every family had a *Browny* or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his service."—*Brand: Descrip. Zetland*, p. 112. (*Jamieson.*)

* 2. *In other parts of Scotland:* A domestic spirit or goblin, meagre, shaggy, and wild, till lately supposed to haunt many old houses, especially those attached to farms. He was the Robin Goodfellow of Scotland. In the night he helped the family, and particularly the servants, by doing many pieces of drudgery. If offered food or any other recompense for his services, he decamped and was seen no more. The diffusion of knowledge has been more potent in its operation, and the "brownie" may now be reckoned almost an extinct species. [BAWSY-BROWN.]

"All is bot gaistis, and elrische fantasyls,
Of *brownyis* and of bogillis full this buke."
Doug.: Virgil, 158, 26.

". . . one might almost believe in *brownies* and fairies, Lady Emily, when your ladyship is in presence."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

brownie's stone, *s.* An altar dedicated to a brownie.

"Below the chappels there is a flat thin stone, call'd *Brownie's Stone*, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday."—*Martin: West. Islands*, p. 67.

brŏwn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [BROWN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* The act or process of making anything brown.

2. *Spec.:* A process by which the surfaces of gun-barrels and other articles made of iron may acquire a shining black lustre. This may be effected by chloride of antimony or in other ways. One recipe for browning gun-barrels is to mix sulphate of copper 1 oz., sweet spirit of nitre 1 oz., with a pint of water. (*Knight.*)

browning-liquid, *s.* The same as BRONZING-LIQUID (q.v.).

brŏwn'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *brown*; *-ish.*] Somewhat brown. [BROWNY.]

"A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely."—*Woodward.*

brŏwn'-ĭşm, *s.* [From Robert Brown [1. *Ch. Hist.*], and Eng., &c. suffix *-ism.*]

1. *Ch. Hist.:* The scheme of church government formed by Robert Brown about A.D. 1581. He considered that each congregation of Christians should be self-governing, and should be exempt from the jurisdiction of Bishops or of Synods. He was in favour of the election by each congregation of a pastor, but allowed others than him to preach and exhort. Propagating these views in England he met with so much opposition that he removed to Holland, but ultimately he returned to England and conformed to the Established Church. His views, slightly modified by Robinson, are those of the Independents or Congregationalists. [CONGREGATIONALISM.]

"That schism would be the sorest schism to you; that would be *Brownism* and Anabaptism indeed."—*Milton: Reason of Ch. Gov.*, B. i.

2. *Med.:* The views of John Brown, founder of the medical system called after him *Brunonian* (q.v.).

brŏwn'-ĭst, *s.* [From Robert Brown [BROWNISM], and Eng., &c. suffix *-ist.*]

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A follower of Robert Brown, mentioned above. The Brownists soon became extinct in Holland and in England, but the Congregationalists, who hold similar views, are a flourishing sect.

2. *Med.:* A follower of Dr. John Brown.

"I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

brŏwn'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brown*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being brown.

". . . that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face."—*Sidney.*

brŏwn'-wõrt, *s.* [Eng. *brown*; *wort.* In Dut. & Ger. *braunwurtz.*] Various plants, viz.—(1) The Penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*). (2) *Asplenium ceterach.* (3) *Scrophularia aquatica.* (*Turner & Johnson.*) (4) *Scrophularia nodosa.* (*Lyte & Johnson.*) (5) *Prunella vulgaris.* (*Cockayne.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

"*Brownworte* herbe (brother wort, P.) *Pulio, peruleium* (*puleium*, P)."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŏwn'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brown*; *-y.*] Somewhat brown.

"His *browny* locks did hang in crooked curls."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

brŏw'-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *brow*; *post.*]

Carp.: A beam which goes across a building.

brŏwşe, brŏwze, * brouşe, * brouze, * brooze, *v.t.* & *i.* [From O. Fr. *brouster* = to browse; Sp. *brosar* = to brush; N. H. Ger. *brossen* = to sprout; M. H. Ger. *brozzen*;

O. H. Ger. *prozzen;* Arm. *brousta* = to eat, to graze. From O. Fr. *bross, broust.*] [BROWSE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:* To nibble or eat off the tender shoots of trees or shrubs, as deer, goats, and similar animals do.

". . . . the fields between
Are dewy-fresh, *browsed* by deep-udder'd kine."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

B. *Intransitive:*

1 *Of the higher quadrupeds:* To feed upon the tender shoots of trees or shrubs. [A.]

"Wild beasts there *browze*, and make their food
Her grapes and tender shoots."
Milton: Translat. of Psalm lxxx.

† 2. *Of man:* To feed upon.

"There is cold meat i' the cave; we'll *browse* on that."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

brǒwse (1), *s. & a.* [From O. Fr. *brost, broust* = a sprout, a shoot; Sp. *broza* = dust that falls from worm-eaten wood; M. H. Ger. *brosz;* O. H. Ger. *broz;* Arm. *brous, brouz.*]

A. *As subst.:* The tender shoots of trees and shrubs, regarded as food on which certain animals browse or feed.

"Astonish'd how the goats their shrubby *browse*
Gnaw pendent." *Philips.*

B. *As adj.:* Suitable for browsing upon.

browse-wood, *s.* The same as A., brush-wood.

brǒwse (2), *s.* [BROUSE.]

* **brǒwṣ'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *brows(e); -er.*] An animal which browses.

brǒwṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BROWSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The *browsing* camels' bells are tinkling."
Byron: The Giaour.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of nibbling or eating off the tender shoots of shrubs and trees.

2. A place adapted for browsing, or where it takes place.

". . . . for groves and *browsings* for the deer. . . . ."
—*Howell: Lett.*, I. ii. 8.

brǒwst, * **browest,** *s.* [From A.S. *breówan* = to brew.]

1. The act of brewing.

2. That which is brewed.

(1) *Lit.:* As much as is brewed at one time.

". . . 'a sour *browst* o' sma' ale that she sells to folk that are ower drouthy wi' travel to be nice' . . ."
—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xii.

(2) *Fig.:* The consequences of one's conduct. (Generally in a bad sense.)

¶ *An ill browst:* Evil results of improper conduct.

* **brǒws'-tĕr,** * **brǒws'-tare,** * **brǒus'-tare,** *s. & a.* [BREWSTER.] A brewer. (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

browster wife, *s.* A female ale-seller, especially in a market.

"But *browster wives* and whiskey stills."
Burns: Third Epistle to John Lapraik.

* **broy'-dĭn,** *pa par.* [BRAID, *v.*] Ensnared, entangled.

"*Broydyn* (broyded, P.) *Laqueatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **broy'-lĭd,** *pa. par.* [BROILED.]

"*Broylyd. Ustulatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

Brû'-çŏ-ạ, *s.* [Named after James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who was born at Kinnaird in Stirlingshire on December 14th, 1730; was consul-general in Algiers from 1763 to 1765, travelled in Abyssinia from 1769 to the end of 1770, and died at home on April 27th, 1794.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Xanthoxylaceæ (Xanthoxyls). The green parts of *Brucea sumatrana* are intensely bitter. *B. antidysenterica* contains a poisonous principle called Brucia (q.v.). The bark of another species is bitter, and has qualities like those of *Quassia Simarouba. B. ferruginea* is from Abyssinia, and with *B. sumatrana,* already mentioned, has been introduced into British hot-houses.

* **bruche** (1), *s.* [BROCHE, BROOCH.] (*Morte Arthure*, 3,256.)

* **bruche** (2), *s.* [BREACH.]

brû'-chŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bruchus;* Gr. βροῦχος (*broukos*) or βρούχος (*brouchos*) = a wingless locust, which the modern bruchus is not.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the section Tetramera, and the family Rhyncophora or Curculionidæ. The antennæ are fourteen-jointed, and are filiform, serrate, or pectinated, not geniculated as in the more normal Curculionidæ. It contains small beetles which deposit their larvæ in the germs of leguminous plants, and when hatched devour their seed. *Bruchus Pisi* is destructive to the garden-pea, but is not common in Britain. Several other species, as *B. Loti, B. Lathyri,* &c., also occur in that country.

brû'-çĭne, brû'-çĭ-ạ, *s.* [In Ger. *brucin.* Named from the plant *Brucea antidysenterica,* from which it is derived.]

Chem.: ($C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4$). An alkaloid found along with strychnine in *nux vomica,* also in false Angustura bark. Brucine is a tertiary base; it is more soluble in alcohol and water than strychnine, and is less bitter and poisonous. It forms crystalline salts, and turns a bright red colour when moistened with nitric acid.

Brû'-çīte, *s.* [In Ger. *brucit.* Named after Dr. Bruce of New York, editor of the *New American Mineralogical Journal.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A rhombohedral translucent or subtranslucent sectile mineral, with broad, often tubular crystals, foliated, massive, or fibrous, with the fibres elastic. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr., 2·35—2·46. Lustre between waxy and vitreous, but on a cleavage face pearly, and on the fibrous variety silky; colours white, greyish, bluish, or greenish. Compos.: Magnesia, 62·89—70; oxide of iron, 0—5·63; water, 29·48—31·43, &c. Found at Sumaness in Unst, the most northern of the Shetland Isles, in Sweden, in the Ural Mountains, and in North America. Variety 1, foliated; var. 2 (*Nemalite*), fibrous. (*Dana.*)

2. The same as Chendrodite.

brŭck'-ĭt, *a.* [BROOKED.]

brŭck'-le, *a.* [BRICKLE, BRITTLE.] (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.)

* **brŭck'-lĭ,** *a.* [Eng. *bruckl(e);* and suffix *-y.*] Brittle. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

Brûck'-nĕr-ĕl-īte, *s.* [Named after the chemist and mineralogist Brückner.]

Min.: A mineral separated from the yellowish-brown "brown coal" of Gesterwitz. It crystallizes in white needles from an alcoholic solution. Compos.: Carbon, 62·61; hydrogen, 9·56; oxygen, 27·83 = 100. (*Dana.*)

* **brud,** * **bruid,** * **brude,** *s.* [BIRD, BRIDE.]

* **brud-ale,** *s.* [BRIDAL.]

* **brŭd'-ĕr-ĭt,** *a.* [From Scotch *brodir* = a brother.] [BROTHER, *s.*] Fraternised.

"Sen thay are bowit and *bruderit* in our land."
Siege Edin. Castel. Poems, 16th Cent., p. 289.

* **brŭd'-ĕr-māist,** *a.* [From Scotch *brodir* = brother, and *maist* = most.] Most brotherly; most affectionate. (*Scotch.*)

"Quhais faythful *brudermaist* freind I am."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 92.

* **brud-gume,** *s.* [BRIDEGROOM.]

bruď-ỹ, *a.* [BROODY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **brue,** *s.* [BREE.]

* **brug,** * **brugge,** *s.* [BRIDGE.] (*William of Palerne*, 1,674.)

brŭgh, * **brogh,** * **brock,** * **brough, burgh,** *s.* [BURGH.] (*Scotch.*)

1. An encampment of a circular form.

2. The stronger kind of "Picts' houses," chiefly in the north of Scotland

"We viewed the Pechts' *Brough*, or little circular fort."—*Neill's Jour.*, p. 80.

3. A burgh. (*Scotch.*)

"In some bit *brugh* to represent
A baille name?"
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

4. A halo round the sun or moon.

"For she saw round about the moon
A mickle *brough.*"
The Farmer's Ha', 28. (*Jamieson.*)

brŭg-măn'-sĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Professor S. J. Brugmans, author of botanical works, one of which was published in A.D. 1783.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ (Nightshades). *Brugmansia arborea,* or the Downy-stalked Brugmansia, is a small evergreen tree about ten feet high, with large corollas protruding from a spathe-like calyx nearly four inches long. The flowers are pale yellow outside and white within. They are so fragrant that one tree will perfume the air of a large garden. The tree grows in Chili.

brū-guĭ-ē'-rạ, *s.* [From Bruguière, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizophoraceæ (Mangroves). It consists of trees, natives of the East Indies, the wood of which is used as an astringent, as also for dyeing black. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **brūick,** *v.t.* [BRUIK, BROOK.]

* **brūick,** * **brūik,** *s.* [Icel. *bruk* = a tumour.] A kind of boil. (*Scotch.*)

"*Brukis*, byllis, blobbis, and blisteris."
Roull's Cursing, Gl. Compl., p. 330.

"To heal *bruick*, byle, or blister."
Polwart: Flyting. Watson's Coll., iii. 11.

* **brūik,** * **brūick,** *v.t.* [BROOK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

bruil'-zie (*z* silent), *s.* [BRULYIE.]

brû'-ĭn, *s.* [The name of the bear in the notable beast epic of the Middle Ages, termed *Reineke Fuchs* (*Reynard the Fox*). (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 61.) Bruin the animal was from Dut. *bruin* = brown, implying that the animal was of that colour.] [BROWN.] A familiar name given to a bear.

"Mean-while th' approach'd the place where *Bruin*
Was now engag'd to mortal ruin."
Butler: Hudibras, I., ii. 131-2.

brûiṣe, * **broos-en,** * **broy-sen,** * **bre-sen,** * **bri-sen,** *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *brusser, brussier, bruser, briser* = to break, to shiver; Mod. Fr. *briser;* A.S. *brȳsan* = to crush.]

(1) To crush, indent, or discolour by the blow of something blunt and heavy.

"Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruised underneath the yoke of tyranny."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

(2) To beat into pieces, to grind down.

"As if old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd.*"
Waller.

To bruise along: To ride recklessly without regard to damage to fences or crops, or sparing one's horse. (*N.E.D.*)

brûiṣe, *s.* [From *bruise,* v. (q.v.). In Ger. *brausche.*]

1. The act of bruising.

"One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood."
Hudibras.

2. A contusion, an injury to, and discolouration on the body of a sentient being by the blow of something blunt and heavy.

(1) *Literally:*

". . . the sovereign's't thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an inward *bruise.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

(2) *Figuratively:*

"To bind the *bruises* of a civil war."
Dryden.

brûiṣed, *pa. par. & a.* [BRUISE, *v.t.*]

"With *bruised* arms and wreaths of victory."
Shakesp.: Tarquin and Lucrece.

brûi'-ṣĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bruis(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:* One who bruises. *Spec.*, a pugilist. (*Vulgar.*)

"Be all the *bruisers* cull'd from all St. Giles'."
Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

2. *Of things:* That which bruises or crushes.

II. *Among Opticians:* A concave tool used in grinding lenses or the speculums of telescopes.

brûiṣe'-wŏrt, * **brūiṣe'-wŏrte,** * **brûse'-wŏrt,** * **brĭs'-wŏrt,** * **brôoze'-wŏrt,** *s.* [Eng. *bruise,* and *wort.*] Various plants—

1. The Common Comfrey (*Symphytum officinale.*) (*Cockayne.*)

2. The Daisy (*Bellis perennis.*)

"The leaves stamped taketh away bruises and swellings if they be laide thereon, whereupon it was called in olde time *bruiseworte.*"—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 512.

3. The Common Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

brûiş'-ĭng, *pr. pa., a., & s.* [Bruise, *v.t.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow." *Dryden.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act, operation, or process of injuring and discolouring the skin of a sentient being, or of crushing an inanimate body to powder, by a blow from a heavy and blunt instrument; the state of being so bruised.

II. *Leather manufacture:* The act of extending and rubbing on the grain-side of curried leather after it has been daubed, dried, grained, and rubbed with a crippler.

bruising-machine, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for bruising rough feed to make it more palatable and digestible for stock.

bruising-mill, *s.*

Milling: A hand-mill in which grain for feed, malt for brewing, and flax-seed for pressing, are coarsely ground.

bruisk, *a.* [Brisk, Brusque.] (*Scotch.*)

brûit, * **brute,** *s.* [Fr. *bruit* = noise, disturbance, . . . rumour, fame; Prov. *brint, briuda;* Sp. & Port. *ruido;* Ital. *bruito;* Low Lat. *brugitus;* Arm. *brûd;* cf. Wel. *brud* = chronicle, surmise, conjecture; *broth, brwth* = stir, tumult; Gael. *bruidhneach* = talkative, babbling, loquacious, *broighleadh* = bustle, confusion.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:*

* **1.** Noise, tumult.

"Than aroos soche *brut* and soche noyse." *Merlin,* iii. 574.

† **2.** Rumour, report.

"A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was slain."—*Sidney.*

"Upon some *bruits* he apprehended a fear, . . ."—*Hayward.*

"And therefore being inform'd by *bruit*
That Dog and Bear are at dispute."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i. 721-2.

II. *Med.:* The name given to various murmurs or sounds heard during auscultation, such as *cardiac bruit, placental bruit.*

brûit, *v.t.* [From *bruit,* s. (q.v.). In Fr. *bruire* = to roar, rattle, or peal; *ébruiter* = to make public; Prov. *brugir, bruzir;* Ital. *bruire* = to bustle, to rumble; Low Lat. *brugire* = to rustle, roar, or rattle. Skeat suggests also Gr. βρυχάομαι (*bruchaomai*) = to roar.] To rumour, to report, to noise abroad.

". . . and thy wild name
Was ne'er more *bruited* in men's minds than now."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 37.

brûit'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Bruit, *v.t.*]

brûit'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Bruit, *v.t.*]

* **brûk,** * **bruken,** *v.* [Brook, *v.*]

* **bruk,** * **bruke,** *s.* [Lat. *bruchus;* Gr. βροῦχος (*brouchos*); Ital. *bruco.*] A locust.

"As is *bruk* in his kynde, that is the kynde of locust or it haue wenges."—*Wickliffe: Lev.* xi. 22.

* **brû'-kĕt,** * **brû'-kĭt,** *a.* [Brooked (2).]

* **brû-kil,** * **bru-kill,** * **brŭ'-kÿl,** * **brŏ'-kÿll,** * **brŏk'-lie,** *a.* [Brickle, Brittle.]

* **brŭk'-il-nĕsse,** * **brŭk'-le-nĕsse,** * **brŏk'-il-nĕss,** *s.* [Brickleness, Brittleness.]

brûl'-yĕ, brûl'-yie, brûl'-zie (*z* silent), *s.* [From Fr. *brouiller* = to mix confusedly; *se brouiller* = to grow dark, . . . to quarrel.] A brawl, broil, fray, or quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

". . . like a proper lad of his quarter's that will not cry barley in a *brulzie.*"—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xlii.

* **brul'-ye,** * **brul-yie,** *v.t.* [From Fr. *brûler* = to burn.] Broiled, scorched.

"Within with fyre, that thame sa *brulyeit.*" *Barbour: The Bruce,* iv. 151.

brûl'-yie-mĕnt, bruil-lie-ment, *s.* [From Scotch *brulyie,* and Eng. suff. *-ment.*]

1. The same as Brulyie (q.v.).

"And quat their *brulyiement* at anes." *Ramsay: Poems,* i. 260.

† **2.** A battle.

"An hundred at this *bruilliement* were killed." *Hamilton: Wallace,* p. 45.

brûl'-zie, *s.* [Brulyie.] (*Scotch.*)

Brû-mäi're, *s.* [Fr. *Brumaire;* from *bruma* = the winter solstice.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the second month of the republican year. It extended from October 23rd to the 24th November, and was the second autumnal month.

† **brû'-măl,** *a.* [In Fr. *brumal;* Ital. *brumale;* from Lat. *brumalis* = pertaining to the winter solstice; from *bruma.*] [Brume.] Pertaining to winter; winterly.

"About the *brumal* solstice, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors,* bk. iii., ch. x.

† **brûme,** *s.* [From Fr. *brume* = mist, fog; Sp. & Port. *bruma* = a fog at sea; Ital. *bruma* = winter; Lat. *bruma* = (1) the shortest day in the year, (2) the winter.] Mist, fog, vapour. (*Longfellow.*)

Brŭm'-ma-ġĕm, *s. & a.* [The word Birmingham altered.]

A. *As subst.:* An imitation or counterfeit article.

B. *As adj. Of goods:* Imitation, counterfeit.

† **brŭn,** *s.* [Burn.] (*Scotch.*) A small brook.

* **brûn, brûne,** *a.* [Brown.]

brû'-nĕl, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunella, prunella.*] [Prunella.] (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **brû'-nĕn,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. *brun* = brown.] [Brown.] To become brown.

brû-nĕt'te, * **bŭr'-nĕtte,** *s.* [Fr. *brunette,* from *brun* = brown.] A girl or woman of a brown complexion.

"Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes.*"—*Addison.*

Brûn-hĭl'-da, *s.* In the *Nibelungenlied,* the Queen of Iceland and wife of Gunther, King of Burgundy.

Astron.: An asteroid, the 123rd found. It was discovered by Peters on July 31st, 1872.

Brû'n-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Cornelius Brun, a traveller in the Levant and Russia about the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Bruniaceæ (Bruniads). The species are small, pretty, evergreen, heath-like shrubs or under-shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope.

brûn-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunia* (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants classed by Lindley under his 55th, or Umbellal Alliance. They have a five-cleft calyx, five petals, five stamina, inferior fruit, two or one-celled, with seeds solitary or in pairs. Leaves small, imbricated, rigid. Appearance heath-like. Nearly all from the Cape of Good Hope. In 1847 sixty-five were known. (*Lindley.*) [Brunia.]

* **brŭn'-ĭed,** *a.* [From *bruny; -ed.*] Clothed with a coat of mail, protected against attack.

brŭn'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [From Fr. *brugnon;* Ital. *brugna, prugna.*] [Prune.]

Hort.: A nectarine, a novel variety of the peach fruit.

Brŭn'-nĕr's glăndş, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Physiol.: Small compound glands in the sub-mucous tissue of the duodenum and the upper part of the jejunum, opening into the lumen of the intestine. Named from the discoverer. J. K. Brunner (1653-1727).

brû-nō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Robt. Brown, the celebrated botanist, who was born at Montrose in 1773, and died in London in 1858.

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Brunoniaceæ (q.v.). The species are scabious-looking blue-flowered Australian herbs.

brû-nō-nĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunonia* (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Brunoniads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his 48th or Echial Alliance. The ovary is superior and one-celled, with a single erect ovule. The fruit is a membranous utricle. The leaves are radical and entire, the flowers are blue; they are collected in heads surrounded by enlarged bracts.

brû-nō'-nĭ-ădş, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *brunonia* (q.v.); and plur. suffix *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Brunoniaceæ (q.v.).

brû-nō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [Named after Dr. John Brown, who was born at Dunse in 1735, and died in London in 1788.] Pertaining to or emanating from the person mentioned in the etymology.

Brunonian theory.

Med.: A theory or rather hypothesis, according to which the living system was regarded as an organised machine endowed with excitability, kept up by a variety of external or internal stimuli, that excitability constituting life. Diseases were divided into sthenic or asthenic, the former from accumulated and the latter from exhausted excitability. [Sthenic, Asthenic.] Darwin, author of the Zoonomia, adopted the theory with enthusiasm, and Rasori introduced it into Italy, where it flourished for a time, and then had to be abandoned, as it ultimately was everywhere.

Brûnş-fĕl'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Otho Brunsfels of Mentz, who in 1530 published figures of plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ or Nightshades. The species are handsome tropical shrubs, with neat foliage and showy white or purple flowers. They come from the West Indies.

* **brŭn'-stōne,** * **brun'-ston,** * **brun'-stōon** (*O. Eng.*), **brŭn'-stāne** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* Brimstone, sulphur. [Brimstone.]

brunstane-match, *s.* A match dipped in sulphur. (*Scotch.*)

* **brŭn'-stŏn-ÿ,** *a.* [Brunston.] Of or resembling brimstone.

"Thei that saten on hem hadden fyry haberiouns, and iacynctines and *brunstony.*"—*Wickliffe: Apoc.* ix. 17.

Brŭnş'-wick, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.:* A city and duchy in Germany.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to this city or duchy.

Brunswick-black, *s.* A composition of lampblack and turpentine, used for imparting a jet black appearance to iron articles.

Brunswick-green, *s.* [Eng. *Brunswick,* and *green.* In Ger. *Braunschweiger-grün.* So called because it was first made in Brunswick by Gravenhorst.] A green pigment, prepared by exposing copper turnings to the action of hydrochloric acid in the open air. It is a pale bluish green, insoluble, cupric oxychloride, $CuCl_2 \cdot 3CuO \cdot 4H_2O$.

* **brŭn'-swÿne,** *s.* [O. Eng. *brun* = brown; and *swyne* = swine.] A porpoise.

"*Brunswyne,* or delfyne. *Foca, delphinus, suillus,* Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŭnt, *s.* [Icel. *bruna* = to advance with the heat of fire; *brenna* = to burn.]

1. A violent attack, a furious onset.

"*Brunt. Insultus, impetus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Now only used in the phrases: *the brunt of the battle* = the *heat* of the battle, the place where it *burns* most fiercely; and *the brunt of the onset* or *attack.*

"These troops had to bear the first *brunt* of the onset."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* **2.** A blow, attack. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball." *Hudibras,* pt. i., c. 2.

"Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small,
Endurest the *brunt,* and darest defy them all."
Cowper: Expostulation.

† **3.** A contact or conflict with.

"Our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life."—*Isaac Taylor.*

* **brŭnt,** * **brun-tun,** *v.i.* [Brunt, *s.*] To make a violent attack, to rush upon.

"*Bruntun,* or make a soden stertynge (burtyn, P.) *Insilio,* Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

brŭnt, *pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [Burn, Burnt.] Scotch for did burn, burnt.

* **bru-ny,** * **bruni,** * **brunie,** * **brenie,** * **breni,** * **brini,** * **burnc,** *s.* [Birnie.] A corslet, a breastplate.

"He watz dispoyled of his *bruny.*" *Gaw. & Green Knight,* 860.

* **brurd** (1), *s.* [BROOD.]

* **brurd** (2), *s.* [BRERD.]

* **brurd-ful,** *a.* [BRERDFUL.]

* **brus,** *v.* [BRUSCH.]

* **brus,** *s.* [From O. Scotch *brus, brusch* (q.v.).] Force, impetus.

"And witb his *brus* and fard of watir broun,
The dykys and the schorys betis doun."
Doug.: Virgil, 55, 34.

* **brusch,** * **brus,** *v.t. & i.* [From Ir. & Gael. *bris* = to break, or from Eng. *bruise* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.* (*of the forms* brusch *and* brus): To force open, to press up.

"Wpe he stwrly *bruschyd* the dure,
And laid it flatlyngis in the flure."
Wyntoun, v. 93.

B. *Intrans.* (*of the form* brusch): To burst forth, to rush, to issue with violence.

"The how cauerne of his wounde ane flude
Furth *bruschit* of the blaknit dedely blude."
Doug.: Virgil, 303, 10.

* **brusch-alle,** * **brush-a-ly,** *s.* [Fr. *broussailles* = brushwood.] [BRUSH, *s.*] Brushwood.

"*Bruschalle* (*brushaly*, K.) *Sarmentum*, Cath. *ramentum*, Ug. *in rado, ramalia, arbustum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bruse,** *v. & s.* [BRUISE.]

"That, through the *bruses* of his former fight,
He now unable was to wreake his old despight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 39.

bruse, bruise, *s.* [BROOSE.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *To ride the bruse:*

1. To run a race on horseback at a wedding.

2. To strive, to contend in anything.

* **brûşe'-wõrt,** *s.* [BRUISEWORT.]

brŭsh (1), * **brusche,** * **brusshe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *broce, broche, brosse* = brushwood; Low Lat. *brustia, bruscia* = underwood, a thicket. Compare M. H. Ger. *broz* = a bud; Fr. *broussailles* = brushwood.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) Brushwood, underwood.

(2) An instrument for cleaning clothes, &c., by sweeping up or away particles of dirt, dust, &c. Probably from the original implements having been made of twigs or brooms.

"Wyped it with a *brusshe*."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, bk. xiii, 460.

(3) The pencils used by painters.

"Artists, attend—your *brushes* and your paint—
Produce them—take a chair—now draw a saint."
Cowper: Truth.

¶ *To gie a brush* at any kind of work, to assist by working violently for a short time. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) An attack, assault.

"And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war."
Shakesp.: Troil. and Cress., v. 3.

(2) A slight skirmish.

"He might, methinks, have stood one *brush* with them, and have yielded when there had been no remedy."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

II. *Technically:* The bushy tail of a fox.

"As if he were a hunted fox, beginning to droop his *brush*."—*Macmillan's Mag.*, Aug., 1862, p. 280.

¶ Obvious compound: *Brush-maker.*

brush-apple, *s.* The name given in Australia to *Achras australis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brush-cherry, *s.* The name given in Australia to *Trochocarpa laurina.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brush-hat, *s.* A hat in which the surface is continually brushed by a hand-brush during the process of sizing, so as to bring a nap to the surface.

brush-puller, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots.

brush-scythe, *s.* A long-handled bill for cutting hedges, brushwood, &c.

brush-shaped, *a.*

1. Corresponding to Lat. *muscariformis:* Shaped like a brush—slender, and terminated by a tuft of long hair. Example, the style or stigma of numerous composite plants.

2. Corresponding to Lat. *aspergilliformis.* [ASPERGILLIFORM.]

brush-turkey, *s.*

Ornith.: A large gregarious species of bird, *Tallegalla Lathami.* It is an inhabitant of Australia. It makes its nest in large mounds of brushwood, &c., which it collects, and from which it takes its name.

brush wattle-bird, *s.* The Wattled Honey-eater, *Anthochæra carunculata*, one of the Meliphaginæ. It is from Australia.

brush-wheels, *s. pl.*

1. Toothless wheels used in light machinery for driving other wheels by the contact of anything brushlike or soft, as bristles, cloth, &c., with which the circumferences are covered.

2. Revolving brushes used by turners, lapidaries, silversmiths, &c., for polishing.

* **brush** (2), *s.* [BREEZE (2), *s.*] A locust. (*Wickliffe: Isa.* xxxiii. 4.)

brŭsh, * **brŭsche,** *v.t. & i.* [BRUSH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To sweep or remove dust or dirt from anything by means of a brush.

"The robes to kepe well, and also to *brusche* them clenly."—*Babees Book* (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

"He *brushes* his hat o' morning."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 2.

2. To remove with a light touch as with a brush; to sweep off.

"And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew."
Milton.

3. To touch lightly or quickly, as in passing.

"High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood.
It almost *brush'd* the helm." *Pope.*

*4. To paint or make clean, as with a brush; to decorate, renovate.

"I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours."—*Pope.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To set in motion or move as a brush; to cause to pass lightly.

"A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes." *Dryden.*

¶ *To brush up* or *brush down:* To tidy, make neat and clean. *To brush aside:* To remove from one's way. *To brush away:* To remove.

"A load too heavy for his soul to move,
Was upward blown below, and *brush'd away* by love."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 228, 229.

2. To thrash, beat.

". . . and yet, notwithstanding, they had their coats soundly *br. shed* by them."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move quickly by touching, or almost touching, something in passing. (Generally with the prep. or adv. *by.*)

"Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by."
Dryden.

2. To pass lightly over, to skim.

"And *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool."
Dryden.

¶ *To brush along:* To succeed, fare (*colloquial*). *To brush against:* To touch, or come in contact with lightly.

* **brush-a-ly,** *s.* [BRUSCHALLE.]

brŭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [BRUSH, *v.*]

brŭsh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *brush; -er.*] One who uses a brush.

* **brŭsh'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brushy; -ness.*] The quality of being brushy; roughness.

"Considering the *brushiness* and angulosity of the parts of the air."—*H. More: Immort. of the Soul.* b. iii., Ax. 31.

brŭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRUSH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of removing dirt or dust by means of a brush.

brushing-machine, *s.*

1. *Hat-making:* A machine for brushing hats, to remove the dust after pouncing, or to lay the nap smoothly.

2. *Woollen manufacture:* A machine used to lay the nap on cloth before shearing. It has a cylinder covered with brushes.

3. *Flax manufacture:* A machine for scutching flax, in which the beaters are superseded by stiff brushes of whalebone.

brŭsh'-ite, *s.* [Named after Prof. G. J. Brush, suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)]

Min.: A monoclinic transparent or translucent mineral, on some faces of its crystals pearly, on others vitreous, and on others splendent. Hardness, 2—2·5; sp. gr., 2·208. It is colourless to pale yellowish. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 39·95—41·50; lime, 32·11—32·73; water, 25·95—26·33, &c. It is found among the rock guano of Aves Island and Sombrero in the Caribbean Sea. (*Dana.*)

brŭsh'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *brush; like.*] Like a brush.

brŭsh'-wood, *s. & a.* [Eng. *brush*, and *wood.*] [BRUSH, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Brush, underwood, low, scrubby thickets.

"The *brushwood* of the mountain of Somma was soon in a flame."—*Herschel: Pop. Lectures*, p. 27.

2. Small branches cut for firewood, &c.

"Her scanty stock of *brushwood*, blazing clear."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

* **B.** *As adjective:* Rotten, useless.

"What safety from such *brushwood* helps as these?"
Dryden: Religio Laici.

† **brŭsh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *brush; -y.*] Resembling a brush; rough, shaggy. (*Boyle.*)

* **brus-it,** *pa. par.* [Low Lat. *brusdus, brustus* = ornamented with needle-work.]

"Witb nedil werk *brusit* riche and fyne."
Doug.: Virgil, 298, 13.

* **brusk,** *a.* [BRUSQUE.]

brusque (pron. **brŭsk**), *a.* [Fr. *brusque* = rude; Ital. *brusco* = sharp, sour.] Rough, rude, blunt, unceremonious.

"The speech verged on rudeness, but it was delivered with a *brusque* openness that implied the absence of any personal intention."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*, p. 61.

brusque'-nĕss, * **brŭsk'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brusk, brusque; -ness.*] The quality of being brusque; bluntness of manner.

* **brussch-et,** *s.* [Dimin. of *brush* (q.v.). Cf. Fr. *brusc* = butcher's-broom.] A thicket, underwood.

"And in that like *brusschet* . . ."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 34., l. 800.

Brŭs'-sęls, *s.* [The capital of Belgium.]

Brussels-carpet, *s.* [CARPET.]

Brussels-lace, *s.* A kind of lace made originally at Brussels.

"No, let a charming chintz, and *Brussels lace*."
Pope: Mor. Ess., Ep. i.

Brussels-point: Brussels-lace with the network made by the pillow and bobbins.

Brussels-ground: Brussels-lace with a hexagonal mesh, formed by plaiting and twisting four flaxen threads to a perpendicular line of mesh.

Brussels wire-ground: Brussels-lace of silk with the meshes partly straight and partly arched.

Brussels-sprouts, *s. pl.* The small sprouts or heads, each a perfect cabbage in miniature, springing from the stalks of a species of cabbage. They were originally introduced into England from Belgium.

* **brust,** * **brusten,** *inf. & pret. of v., pa. par., & a.* [BURST.]

"Low i' the dust,
An' screechin' out prosaic verse,
An' like to *brust!*"
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

"Eftsoones shee grew to great impatience,
And into termes of open outrage *brust*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 48.

* **brust** (1), *s.* [BREAST.]

* **brust** (2), *s.* [A.S. *byrst* = loss; O. H. Ger. *brust* = fracture.] Damage, defect. (*Layamon*, 1,610.)

* **brus-tel,** * **brus-tle,** * **brus-tyl,** * **brus-tylle,** *s.* [BRISTLE, *s.*] A bristle.

"*Brustyl* of a swyne, K. P. *Seta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **brŭs'-tlo,** * **brus-tel,** *v.i.* [A.S. *brastlian.*] [BRESTLE.]

1. To make a crackling noise; to crackle.

"He writeth with a slepy noise,
And *brustle'h* as a monkes poise,
Whan it is throwe into the panne."
Gower: C.A., ii. 93.

2. To rise up against one fiercely; to bustle.

"I'll *brustle* up to him."
Otway: The Atheist, 1684.

* **brŭst'-lĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BRUSTLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act of making a crackling noise; a crackling, rustling.

*** brusur, * brusure,** *s.* [BRISURE.] A fracture, a breaking of anything.

"*Brusur* for *brusur*, eye for eye."—*Wicliffe: Levit.* xxiv. 20.

*** brut,** *v.i.* [Fr. *brouter*; O. Fr. *brouster*.] [BROWZE.] To browze, graze. (*Evelyn*.) (*Webster*.)

*** brû′-ta,** *s.* [Lat. *bruta*, n. pl. of adj. *brutus* = (1) heavy, unwieldy; (2) dull, stupid, also irrational.]

Zool.: Linnæus's name for the second of his seven orders of the class Mammalia. He includes under it the genera Elephas, Trichechus, Bradypus, Myrmecophaga, Manis, and Dasypus.

*** bru-tag, * bre-tage,** *s.* [Fr. *breteche*.] A parapet of a wall, a rampart.

"Trwe tulkkes in toures teueled wyth-inne,
In bigge *brutage* of borde, bulde ou the walles."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, l. 189-90.

brû′-tal, * brû′-tall, *a.* [In Dan., Ger., Fr. and Port. *brutal*; Sp. *brútal*; Ital. *brutale* = fierce; all from Lat. *brutus*.] [BRUTA.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the inferior animals.

"To me so friendly grown above the rest
Of *brutal* kind . . ."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. ix.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) *Of persons*: Having a disposition like that of the inferior animals.

(*a*) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

(*b*) *Spec*: Fierce, cruel. [BRUTALITY.]

"By *brutal* Marius and keen Sylla first."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iii.

(2) *Of character, action, or conduct*: Characteristic, or which might have been expected from brutes rather than from men; resulting from ungoverned passion or appetite.

(3) *Of the manners*: Unrefined.

"His *brutal* manners from his breast exil'd."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 218-19.

"See how the hall with *brutal* riot flows."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v. 160.

brû′-tal-ïşe, *v.t.* [BRUTALIZE.]

† brû′-tal-ïşm, *s.* [Eng. *brutal*; *-ism*.] Brutality.

"From the lowest *brutalism* to the present degree of civilization."—*Quarterly Review*, xlv. 439.

brû-tăl′-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [From Fr. *brutalité*. In Dan. *brutalitet*; Ger. *brutalität*; Sp. *brutalidad*; Port. *brutalidade*; Ital. *brutalità*.]

1. The state of living like the lower animals.

"To sink it [human nature] into the condition of *brutality*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 166.

* 2. Irrationality, lack of intelligence.

"If ye will not maintain schools and universities, ye shall have a *brutality*."—*Latimer: Sermon before Edward VI.* (*N.E.D.*)

3. Animal nature, sensuality.

"The heavy *brutality* . . . of the court of Lewis XV."—*John Morley: Voltaire* (ed. 1886), p. 46.

4. Inhumanity, cruelty like that of the brutes.

"Inhuman, hellish *brutality*."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe* (ed. 1870), p. 83.

5. A savagely cruel action.

"The *brutalities* that were every day enacted."—*John Morley: Diderot*, ii. 228.

† brû-tăl-ĭ-zā′-tion, brû-tăl-ĭ-şā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *brutaliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of making brutal; the state of being made brutal.

brû′-tal-īze, brû′-tal-īşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *brutal*; *-ize*; Fr. *brutaliser* = to treat brutally.]

A. *Trans.*: To render brutal.

"Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should *brutalise* by choice
His nature" *Cowper: The Task*, bk. i.

B. *Intrans.*: To become brutal.

". . . he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners."—*Addison.*

brû′-tal-īzed, brû′-tal-īşed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [BRUTALIZE.]

brû′-tal-īz-ĭng, brû′-tal-īş-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [BRUTALIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*: Brutalization.

brû′-tal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *brutal*; *-ly*.] In a brutal manner; cruelly or indecently, as a brute rather than a man might be expected to do.

"Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed."—*Arbuthnot.*

brûte, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *brut* (m.) and *brute* (f.) (adj.), and *brute* (s.); Prov. *brut*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *bruto*; Lat. *brutus* = (1) heavy, unwieldy, immovable, (2) dull, stupid;

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Inanimate, unconscious.

". . . not the sons of *brute* earth. . . ."—*Bentley.*

(2) Pertaining to the inferior animals; irrational.

". . . which exalts
The *brute* creation to this finer thought."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

2. *Fig.*: Bestial; resembling the inferior animals, or some of them.

(1) In violence or cruelty.

"*Brute* violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r."
Milton.

(2) In inability to appreciate the higher emotions; unpolished.

"One whose *brute* feeling ne'er aspires
Beyond his own more *brute* desires."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 22.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: Any one of the inferior animals.

"Made nothing but a *brute* the slave of sense"
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A man of coarse character, or deficient in sense or culture; an ignoramus.

"And get the *brutes* the power themsels,
To choose their herds."
Burns: The Twa Herds.

"While brawny *brutes* in stupid wonder stare."
Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

(2) The brutal part of the nature.

"Again exalt the *brute* and sink the man."
Burns: Stanzas. (*The Prospect of Death.*)

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Brute-like.*

*** brute,** *s.* [BRUIT.]

*** brûte,** *v.t.* [BRUIT, *v.*]

"This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness."—*Knolles.*

*** bru-tel,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

*** bru-tel-nesse,** *s.* [BRITTLENESS.]

*** brû′te-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *brute*; *-ly*.] Violently, like a brute; rudely, impetuously. (*Milton.*)

*** bru-ten,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *brytan* = to break, *breotan* = to bruise, to break; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde*.] To break to pieces.

". . . setten al on fure
And do *bruten* alle the burnes, that be now ther-inne."
William of Palerne, 3,759-60.

*** brû′te-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *brute*; *-ness*.] Brutality.

"Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shendst thy comely age."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 12.

brû-tĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [BRUTIFY.]

1. The act or process of brutifying.

2. Brutal or degraded condition (*N.E.D.*)

† brût′-ĭ-fỹ, *v.t.* [Lat. *brutus*; *i* connective; and *facio* = to make.] To make brutal.

"Hopeless slavery effectually *brutifies* the intellect."—*J. S. Mill: Polit. Econ.* (ed. 1848), vol. i., bk. ii., ch. v., § 2, p. 295.

*** bru-til,** *a.* [BRITTLE.]

brû′t-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *brut(e)*; *-ish*.]

1. Pertaining to the inferior animals; animal, bestial.

"Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms."
Milton: P. L.

2. Resembling some, or the generality of the inferior animals; manifesting animal rather than distinctively human characteristics.

(1) *In a coarse organisation leading to cruelty or inhumanity*: Rough, brutal, ferocious, cruel, inhuman.

"Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others."—*Grew.*

(2) *In the undue or unseasonable indulgence of the appetites*: Gross, carnal, indecent in conduct.

"As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself."
Shakesp.: As you Like it, ii. 7.

". . . he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene."—*South.*

(3) *In dullness or stupidity*: Dull, stupid, senseless.

"Every man is *brutish* in his knowledge."—*Jer.* x. 14.

(4) *In absence of knowledge or refinement*: Ignorant, uncivilised.

"They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God."—*Hooker.*

† brût′-ĭsh-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *brutish*; *-ly*.] In a brutish manner, after the manner of a brute rather than a man, with cruelty, indecency, stupidity, or brutal ignorance.

". . . . and afterwards are carried *brutishly* into all palpable impiety."—*Bp. Hall: Cont. Golden Calf.*

† brût′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *brutish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being brutal, resemblance to the inferior animals in some marked respects; animality, brutality, savageness.

"All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*."—*Sprat.*

† brût′-ïşm, *s.* [Eng. *brut(e)*; *-ism*.] A quality or the qualities or characteristics of a brute.

*** brut-nen,** *v.t.* [BRITNEN.]

brûtte, *v.i.* & *t.* [BROWSE, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.*: The same as *browse* (q.v.).

"What the goats so easily *brutted* upon."
Evelyn: Acetaria, after sect. 82.

B. *Transitive*:

"The cow *bruts* the young wood." *Grose.*

*** brut-ten,** *v.t.* [A.S. *bryttan*; O. Icel. *brytja*. (*Rob. Manning: Hist. Eng.* (ed. Furnivall), 244, 10.) (*Stratmann.*).] To break.

*** brut-ten-et,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *bryttan*, *bryttian*; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde* = to destroy; A.S. *brytse* = a fragment; Eng. *brittle*.] Destroyed, slain.

"The emperour entred in a wey enene to attele
To haue *bruttenet* that bor and the abaie seththen."
William of Palerne, 203-6.

brŭt′-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BRUTTE.]

A. *As present participle*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*: The act of browsing.

"Of all the foresters, this [horn beam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of the deer."—*Evelyn*, I. i. 2.

brû′-tŭm fŭl-mĕn, *a.* [Latin. Literally, a senseless lightning-flash or "thunderbolt."] A threat which has a formidable sound but ends by doing no damage.

*** brux-le,** *v.t.* [Scand. *brixla* = to reprove, reproach.] To upbraid, to reprove.

"Thenne a wynde of goddez worde efte the wyghe *bruxlez*."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 345.

*** bruỹ′-dāle,** *s.* [BRIDAL.]

*** bruze,** *v.t.* [BRUISE.] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 19.)

*** brŭz′-zĭng,** *s.* [From Sw. *bruza* = to roar; Dan. *bruse* = to roar, to foam; Dut. *bruisen* = to foam, to snort.] The roaring of a bear, the noise made by a bear. (*Scotch.*)

"Mioling of tygers, *bruzzing* of bears, &c."—*Urquhart: Rabelais.*

*** brwk,** *v.t.* [BROOK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** brwnd,** *s.* [BRAND.] (*Scotch.*) (*Wallace*, viii. 1,052.)

brỹ′-a, *s.* [Lat. *brya*; Gr. βρυά (*brua*) = a shrub—one of the tamarisks, *Tamarix gallica*, *africana*, or *orientalis*.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants. *Brya Elenus* is the Jamaica or West Indian Ebony-tree. [EBONY.] The rough twiggy branches are used for riding-whips. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

brỹ-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bryum* (q.v.); and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-aceæ*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Urn-mosses, a natural order of Muscals, distinguished by having the spore-cases valveless, with an operculum without elaters. In 1846 Lindley enumerated forty-four genera and, with a query, 1,100 species as belonging to the order. They are found in all humid climates, but abound in the temperate rather than in the polar regions. [BRYUM.]

2. *Spec.*: A large group of acrocarpous mosses having a double row of teeth, the inner united at the base by a common plicate membrane. It constitutes part of the order Bryaceæ. [No. 1.] (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** brỹbe,** *v.* & *s.* [BRIBE.]

***bryche,** *a.* [A S. *bryce* = liable to break.] Frail, vain (*Grein*), reduced, poor (*Morris & Skeat*).

"Now ye Pers bycome *bryche*.
That er was bothe stoute and ryche."
Robert of Brunne, 5,821-22.

***bryd, *brydde,** *s.* [BIRD.] (*Prompt. Parv., &c.*)

***brȳde,** *s.* [BRIDE.] (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,764.)

***bryde-lyme,** *s.* [BIRDLIME.]

***bry-del-yn,** *v.t.* [BRIDLE, *v.*]

***brȳ'-dĭlle, *brȳ'-dȳlle,** *s.* [BRIDLE, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bryge,** *s.* [BRIGUE.] Debate, contention.

"*Bryge*, or debate (*bryggyng*, K.) *Briga, discensio.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

***brygge,** *s.* [BRIDGE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bryg-gyng,** *s.* [BRIGUE.] Debate, contention. (See example under *bryge.*)

***bryght, *bryghte, *bryht,** *a.* [BRIGHT.] (*Prompt. Parv., &c.*)

*** bryghte-swerde,** *s.* A bright sword.

"*Bryghte-swerde. Splendona.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bry-gows,** *s.* [Low Lat. *brigosus* = quarelsome; *briga* = quarrel, contention.]

"*Brygows*, or debate-makar. *Brigosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bry-gyr-dyll, *breke-gyr-dle,** *s.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *breek* = breeches; and *gyrdle* = a girdle.] A girdle round the middle of the body.

"*Brygyrdyll. Lumbare, renale.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bryl-lare,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bryllyn* (q.v.); and O. Eng. suffix *-are* = -er.] One who drinks to a person's health, or who gives a toast.

"*Bryllare* of drynke, or schenkare (drinkshankere, P.) *Propinator, propinatrix.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bryl-lyn,** *v.t.* [From A.S. *byrlian* = to drink; *byrle* = a cup-bearer.] To give a toast, to drink to one's health.

"*Bryllyn*, or schenk drynke. *Propino.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bryl-lynge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BRYLLYN.]

"*Bryllynge* of drynke (of ale, K.) *Propinacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bry-lŏck,** *s.* [Gael. *braoilag, breigh'lac.*] The whortleberry, or *Vaccinium vitis idaea.* (*Scotch.*)

"Here also are everocks, resembling a strawberry, and *brylocks*, like a red currant, but sour."—*Papers Antiq. Soc. Scott.*, i. 71.

***brym, *bryme,** *a.* [BRIM (2), *a.*]

"*Brym*, or fers. *Ferus, feroz.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brym-ble, *brym-byll,** *s.* [BRAMBLE.] (*Hulwet.*) (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***brȳm'-lȳ,** *adv.* [O. Eng. *brim*; and Eng. suffix *-ly.*] Fiercely, keenly. (*Wall.*, vii. 995.)

***brymme,** *a. & adv.* [BRIM, *a. & adv.*]

"Ther were, and also thisteles thikke,
And breres *brymme* for to prikke."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

***brymme,** *s.* [BRIM.] A flood, a river.

"A balgh bergh bi a bruke the *brymme* bysyde."
Sir Gaw., 2,172.

***bryn, *brin, *birn,** *v.t.* [BURN, *v.*] To burn.

"And gert his men *bryn* all Bowchane
Fra end till end, and sparyt nane."
Barbour, ix. 296.

***bryne** (1), *s.* [BRINE, *s.*]

"*Bryne* of salt. *Salsugo.* Cath. C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***bryne** (2), *s.* [Sw. *bryn* = brim, edge, surface; O. Icel. *brûn* (sing.); *brynn* (plur.).]

"*Bryne*, or brow of the eye. *Supercilium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brȳng, *brȳnge, *brȳng-en, *brȳng-yn,** *v.t.* [BRING, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv., Chaucer, &c.*)

***bryng-are,** *s.* [BRINGER.]

"*Bryngare. Allator, lator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***brynke,** *s.* [BRINK.]

***brynne,** *s.* [BRAN.]

"*Brynne* of corn, K. *Cantabrum, furfur.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bryn-ston, * bryn-stane, * bryntstane,** *s.* [Sw. *braensten.*] [BRIMSTONE.]

"Quhill all inuiroun rekit lyke *brynt-stane.*"
Doug.: Virgil, 62, 14.

*** bryn-ye,** *s.* [BRENE, BIRNIE.]

*** bryn-yede,** *a.* [BRENYEDE.]

brȳ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [From Gr. βρύον (*bruon*) a kind of mossy seaweed; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; and suffix *-ist.*] One who makes a special study of mosses.

brȳ-ŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [From Gr. βρύον (*bruon*) = a kind of mossy seaweed, and λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] The department of botany which treats of the mosses specially.

brȳ'-ōn-ȳ (*Eng.*), **brȳ-ōn'-ĭ-ą** (*Lat.*) *s.* [In Dut. & Fr. *bryone*; Ital. *brionia*; Lat. *bryonia*; Gr. βρυωνία (*bruônia*), βρυώνη (*bruônê*), βρύω (*bruô*) = to be full of, to swell or teem with.]

I. *Of the form* bryony:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plant, *Bryonia dioica*, which grows in England. It has a large root, white and branched. Its stem is long and weak, with tendrils which enable it readily to cling to bushes in the hedges and thickets where it grows. The inflorescence consists of short axillary racemes of whitish dicœcious flowers with green veins. The berries are red. The plant abounds in a fetid and acrid juice.

2. *Bot.:* The English name of the genus Bryonia. [II.]

II. *Of the form* bryonia:

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cucurbitaceæ (Cucurbits). (For *Bryonia dioica*, the Red-berried Bryony, see I. 1.) *B. alba*, or Black-berried Bryony, which grows on the continent of Europe, is by some believed to be only a variety of the *dioica.* Several other species are found in the East Indian peninsula.

¶ (1) *Black Bryony:* Two plants—

(*a*) *Tamus communis.* (*Prior.*)

† (*b*) *Actæa spicata.* (*Lyte.*)

(2) *Red Bryony: Bryonia dioica.* (*Lyte.*) (*Prior.*)

(3) *White Bryony: Bryonia dioica.* (*Lyte.*) (*Prior.*)

III. *Of both forms. Pharm.:* An eclectic medicine used quite extensively in this country, especially by homœopathic practitioners.

brȳ-ō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. βρύω (*bruô*) = to be full of, to swell, to burst forth, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = leaf. So named because if the leaves are laid upon damp earth they will put forth roots and grow.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Crassulaceæ (Houseleeks). There are eight stamina and four ovaries. *Bryophyllum calycinum*, the Large-cupped Bryophyllum, has succulent, oval, crenate leaves, and long, pendulous, cylindrical flowers. Its native country is the East Indies, whence it has been carried to other places. In Bermuda, where it is naturalised and grows abundantly, it is called Life-plant.

brȳ-ō-zō'-ą, *s.* [Gr. βρύον (*bruon*) = moss, and ζῷον (*zôon*) = animal.]

Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to a class of molluscoid animals, the peculiarities of which had been previously observed by Mr. J. V. Thompson, who had called them Polyzoa (q.v.).

brȳ-ō-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [BRYOZOA.]

Zool.: Any species belonging to the class Bryozoa (q.v.)

*** bryr'-ĭe (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [A.S. *bryrdan* = to prick, goad, infuriate (?).] Madness. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Lyk bryrie:* Equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "like daft."

"For If I open wp my anger anes—
My tongue is lyk the lyons; vhalr it lika,
It brinna the flesh, *lyk bryrie.* fra the banes."
Montgomery: Poems, p. 94. (*Jamieson.*)

*** bryste,** *v.i.* [BURST, *v.*]

*** brys'-tȳlle,** *s.* [BRISTLE.]

"*Brystylle*, or brustylle (burstyll, P.). *Seta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** brys-yde,** *a.* [A.S. *brysan.*] [BRUISE, *v.*]

"*Brysyde* (brissed, P.). *Quassatus, contusus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

brȳ'-tasque, *s.* [From O. Fr. *britask* = a fortress with battlements (*Kelham*); "a port or portall of defence on the rampire or wall of a town." (*Cotgrave.*)] A battlement.

"And the *brytasques* on the tour an heye . . ."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 105, l. 3,315.

*** bryt-tene, * bryt-tyne,** *v.t.* [BRITNEN.]

*** brȳt'-tlȳnge,** *pr. par.* [A.S. *bryttan* = to break; Sw. *bryta*; Dan. *bryde.*] Breaking up, cutting up.

"To the quyrry then the perse went to se the *brytlynge* off the deare." *Chevy Chase.*

brȳ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. βρύον (*bruon*) = a kind of mossy seaweed.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the family Bryaceæ (q.v.). Many species are found in Britain.

*** brȳ'-zĕ,** *s.* [BRIZE, BREEZE.]

¶ For omitted words commencing * *bry-* see the spelling *bri-*.

bu, bue, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To emit the sound which a calf does. (*Scotch.*)

bu, boo, *s.* [From Wel. *bo* = a scarecrow.]

1. A sound meant to excite terror. (*Scotch.*)

"*Boo* is a word that's used in the North of Scotland to frighten crying children."—*Presbyterian Eloquence*, p. 138.

2. A bugbear, an object of terror. (*Presbyterian Eloquence*, p. 138.)

bu-kow, *s.* [From *bu*, and Scotch *kow*, *cow* = a goblin.]

1. *Gen.:* Anything frightful, as a scarecrow.

2. *Spec.:* A hobgoblin. (*Scotch.*)

bu-man, *s.* A goblin, the devil. (*Scotch.*) [BU-KOW.]

bu-at, boo-it, bou-at, bow-at (*Scotch*), **bow-et** (2), **bow-ett,** *s.* [Fr. *boëte* = a box; Low Lat. *boieta.*] A hand-lantern.

"*Bowett* or lanterne. *Lucernu, lanterna.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

M'Farlane's buat: The moon.

"He muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour of M'Farlane's *buat.*"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxviii.

bŭb (1), **bob,** *s.* [Prob. onomatopœic, and intended to imitate the sound of a dull blow.] A blast, a gust of severe weather.

"Ane blusterand *bub*, out fra the north braying,
Gan ouer the loreschip in the bak sail ding."
Doug.: Virgil, 16, 19.

***bŭb** (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Probably connected with *bubble*, from the bubbling or foaming of the liquor.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cant term for strong malt liquor.

"He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And settles in the humdrum club." *Prior.*

2. *Distilling:* A substitute for yeast, employed by the distiller. It is prepared by mixing meal or flour with a little yeast in a quantity of warm wort and water. (*Knight.*)

***bŭb,** *v.t.* [A contracted form of *bubble* (q.v.).] To bubble, throw up bubbles, foam.

"Rude Acheron, a loathsome lake to tell,
That bolls and *bubs* up swelth as black as hell."
Sackville: Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.

bū'-bąl-ĭne, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *bubalus* (q.v.), and Eng. suffix *-ine.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to the buffalo (q.v.).

2. Noting certain bovine antelopes, esp. *Alelaphus bubalis*, and its allies (*A. caama*, the hartbeest, and *A. albifrons*, the blesbok).

*** bu'-balle,** *s.* [Lat. *bubalus.*] An ox. (*Douglas.*)

bū'-bąl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *bubalus*; Gr. βούβαλος (*boubalos*) = a kind of African stag or gazelle.]

† *Zool.:* A genus of Bovidæ (Oxen), to which belong (*Bubalus bubalis*) the Common Buffalo and (*Bubalus Caffer*) the Cape Buffalo.

bŭb'-ble, *s.* [Sw. *bubbla*; Dan. *boble*; Dut. *bobbel* = a bubble; *bobbelen* = to bubble; Ger. *bubbeln, poppeln.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A small bladder or vesicle of water filled with air.

2. *Figuratively:*

† 1. Anything insubstantial or unreal; a false or empty show; mere emptiness.

"Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

"At Manhood's touch the *bubble* burst."
Scott : Rokeby, v. 18.

†2. A cheat, a fraud, a swindling project.

"In truth, of all the ten thousand *bubbles* of which history has preserved the memory, none was ever more skilfully puffed into existence."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*3. A person cheated or victimised by some swindling speculation ; a gull.

"Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide ;
Gany's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*." *Prior.*

*II. *Levelling :* The bubble of air in the glass spirit-tube of a level.

bubble and squeak, *s.* A mixture of meat, greens, and potatoes, which have been already cooked, fried up together.

bubble-company, *s.* A sham company promoted for purposes of fraud and cheating.

"*Bubble-companies* for trading with the antipodes have been the rage before."—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan. 1865, p. 231.

bubble-shells, *s. pl.* A name for the shells of the family Bullidæ (q.v.).

bubble-trier, *s.* An instrument for testing the delicacy and accuracy of the tubes for holding the spirit in levelling-instruments.

bŭb'-ble, *v.i. & t.* [BUBBLE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Literally :* To rise up in bubbles.

"The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat, at others as manifest an increase of it ; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat."—*Woodward.*

¶ *To bubble and greet :* To cry, to weep. *Spec.*, if conjoined with an effusion of mucus from the nostrils. (*Scotch.*)

"John Knox—left her [Q. Mary] *bubbling and greeting*."—*Walker : Remark. Passages*, p. 60.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To run along with a gentle gurgling noise.

"Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain."
Pope : Pastorals : Autumn, 43.

*2. To make a gurgling or warbling sound.

"At mine ears
Bubbled the nightingale." *Tennyson.*

***B.** *Transitive :*

Fig. : To cheat, swindle.

"Tis no news that Tom Double
The nation should *bubble*."
Swift : Ballad.

bŭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *bubbl(e) ; -er.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang. :* A cheat, a swindler.

". . . . the great ones of this part of the world ; above all the Jews, jobbers, *bubblers*, subscribers, projectors, directors, governors, treasurers, etc. etc. etc. *in saecula saeculorum*."—*Pope : Letter to Digby* (1720).

2. *Ichthyol. : Aplidonotus grunniens*, from the Ohio river ; named from the peculiar noise it makes.

bŭb'-blĭng, ***bub-blyng,** ***byb-blyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUBBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective :* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The crystal treasures of the liquid world,
Through the stirr'd sands a *bubbling* passage burst."
Thomson : Autumn.

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of making a gurgling noise.

*2. The act of dabbling in the water.

"*Bubblyng* or *bybblyng* in water, as duckes do. *Amphibolus*."—*Huloet.* (*Wright.*)

***bŭb'-blȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *bubbl(e) ; -(l)y.*] Full of bubbles.

"They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with this *bubbly* spume."—*Nashe : Lenten Stuffe* (1599), p. 8.

bŭb'-blȳ-jock, *s.* [From *bubble*, v., II. 2, and *Jock*, vulgar name for John.] The vulgar name for a turkey-cock. (*Scotch.*)

***bŭb'-bȳ** (1), *s.* [Cf. Provinc. Ger. *bübe ;* O. Fr. *poupe ;* Prov. *popa ;* Ital. *poppa* = a woman's breast, a teat (*Mahn*).] A woman's breast. (*Vulgar.*)

†**bŭb'-bȳ** (2), *s.* [A corruption of *brother.*] Brother. A word applied to small boys. (*Colloquial.*) (*American.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

bū'-bō (1), *s.* [In Fr. & Sp. *bubon ;* Port. *bubão ;* Ital. *bubbone ;* Low Lat. *bubo ;* Gr. βουβών (*boubōn*) = the groin.]

Med. : Hardening and induration of lymphatic glands, generally the inguinal, as in the Oriental or Levantine plague, syphilis, gonorrhœa, &c.

bū'-bō (2), *s.* [From Lat. *bubo*, genit. *bubonis* = an owl, specially the long-horned owl (*Strix bubo*) (*Linnæus*). Cf. Gr. βύας (*buas*), βύζα (*buza*) = the eagle-owl.]

Ornith. : A genus of birds belonging to the family Strigidæ, or Owls. They have a small ear aperture, two large feathered tufts like horns on the sides of the head, and the legs feathered to the toes. *Bubo maximus* is the Eagle Owl, or Great Owl. It occurs in Britain and on the continent of Europe. The corresponding American species is *Bubo virginianus.*

bū'-bŏn, *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Ital. *bubon ;* from Lat. *bubonium ;* Gr. βουβώνιον (*boubōnion*) = a plant, *Aster atticus*, useful against a βουβών (*boubōn*) = a swelling in the groin. This, however, has no affinity to the botanical genus bubon.]

Bot. : A genus of umbelliferous plants from Southern Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. *B. galbanum* furnishes the drug called by that name. [GALBANUM.] In parts of the East *B. macedonicum* is put among clothes to imbue them with scent.

bū-bŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. βουβών (*boubōn*) = . . . a bubo, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of which buboes or swellings are a feature.

¶ *Bubonic Plague.* [PLAGUE.]

bū-bō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bubo*, genit. *bubonis*, and pl. fem. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith. : A sub-family of Strigidæ (Owls). It contains the Horned Owls. [BUBO.]

bū-bŏn'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. βουβωνοκήλη (*boubōnokēlē*) ; from βουβών (*boubōn*) = the groin, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. : Incomplete inguinal hernia, or rupture.

bū-brō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. βούς (*bous*) = an ox ; βρῶμα (*brōma*) = food, as if producing food fit for cattle.]

Botany : Bastard cedar. A genus of plants belonging to the order Byttneriaceæ (Byttneriads). *B. guazuma* is the Elm-leaved Bastard Cedar. [BASTARD CEDAR.]

***bū'-bŭk-le,** *s.* [Corrupted from Eng., &c. *bu(bo)*, and *(car)bu(n)cle.*] A red pimple.

"His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks and knobs."—*Shakesp. : Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

bū-car-a-măn'-gīte, *s.* [From Bucaramanga, where it was found.]

Min. : A resin resembling amber in its pale-yellow colour ; sp. gr. about 1. Composition : Carbon, 82·7 ; hydrogen, 10·8 ; oxygen, 6·5 = 100.

bŭc'-cal, *a.* [In Fr. *buccal ;* Port. *bocal.* From Lat. *bucca* = the cheek when puffed out by speaking, eating, &c.]

Anat. : Pertaining to the cheek.

¶ (1) *Buccal artery :* A branch of the internal maxillary artery.

(2) *Buccal glands :* Small glands situated under the cheek, which secrete saliva.

bŭc-can-ĕer', **bŭ-can-ĕer',** **bŭ-can-ĭer',** *s.* [In Dut. *boekaneer ;* Fr. *boucanier* = a buccaneer ; Fr. *boucaner* = to cure flesh or fish by smoking it. From Caribbee Indian *boucan* = flesh or fish thus prepared.]

*I. *Gen. :* The name given in the West Indies to any one who cured flesh or fish in the way described in the etymology. This was done continually by the men described under 2.

2. *Spec. :* An order of men, not quite pirates, yet with decidedly piratical tendencies, who, for nearly two hundred years, infested the Spanish main and the adjacent regions. A bull of Pope Alexander VI., issued in 1493, having granted to Spain all lands which might be discovered west of the Azores, the Spaniards thought that they possessed a monopoly of all countries in the New World, and that they had a right to seize, and even put to death, all interlopers into their wide domain. Enterprising mariners belonging to other nations, and especially those of England and France, naturally looked at the case from quite an opposite point of view, and considered themselves at liberty to push their fortunes within the prohibited regions. Being cruelly treated, when taken, by the Spaniards, their comrades made reprisals, and a state of war was established between the Spanish governments in the New World and the adventurers from the old, which continued even when the nations from which they were drawn were at peace in Europe. The association of buccaneers began about 1524, and continued till after the English revolution of 1688, when the French attacked the English in the West Indies, and the buccaneers of the two countries, who had hitherto been friends, took different sides, and were separated for ever. Thus weakened, they began to be suppressed between 1697 and 1701, and soon afterwards ceased to exist, pirates of the normal type to a certain extent taking their place. The buccaneers were also called "filibustiers," or "filibusters"—a term which was revived about the middle of the nineteenth century in connection with the adventures of "General" Walker in Spanish America. [FILIBUSTER.]

bŭc-can-ĕer', **bŭc-an-ĕer',** *v.i.* [From Eng., &c., *buccaneer*, s. (q.v.).] To act the part of a buccaneer ; to be a more respectable pirate.

bŭc-can-ĕer'-ĭng, **bŭc-an-ĕer'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUCCANEER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj. :* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of doing as the historical buccaneers did. [BUCCANEER, *s.*]

2. The act of committing semi-piracy, or piracy outright.

† **bŭc-çĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [In Fr. *buccellation ;* from Lat. *buccella, buccea* = a small mouthful, a morsel ; *bucca* = cheeks, mouthful.] The act of breaking into large pieces.

† **bŭc'-çĭn-al,** *a.* [From Lat. *buccina* = a crooked horn or trumpet, as distinguished from *tuba* = a straight one.]

1. Shaped like a trumpet. (*Ogilvie.*)

2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet. (*Christian Observer.*) (*Worcester.*)

bŭc'-çĭn-ā-tŏr, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *buccinateur.* From Lat. *buccinator* = one who blows the trumpet ; *buccino* = to blow the trumpet ; *buccina* = a crooked horn or trumpet.] [BUCCINAL.]

A. *As substantive :*

Anat. : The trumpeter's muscle, one of the maxillary group of muscles of the cheek. They are the active agents in mastication, and are beautifully adapted for it. The buccinator circumscribes the cavity of the mouth, and aided by the tongue keeps the food under the pressure of the teeth ; it also helps to shorten the pharynx from before backwards, and thus assists in deglutition.

B. *As adjective :* Pertaining to or analogous to a trumpeter.

¶ *Buccinator muscle :* The same as A. (q.v.).

bŭc-çĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buccinum* = a whelk (q.v.), and plur. adj. suffix *-idæ.*]

Zool. : A family of molluscs belonging to the order Prosobranchiata, and the section Siphonostomata. They constitute part of Cuvier's Buccinoida. They have the shell notched in front, or with the canal abruptly reflected so as to produce a varix on the front of the shell. The leading genera are Buccinum Terebra, Eburna, Nassa Purpura, Cassis, Dolium, Harpa, and Oliva. Many are British.

bŭc'-çĭn-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *buccino.*] [BUCCINAL.]

1. *Zool. :* The typical genus of the family Buccinidæ (q.v.). In English they are called Whelks, which are not to be confounded with the Periwinkle, also sometimes called whelks. *Buccinum undatum* is the Common Whelk. There are several other European species. The Scotch call them buckies. [BUCKY.]

2. *Palæont. :* Species of the genus exist in the cretaceous rocks, but it is essentially tertiary and recent.

bŭc'-cō, *s.* [From Lat. *bucco* = one who has distended cheeks.]

Ornith. : The typical genus of the family Bucconidæ, or the sub-family Bucconinæ (q.v.). They belong to the Old World, though closely analogous genera are in the New.

bŭc-cŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bucco* (q.v.) ; and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of birds, sometimes called from the stiff bristles around their bills Barbets, and sometimes denominated Puff-birds, from the puffed out plumage. They have been placed as a sub-family Bucconinæ, under the family Picidæ (Woodpeckers), as a sub-family of Alcedinidæ, and as a family under the order Scansores. The genus called Bucco by Linnæus and Cuvier is the same as Capito of Vieillot. [BARBET (1).]

bŭc-cō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bucco*, genit. *bucconis*; and fem. plur. adj. suffix *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Bucconidæ (q.v.).

bu-çĕl'-ląs, *s.* [From *Bucellas*, a Portuguese village fourteen miles north of Lisbon.] A white wine, somewhat resembling a hock, the produce of a peculiar kind of vine cultivated in Portugal. A genuine Bucellas should contain not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit.

bū-çĕn'-tâur, *s.* [Ital. *bucentoro*, of unknown etym., generally said to be from Gr. βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and κενταυρος (*kentauros*) = a centaur (q.v.). Neither *βουκένταυρος, nor the monster, half man and half bull, supposed to be signified by it, is found in Greek mythology.]

Hist.: The state barge of Venice, in which the Doge, on Ascension Day, wedded the Adriatic by dropping a ring into the water. The last *Bucentaur*, built early in the eighteenth century, was burnt by the French in 1798, but some portions are preserved in the Arsenal.

bū'-çĕph-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. βουκέφαλος (*boukephalos*) = having a head like an ox. An epithet applied to the steed of Alexander the Great.]

1. A humorous name for a saddle-horse.

2. *Biol.:* A pseudo-genus of Trematodes, founded on the larval stage of certain flukes.

bū-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [BUCEROTIDÆ.]

bū'-çĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Lat. *bucerus*; Gr. βούκερως (*boukerōs*) = having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned: βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Ornith.: Hornbills, the typical genus of the family Bucerotidæ, or Buceridæ (q.v.). The best known species is *Buceros galeatus*.

bū-çĕr-ŏt'-ĭ-dæ, bū-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *buceros*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Hornbills, a family of conirostral birds. They have a huge bill, surmounted by a casque. The plumage is greenish black. They are found in the tropics of the Old World, and especially in the Atlantic and African islands.

Bu-chăn-ā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, a well-known Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ (Anacards). *Buchanania latifolia* is a large Indian tree, the kernel of the nut of which is much used in native confectionery. It abounds in a bland oil. A black varnish is made from the fruits. The unripe fruits of *B. lancifolia* are eaten by the natives of India in their curries.

bŭch'-ąn-ītes (*ch* guttural), *s. pl.* [Named after their founder.] An extraordinary sect of fanatics, founded by one Lucky Buchan in the west of Scotland in 1783. They appear to have lived in the grossest immorality, and they gradually diminished in number, the last member of the sect dying in 1846. (*Chambers's Encyclopædia.*)

bū'-chŏl-zīte, *s.* [In Ger. *bucholzit*.]

Min.: A variety of fibrolite (q.v.). It is from the Tyrol.

bŭcht (*ch* guttural), *s.* [BOUGHT, *s.*] (*Scotch.*) A bending, a fold, a pen in which ewes are milked.

buch-u, *s.* [BUCKU.]

* **buch'-ŭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [From Fr. *embûche*; O. Fr. *embusche, embosche* = ambush, and Eng. suff. *-ment*.] Ambush.

"Y leuede yond on a *buchyment*; sarasyns wonder fale." *Sir Ferumbras* (ed. Herrtage), l. 798.

bū'-çĭd-ą, *s.* [From Gr. βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form. So named because the ripe fruit is shaped like the horn of an ox.]

Bot.: Olive Bark-tree, a genus of plants belonging to the order Santalaceæ (Sandalworts). *Bucida buceras* is the Jamaica Olive Bark-tree, which grows in the island just named in low swampy places, is an excellent timber tree, and has bark much valued for tanning.

bŭck (1), *s.* [A.S. *bóc* = a beech-tree; Icel. & Sw. *bok*; Dut. *beuke*; Russ. *buk*; Ger. *buche*.] [BEECH.] A beech-tree. (*Scotch.*)

"There is in it also woodes of *buck*, and deir in them."—*Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.*

buck-finch, *s.* One of the English names for the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*.

bŭck (2), * **bŭkke,** *s.* [A.S. *bucca* = a he-goat, a buck; *buc* = a stag, a buck; Icel. *bukkr* = a he-goat; *bokki* = (1) a he-goat, (2) a dandy; Sw. *bock*; Dan. *buk*; Dut. *bok*; (N. H.) Ger. *bock*; M. H. Ger. *boc*; O. H. Ger. *poch*; Low Lat. *buccus*; Fr. *bouc*; Prov. *boc*; Sp. *boque*; Ital *becco*; Arm. *buch*; Corn. *byk*; Wel. *bwch, bouch*; Ir. *boch, poc*; Gael. *boc, buic*; Hind. *bakrā* (m.), *bakri* (f.) = a goat; Mahratta *bukare* (n.), *bakara* (m.), *bakari* (f.).]

1. *Lit. Of the inferior animals:*

(1) A he-goat. [BUKKE.]

(2) The male of the fallow deer.

"*Bucks*, goats, and the like, are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping."—*Peacham.*

(3) The male of various other mammals more or less analogous to the foregoing. *Spec.*, the male of the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit. (Used also attributively to denote sex.)

"The same gentleman has bred rabbits for many years, and has noticed that a far greater number of *bucks* are produced than does."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. viii., p. 305.

(4) Used as a common name for the male Indians of North and South America.

2. *Fig. Of man:* A gay, dashing young fellow.

"Again, wert not thou, at one period of life, a *Buck*, or Blood, or Macaroni."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ix.

buck-jumper, *s.* A bucking horse. [BUCK (2), *v.*]

buck-nigger, *s.* A negro man. (*Bartlett.*)

buck's-beard, *s.*

1. An unidentified plant. (*Mascal.*)

2. A plant, *Tragopogon pratense*.

buck's-horn, *s.* A name sometimes given to the plant genus Rhus.

* **buck** (3), *s.* [BUIK, BOUK, BULK.] The body, a carcase. (*Scotch.*)

"Sic derth is rasit in the cuntrie that ane mutton *buck* is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 577.

bŭck (4), *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *byk*; Dan. *byg*; (N. H.) Ger. *bäuch, beuche*; cog. with Gael. *buac* = dung used in bleaching, the liquor in which cloth is washed, linen in the first stage of bleaching; Ir. *buac* = lye. (*Skeat.*)

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The liquid in which linen is washed.

"*Buck!* I would I could wash myself of the *buck!* I warrant you, *buck*; and of the season too it shall appear."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. The clothes washed in such a liquid.

". . . . she washes *bucks* here at home."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 2.

¶ *To beat a buck:* To beat clothes at the wash. [BUCKING.]

"If I were *to beat a buck* I can strike no harder." *Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, iv. 2.

II. *Tech. Sawyer's work ana carpentry:* A frame of two crotches to hold a stick while being cross-cut.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a buck in any of the foregoing senses.

buck-basket, *s.* A basket to hold linen about to be washed.

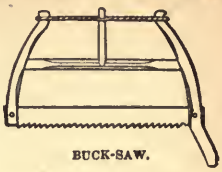
"They conveyed me into a *buck-basket*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

buck-board, *s.*

Vehicles: A plank bolted to the hind axle and to a bolster on the fore axle, being a cheap substitute for a bed-coupling and springs. (*Knight.*)

buck-saw, *s.*

Carp.: A frame saw with one extended bar to form a handle, and adapted to a nearly vertical motion in cross-cutting wood held by a saw-buck. (*Knight.*)



BUCK-SAW.

buck-wagon, buck-waggon, *s.*

Vehicles: A rude waggon formed of a single board resting on the axle-trees, and forming by its elasticity a spring-seat for the driver. (*Knight.*)

* **buck-washing,** *s.* The act of washing dirty linen, a laundry.

"You were best meddle with *buck-washing*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

bŭck (1), * **bouk-en,** * **buk-ken,** *v.t.* [In Sw. *byka*; Dan. *byge*; (N. H.) Ger. *bouchen, bäuchen, beuchen*; O. Fr. *buer*.] [BUCK (4), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:* To wash clothes.

"Alas, a small matter *bucks* a handkerchief." *Puritan, Sh. Sup.*, ii. 540.

2. *Figuratively:* To soak or deluge with rain.

"Such plente of water that the grounde was therewith *bucked* and drowned."—*Fabyan: Chron.*, i. 243.

II. *Mining:* To break or pulverise (ores).

bŭck (2), *v.i.* [From *buck* (2), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. To copulate as bucks and does.

2. To jump vertically off the ground, with the head down and the feet close together. (Said of horses.)

bŭck (3), *v.i.* [BOLKE, BELCH.] To gurgle.

¶ *To buck out:* To make a gurgling noise like that of liquids issuing from a straight-necked bottle. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭck'-ą-çy, bŭck'-ą-sie, * **buk-ke-sy,** *s.* [From Fr. *boccasin* = a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta . . . callimanco. (*Cotgrave.*)]

Fabrics: A species of buckram or callimanco.

"Five quarters of *buckacy*, for a doublate to littill Bell, 10s."—*Acct. John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to K. James III.*, A. 1474.

bŭck'-bēan, * **bŭck'-bāne,** * **bog-bean,** *s.* [In Ger. *backsbohne*; Dut. *bocksboonen*. From Eng. *bog, bean*; but cf. Dan. *bukke, blad* = goat's leg.]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of Menyanthes, a genus of plants belonging to the order Gentianaceæ (Gentianworts). Specially the name of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, called

BUCKBEAN.

1. Plant and flower. 2. Section of corolla.

also Marsh Trefoil, a British plant common in boggy ground. It has densely-creeping and matted roots, ternate leaves, and a compound raceme or thyrse of white flowers, tipped externally with red, and beautifully-fringed within with white thread-like processes. An infusion of its leaves is bitter, and is sometimes given in dropsy and rheumatism. In Sweden two ounces of the leaves are substituted for a pound of hops. In Lapland the roots are occasionally powdered and eaten.

bŭcked, *pa. par.* [BUCK (1 & 2), *v.*]

bŭck'-ĕt, * **bok-et,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *buc* = a bucket, a flagon, a vessel or water-pot, a pitcher; Gael. *bucaid*. Cf. also Fr. *baquet* = a tub, a washing-tub, a trough.] [BACK.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. A vessel of wood, leather, or any suitable material, provided with a handle, and adapted for holding or carrying water or other liquid or solid material, or being hauled up.

2. *Water-wheels:* The vane or float of a water-wheel.

3. *Hydraulic Engineering:* The scoop of a dredging-machine, which has usually a hinged bottom, closed while raising mud, and then opened to deposit the load.

4. *Naut.:* A globe of hoops covered with canvas, used as a recall signal for whale-boats. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bucket in the foregoing senses.

bucket-engine, *s.*

Hydraul. Engineering: A series of buckets attached to an endless chain, which runs over sprocket wheels. It is designed to utilise a stream of water which has a considerable fall but only a moderate quantity of water.

bucket-hook, *s.* A device for holding a bucket against a tree to catch maple sap.

bucket-shop, *s.* An office for carrying on speculations in grain on a small scale; a shop where betting is carried on.

bucket-valve, *s.*

Steam-engines: The valve on the top of an air-pump bucket.

bucket-wheel, *s.*

Hydraul. Engineering: A wheel over which passes a rope having pots or buckets, which dip into the water of the well and discharge their contents at the surface.

bŭck'-ĕt, *v.t. & i.* [BUCKET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dip up in buckets. (Often with *out.*)

2. To swindle. (*Slang.*)

3. To over-ride (as a horse).

B. *Intrans.:* To over-exert oneself. (*Slang.*)

bŭck'-ĕt-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *bucket; -ful(l).*] As much of anything as will fill a bucket.

bŭck'-eye, *s.* [Eng. *buck,* and *eye.*] The American horse-chestnut, *Æsculus ohioticus.*

bŭck'-horn, *s.* [BUCK'S-HORN.]

bŭck'-hound, *s.* [Eng. *buck* (1), *s.,* and *hound.*] A small variety of the hound used for hunting bucks.

bŭck'-ĭng, *pr par., a., & s.* [BUCK (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of washing dirty clothes. This was formerly done by beating the clothes in water on a stone with a pole flattened at the end. (*Nares.*)

"Here is a basket, he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking.*"—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives,* iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bleaching:* The act of soaking cloth in a lye. This alternates with crofting, *i.e.,* with exposing the cloth on the grass to air and light.

2. *Mining:* The act of breaking up masses of ore by means of hammers.

bucking-iron, *s.*

Mining: A massive hammer used in breaking up masses of ore.

bucking-keir, *s.* An apparatus for removing the dirt and grease from linen or cotton by boiling it with lime in a pan.

bucking-plate, *s.* The miner's table on which ore is broken.

* **bucking-stool,** *s.* A washing-block.

". . . no bigger than a toad upon a *bucking-stool.*"—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote,* bk. iii., ch. iii.

bŭck'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [BUCK (2), *v.*]

† **bŭck'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *buck; -ish.*] Pertaining to a "buck" in a figurative sense, that is, to a gay and frivolous young man. (*Grose.*)

† **bŭck'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *buck; -ism.*] The quality of a buck. (*Smart.*)

bŭck'-land-ite, *s.* [Named after the very eminent geologist, Dean Buckland, who was born at Axminster, in Devon, in 1784, was reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology in Oxford University; in 1818 became F.R.S., was twice President of the Geological Society, and died in 1856.]

Min.: Two minerals—

1. *Bucklandite of Hermann:* A variety of Epidote.

2. *Bucklandite of Levy:* A variety of Allanite (*Dana*), called Orthite in the *British Museum Catalogue.* The former authority terms it anhydrous Allanite. It is found at Arendal, in Norway.

bŭck'-le (1), * **boc-le,** * **bok-ele,** * **bek-ille,** * **bok-ylle,** * **bo-cul,** * **bok-ulle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bocle;* Fr *boucle* = the boss of a shield, a ring; O. Sp. *bloca;* from Low Lat. *bucula* = the boss of a shield; a dimin. of *bucca* = the cheek.] A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.

"*Bocle* or *boculle* (*bocul, bokyll,* or *bocle*). *Plusculo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Fifti *boketis* of bras."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxxvi. 18. (*Purvey.*)

¶ From a very early period buckles have been marks of honour and authority. [See 1 *Macc.* x. 89.]

"Ribands, *buckles,* and other trifling articles of apparel which he had worn, were treasured up as precious relics by those who had fought under him at Sedgemoor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch v.

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Buckle-maker.*

buckle-chape, *s.*

Saddlery: The part by which the buckle is secured to the band.

buckle-tongue, *s.* The tongue or catch of a buckle.

bŭck'-le (2), *s.* [BUCKLE (2), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A bend, a bow, a curl.

* 2. The state of the hair crisped and curled; a curl.

"The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig: the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year."—*Spectator.*

II. *Fig.:* A distorted expression.

"'Gainst nature armed by gravity,
His features too in *buckle* see." *Churchill.*

bŭck'-le (1), * **bok-el,** * **bok-el-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [BUCKLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To fasten with a buckle.

"*Bokelyn,* or spere wythe bokylle. *Plusculo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Took from the nail on the wall his sword with its scabbard of iron,
Buckled the belt round his waist, and, frowning fiercely, departed."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To confine.

"How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age."
Shakesp: As you Like it, iii. 2.

* **2.** To join in battle.

"The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front."—*Hayward.*

3. To join in matrimony. (*Scotch.*)

"Soon they loo'd, and soon ware *buckled,*
Nane took time to think and rue."
Macneill: Poems, i. 10.

B. *Reflex.:* To set one's self to do anything; to prepare to do anything. (A metaphor taken from the *buckling* on of armour.)

"The Saracin, this hearing, rose amain,
And, catching up in hast his three-square shield
And shining helmet, soone him *buckled* to the field."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 41.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To be joined in matrimony, to wed, to be married. (*Scotch.*)

"May, though it is the sweetest month in a' the year, is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks o' *buckling* in."—*Reg. Dalton,* iii. 163.

"Is this an age to *buckle* with a bride?" *Dryden.*

2. To join in a contest with, to engage.

"In single combat thou shalt *buckle* with me."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

3. To apply one's self to any work; to set to.

"This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing proposed."—*Locke.*

¶ *To buckle to:* To be married, to wed.

"To her came a rewayl'd draggle,
Wha had bury'd wives anew,
Ask'd her in a manner legal,
Gin she wadna *buckle too*"
Train: Political Reveries, p. 64.

buckle-the-beggars, *s.* One who marries others in a clandestine and disorderly manner. (*Scotch.*)

bŭck'-le (2), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *boucler* = to buckle, to ring, to curl.]

A. *Trans.:* To bend, put out of shape, crinkle up.

"Supposing, therefore, a ship to be plated on the Lord Warden style, then even a single cannon-shot that pierced and *buckled* a slab would compel the removal (for repairs) of a mass weighing over seven tons, and costing nearly £300, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 10, 1864.

B. *Intrans.:* To bend, bow, get out of shape.

"The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 1.

bŭck'-led (1), * **boc-lyd,** * **bok-eled,** * **buc-lede,** *pa. par. & a.* [BUCKLE (1), *v.*] Fastened with a buckle.

"*Boclyd* as shone or botys (*bokeled,* P.). *Plusculatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Now han they *buclede* shoon."—*P. Ploughman's Crede* (ed. Skeat), 595.

bŭck'-led (2), *pa. par. & a.* [BUCKLE (2), *v.*]

buckled-plates, *s. pl.*

Arch.: A form of iron plates for flooring, having a slight convexity in the middle, and a flat rim round the edge called the fillet. They are usually square or oblong, and are laid upon iron beams or girders, the convexity being placed upward.

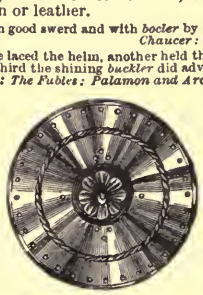
bŭck'-lĕr (1), *s.* [BUCKLE, *v.*] One who buckles.

bŭck'-lĕr (2), * **boc-el-er,** * **bok-el-er,** * **boc-ler,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bocler;* Fr. *bouclier,* so named from the *bocle* or boss in its centre.]

I. *Ordinary Language:* A kind of shield, anciently made of wicker-work, and covered with skin or leather.

"With good sweord and with *bocler* by her side."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,016.

"One laced the helm, another held the lance;
A third the shining *buckler* did advance."
Dryden: The Fables: Palamon and Arcite, bk. iii.



BUCKLER.

¶ 1. *To give the bucklers, to yield the bucklers:* To yield.

"I give thee the *bucklers.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 2.

2. *To lay down the bucklers:* To cease to contend.

"If you *lay down the bucklers,* you lose the victory.
Every Woman in her Humour.

3. *To take up the bucklers:* To contend.

"Charge one of them *to take up the bucklers*
Against that hair-monger Horace."
Decker: Satiromastix.

II. *Technically:*

1. The hard protective covering of some animals, *e.g.,* of the armadillo, turtles, and some crustaceans, and esp. of the head plates of Ganoids, and of the anterior segment of the shell in Trilobites.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) *Plur.:* Two blocks of wood fitted together to stop the hawse-holes, leaving only sufficient space for the cable to pass through, thereby preventing the vessel from taking in much water in a heavy head-sea. They are also called *riding* or *blind bucklers.*

(2) *Sing.:* The lower half of a divided port lid, or shutter.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Buckler-head, buckler-headed.*

buckler-beak, *s.*

Palæont.: A name sometimes given to a fish which has a beak-shaped upper jaw. It is a Jurassic Ganoid, allied to Lepidosteus, but having a homocercal tail.

buckler fern, buckler-fern, *s.*

Bot.: A modern book-name for the fern-genus Lastrea.

buckler-mustard, *s.* The English name of Biscutella, a genus of cruciferous plants. They are small annual or perennial hispid plants, with bright yellow flowers of no great size. [BISCUTELLA.]

buckler-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Of the appearance of a small round buckler. The term is akin in meaning to lens-formed, but differs in implying that there is an elevated rim or border.

buckler-thorn, *s.* A plant, the same as Christ's-thorn (*Paliurus aculeatus*).

bŭck'-lĕr, *v.t.* [From *buckler*, s. (q.v.).] To defend as with a buckler. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"I'll *buckler* thee against a million."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, iii. 2.

"Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree?"
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

bŭck'-lĕrs, *s.pl.* [BUCKLER, *s.*]

bŭck'-lĭng (1), * **bŭck'-ĕl-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUCKLE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of fastening with a buckle; the state of being so fastened.

"At *buckling* of the faulchion belt!"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 12.

2. The act of engaging in a contest.

"... It was set up at the first *buckeling*."—*Holland: Livy*, bk. viii., ch. 38.

bŭck'-lĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUCKLE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* Bending, bowing, causing to get out of shape.

"... the danger of a plate dropping off is proportional to the *buckling* power which breaks the screws or bolts."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 10, 1864.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of bending or putting out of shape.

2. *Tech.:* The act of twisting or warping; the state of being twisted or warped.

"In fact, however, the tendency to twist or warp technically called *buckling*." — *Herbert Spencer: Psychol.*, vol. ii.

bŭck'-mast, bŭck mast, *s.* [From Scotch *buck* = the beech-tree, and *mast;* and A.S. *mæste* (?) = food, specially that on which animals are fattened, such as acorns, berries, and nuts (*Lye*). In Ger. *buchmast.*] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree. (*Skinner.*)

bŭck'-rą, *s. & a.* [Calabar-negro, *buckra* = a demon, a powerful and superior being. (*J. L. Wilson.*)

A. *As subst.:* A white man. (Negro-English, whether African or American.)

B. *As adj.:* White. (*Bartlett.*) (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

bŭck'-rąm, * **bok-er-am,** *s. & a.* [In Fr. *bougran;* O. Fr. *boucaran;* Prov. *bocaran;* Ital. *bucherame;* M.H. Ger. *buckeram, buckeran, buggeram;* Low. Lat. *buchiranus, boquerannus, boquena* = goat's-skin. From Fr. *bouc* = a he-goat, or, in the opinion of some, derived by transposing the letter *r* from Fr. *bouracan, baracan, barracan* = barracan; strong, thick camlet.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and stay-makers. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"Our men in *buckram* shall have blows enough,
And feel they too 'are penetrable stuff.'"
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

† 2. *Bot.* (*Pl. Buckrams*): Two plants; (1) Wild Garlic (*Allium ursinum*); (2) Cuckow pint (*Arum maculatum*). (*Ger. Appendix.*)

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.* (*of things*): Consisting of the fabric described under A.

"I have peppered two of them: two, I am sure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* suits."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

2. *Fig.* (*of persons*): Starched, stiff, precise, formal, trim.

"A few *buckram* bishops of Italy, and some other epicurean prelates."—*Fulke against Allen*, p. 301.

"One that not long since was the *buckram* scribe."
Beaum. & Flet.: Span. Curate.

bŭck'-ram, *v.t.* [From *buckram*, s. (q.v.)] To stiffen by means of buckram. (*Cowper.*)

bŭck'-shĭsh, bŭck'-shēish, *s.* [BAKSHEESH.]

bŭcks'-horn, † **bŭck'-horn,** * **bukes horne,** *s. & a.* [From Eng. *buck's* (possess. case of *buck*), and *horn.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Of British plants:*

1. *Senebiera Coronopus.*

"*Bukes hornes*, or els swynes grese (grass), and has lenes slaterde as an hertys horne, and hit groyes gropyng be the erthe. And hit has a letell whit floure and groyes in the ways."—*M.S. Bodl.*, 356 *Cockayne*, iii. 316. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Lycopodium clavatum.* (Local.)

3. *Plantago coronopus.*

4. *Plantago maritima.*

II. *Of foreign plants:* The English name of a plant—the *Lobelia coronopifolia*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling the horn of a buck, or resembling, in some particular or other, the more typical of the plants now described.

¶ *Buckshorn plantain:* [So called because the deeply-cut leaves somewhat resemble the horns of a buck.]

1. The ordinary English name of a plant—*Plantago coronopus*—which has linear pinnatifid or toothed leaves, and slender cylindrical spikes of flowers. It is not uncommon on sterile soils, especially near the sea.

2. A name for an allied plant—*Plantago maritima*, the Sea-side Plantago. Like the former, it is a British plant.

bŭck'-shŏt, *s.* [From Eng. *buck*, and *shot.*] A kind of leaden shot larger than swan-shot. About 160 or 170 of them weigh a pound. They are specially designed to be used in hunting large game.

bŭck'-skĭn, *s. & a.* [Eng. *buck; skin.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The skin of a buck.

(2) A native of Virginia. (*Burns.*)

2. *Leather Manufact.:* A kind of soft leather, generally yellow or greyish in colour, prepared originally by treating deer-skins in a particular way, but now in general made from sheep-skins. This may be done by oil, or by a second method, in which the skins are "grained," "brained," and "smoked." (For details, see *Knight's Dict. Mechan.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin of a buck.

"... a pair of *buckskin* breeches."—*Tatler*, No. 42.

* **bŭck'-sŏme,** *a.* [BUXOM.]

* **bŭck'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [BUXOMNESS.]

bŭck'-stâll, * **bŭck'-stâl,** *s.* [Eng. *buck;* and *stall* (q.v.)] A toil or net to take deer.

"Knit thy torne *buck-stals* with well twisted threds,
To be forsaken!" *Brown: Brit. Past.*, ii., p. 108.

bŭck'-thorn, *s.* [Eng. *buck*, and *thorn.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of Rhamnus, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Rhamnaceæ (Rhamnads). Two species—the common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) and the Alder Buckthorn (*R. frangula*)—occur in Britain. The former has diœcious flowers, sharply serrate ovate leaves, and terminal spines; the latter has hermaphrodite flowers, obovate entire leaves, and is unarmed. The berries of the common species are black, nauseous, and, as the specific name imports, highly cathartic; they afford a yellow dye when unripe, as the bark of the shrub does a green one. They are sold as "French berries." The alder buckthorn, again, has dark purple purgative berries, which, in an unripe state, dye wool green and yellow, and when ripe bluish grey, blue, and green. The bark dyes yellow, and, with iron, black. Of the foreign species, the berries of the Rock-buckthorn, or *Rhamnus saxatilis*, are used to dye the Maroquin or Morocco-leather yellow, whilst the leaves of the Tea-buckthorn, *R. Theezans*, are used by poor people in China as a substitute for tea. [RHAMNUS.]

bŭck'-tôoth, * **bŭk'-tûth,** *s.* [Eng. *buck; tooth.*] Any tooth that juts out from the rest.

bŭc'-kû, buch'-u, † **buc'-ū,** *s.* [Caffre (?).] A South African name for several species of Barosma, especially *B. crenata, crenulata*, and *serratifolia*. They belong to the order Rutaceæ and the section Endiosmieæ. They have a powerful and usually offensive odour, and have been recommended as antispasmodics and diuretics.

bŭck'-ŭm-wood, *s.* [BUKKUM-WOOD.]

bŭck'-whēat, * **bŏck'-whēat,** *s. & a.* [From O. Eng. *buck* = beech, which the "mast" of its triangular seeds resembles. In Dan. *boghvede;* Dut. *bockweit;* Ger. *buchweizen.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: A plant, the Polygonum Fagopyrum. Its native country is Asia, where

BUCKWHEAT.

it is extensively cultivated as a bread-corn. It is largely cultivated in the United States, and batter cakes made from it are a favorite article of winter diet. In Europe its flowers are employed in the making of bread, also of cakes, crumpets, &c., and its seeds for feeding horses and poultry.

B. *As adj.:* Resembling buckwheat; designed to grind buckwheat.

buckwheat huller, *s.*

Grinding: A form of mill, or an ordinary mill with a particular dress and set of the stones, adapted to remove the hull from the grains of buckwheat.

buckwheat-tree, *s.* The English name of Mylocarpum, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ (Heathworts). The Privet-like Buckwheat-tree, *Mylocaryum ligustrinum*, is a native of Georgia.

bŭck-ỹ, bŭck'-ĭe, * **bŭk'-kỹ,** *s.* [Of unknown origin; by some it is connected with Lat. *buccinum* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Any spiral shell.

"Triton, his trumpet of a *Buckie*."
Muse's Threnodie, p. 2.

"Cypræa pecticulus, or *John o' Groat's bucky*, is found on all the shores of Orkney."—*Neill: Tour*, p. 16.

Specially:

(1) The whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).

(2) The periwinkle (*Turbo littoreus*).

"And there will be partans and *buckies*."
Ritson: S. Songs, i. 211.

¶ (1) The dog-bucky (*Purpura lapillus*).

(2) The roaring-buckie (*Buccinum undatum*).

2. *Fig.:* A perverse or refractory person.

"Gin ony sour mon'd girning *bucky*,
Ca' me conceity keckling chucky."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 350

¶ (1) *A deevil's bucky* or *buckie:* A person with a moral twist in his nature.

"'It was that *deevil's buckie*, Callum Begg,' said Alick."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lviii.

(2) *A thrawn bucky:* The same as No. 1, but more emphatic, thrawn meaning twisted.

* **bucled,** *a.* [BUCKLE.]

bu-cŏl'-ĭc, bu-cŏl'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *bucolique*, a. & s.; Sp. & Port. *bucolico*, a.; *bucolica*, s. f.; Ital. *buccolico*, a., *buccolica*, s. f. From Lat. *bucolicus;* Gr. βουκολικός (*boukolikos*) = pertaining to shepherds, pastoral; βουκόλος (*boukolos*) = a cowherd, a herdsman.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the life and occupations of a shepherd; pastoral, rustic, often with the imputation of deficiency in intelligence, culture, and refinement.

"The Pollio of Virgil is ... truly *bucolick*."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 37.

† **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A pastoral poem.

"Theocritus and Moschus had respectively written a *bucolick* on the deaths of Daphnis and Bion."—*Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

2. The writer of a pastoral poem.

"Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolick*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 51.

* **bū-cŏl'-ĭ-cal**, *a.* [From Eng. *bucolic*, a., and suffix *-al.*] The same as *bucolic*, a. (q.v.).

"Old Quintilian, with his declamations,
Theocritus with his *bucolical* relations."
Skelton: Poems, p. 19.

bŭd (1), * **bŭdde**, *s.* [From Wel. *budd* = profit, gain (?) (*Jamieson*). Or from A.S. *bót* = a . . . remedy, . . . compensation. (*Skinner*.)] A gift, *spec.* a bribe.

"Thay pluck the puir, as thay war powand hadder;
And taks *buds* fra men baith neir and far."
Priests of Peblis, p. 24.

bŭd (2), * **bŭdde**, *s.* [Apparently from Dut. *bot* = a bud, an eye, a shoot; *butz* = a core. Fr. *bouton* = a button, a bud, a germ.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).

". . . every tree displays the same fact, for *buds* must be considered as individual plants."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ix. 203.

2. *Fig.:* The germ of anything.

"Boys are, at best, but pretty *buds* unblown."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*A Bud or Leaf-bud*): The germ of future leaves which arises from a node immediately above the base of a leaf, or, in other words, from the axil of a leaf. Any one appearing in a different situation is regarded as latent or adventitious. A bud consists of scales imbricated over each other, the outer series being the hardest and thickest, as being designed to afford protection to those within against the weather. In the centre of the scales is a minute but all-important cellular axis, or growing point, whence the future development is to take place.

"*Buds* are distinguished into stem-*buds* (*plumules*), leaf-*buds*, and flower-*buds*."—*Thomé: Struct. & Physiol. Bot.* (transl. by Bennet), 3rd ed., 1879, p. 82.

2. *Zool.:* A protuberance, or gemmule, on polypes and similar animals, which ultimately develops into a complete animal.

bud-scales, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Scales protecting buds which persist through the winter. They are dry, viscid, covered with hairs, or smooth.

bŭd (1), *v.t.* [From *bud* (1), s. (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*) To bribe.

"I have nothing that can hire or *bud* grace; for if grace would take hire, it were no more grace."—*Rutherford's Letters*, 86.

bŭd (2), * **bŭd'-dŭn**, *v.i.* & *t.* [From *bud* (2), s. (q.v.). In Dut. *botten.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.* (*of plants*): To put forth buds.

"The rose is fairest when 'tis *budding* new,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.* (*of animals or of anything*):

(1) To begin to grow.

"There the fruit, that was to be gathered from the conflux, quickly *budded* out."—*Clarendon.*

(2) To be blooming.

B. *Transitive:* [BUDDING, C. 1.]

bŭd (3), **bŭde**, *v. impers.* Behoved.

"When first this war i' France began,
Our blades *bude* hae a meddlin' hand."
Hogg: Scot. Pastorals, p. 15.

bŭd'-dĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [BUD, *v.*]

* **bŭd'-dĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *bud*; *-er.*] That which buds; a plant, a flower.

"Now while the early budders are just new."
Keats: Endymion, i. 4.

Bûd'-dha, *s.* [BOODDHA.]

¶ *Bûddha* is the spelling on Sir Wm. Jones's system, and *Booddha* that on the rival system of Gilchrist. The former is more scientific, but carries with it the disadvantage that many readers mispronounce the word *Bŭddha*. An Englishman is likely to pronounce the word *Bood'dha* correctly, but where double o (*oo*) is introduced for his benefit, the Sanscrit and Pali have only a single vowel.

Bûd'-dhĭşm, *s.* [BOODDHISM.]

Bûd'-dhĭs-tic, *a.* [BOODDHISTIC.]

bŭd'-dĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [BUD (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"'Tis true, your *budding* Miss is very charming."
Byron: Beppo, 39.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Hortic.:* The operation of grafting a bud from one plant upon the stock of some nearly-allied species. A bud, with the leaf to which it is axillary, is cut with a sharp knife from the stem on which it grew. It is inserted into an incision shaped like a capital T (T) in the stock of the allied tree, and then tied round by a ligature of matting.

2. A variety of reproduction by fission. [GEMMIPARITY.] (*Rossiter.*)

¶ The so-called *budding of yeast:* A continual formation of sporidia, under special circumstances, in yeast. (*Thomé.*)

bŭd'-dle, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. Ger. *butteln*, *bütteln* = to shake. (*Mahn.*).]

Mining: An oblong, inclined vat, in which stamped ore is exposed to the action of running water, that the lighter portions may be washed away. There are trunk-buddles or German chests, stirring-buddles, nicking-buddles or sleeping-tables, and buddle-holes or sluice-pits.

bŭd'-dle, *v.i.* [From *buddle*, s. (q.v.).]

Mining: To wash ore.

bŭdd'-lē-a, bŭdd'-leī-a, *s.* [Named after Adam Buddle, a discoverer of localities for many rare British plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ (Figworts). The species are evergreen or deciduous shrubs from Africa, Asia, or America. *Buddlea Neemda* is one of the most beautiful plants in India. *B. globosa*, from Chili, is also highly ornamental. Fully sixty species of Buddlea are known.

bŭd'-dlĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BUDDLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:*

Mining: The act of separating ore from the refuse by means of a stream of water passing down an inclined trough or cistern.

* **bude**, *v.t.* [BID, *v.*] To offer.

"How answerest thou a faintail womman, that *budeth* the no wronge."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 1,235.

* **bude**, * **budde**, *s.* [BOWD.]

"*Budde*, flye."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bu-del**, *s.* [BEADLE.]

bude'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [From Bude, in Cornwall, where Mr. Gurney, the inventor of the light, lived.] An oil or gas burner supplied with a jet of oxygen gas; the flame is very brilliant.

bŭdġe, * **boudġe**, *v.i.* [Fr. *bouger* = to stir; Prov. *bolegar* = to disturb oneself; Ital. *bulicare* = to bubble up; from Lat. *bullire* = to boil. (*Skeat.*)] To stir; to move from one's place.

"I thought th' hadst scorn'd to *budge*
For fear." *Hudibras.*

* **bŭdġe** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *boulge*; Fr. *bouge* = a budget, wallet, or travelling-bag; Lat. *bulga* = a little bag; from Gael. *bolg*, *builg* = a bag, budget.] A bag or sack.

budge-barrel, *s.*

Milit.: A small barrel, used for carrying powder from the magazine to the battery in siege or sea-coast service. The head was formed by a leather hose or bag, drawn close by a string, so as to protect the powder from danger of ignition by sparks.

bŭdġe (2) (*Eng.*), * **buge** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Etymology doubtful, but probably connected with Fr. *bouge* = a budge, wallet.] [BUDGE (1), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:* A kind of fur made of lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; formerly commonly worn as a trimming to capes, cloaks, &c. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Item, ane nycht gown of lycht tanny dalmes, lynit with blak *buge*."—*Inventories*, A. (1542), p. 78.

"A happy sight! rarely do buffe and *budge*
Embrace, as do our souldier and the judge."
Gayton: Fest. Notes, iv. 15, p. 251.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:* Wearing budge-fur, alluding to the lambskin fur worn by those who had taken degrees.

"O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur."
Milton: Comus.

* 2. *Figuratively:* Looking learned, or like a doctor; scholastic, stern, severe.

"The solemn fop; significant and *budge*."
Cowper: Conversation.

* **budge-bachelors**, *s. pl.* A company of men dressed in long gowns lined and trimmed with budge-fur, who formerly accompanied the Lord Mayor of London in his inaugural procession.

* **budge-face**, *s.* Well-furred—*i.e.*, well-bearded face (?) or solemn face (?). (*Nares.*)

"Poor *budge-face*, bowcase sleeve, but let him passe."
Scourge: III., x.

* **bŭdġe** (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps connected with O. Fr. *bougeon* = a bolt or arrow with a large head.] A kind of bill; a warlike instrument.

"Nane vyle strokis nor wappinnis had thay thare,
Nouthir spere, *budge*, staf, pol-ax, swerd, nor mace."
Doug.: Virgil, 354.21.

* **bŭdġe'-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *budge*; *-ness.*] Sternness, severity.

"A Sara for goodnesse, a great Bellona for *budgenesse*."
Stanyhurst, cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 401.

bŭdġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *budg(e)*; *-er.*] One who budges.

"Let the first *budger* die the other's slave."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 8.

bŭdġ'-ĕr-ĭ-gar, *s.* [Native Australian name.]

Ornith.: A dealers' name for *Melopsittacus undulatus.*

bŭdġ'-ĕr-ŏw, bŭdġ'-ĕr-ō, *s.* [A native word.]

1. A large Bengal pleasure-boat.

† 2. A vessel called also a *buggalow* (q.v.).

bŭdġ'-ĕt, * **bow-get**, * **bou-get**, *s.* [Fr. *bougette* = a little coffer or trunk, diminutive of Fr. *bouge* = a budget, wallet, or great pouch (*Cotgrave*); O. Fr. *boulge*; from Lat. *bulga* = a little bag; from Gael. *bolg*, *builg* = a bag, budget.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A little bag, generally of leather.

"His *budget*, often filled, yet always poor,
Might swing at ease behind his study door"
Cowper: Charity.

2. *Fig.:* A store, stock.

"It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Parliament:* The annual statement relative to the finances of the country, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, in which is presented a balance-sheet of the actual income and expenditure of the past year, and an estimate of the income and expenditure for the coming year, together with a statement of the mode of taxation proposed to meet such expenditure.

2. *Her. Water-bouget:* A water-bucket.

3. *Tiling:* A pocket used by tilers for holding the nails in lathing for tiling.

bŭdġ'-ȳ, * **bŭdġ'-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *budg(e)*; *-y.*] Made of or resembling budge, well-furred—*i.e.*, well-bearded.

"On whose furr'd chin did hang a *budgie* fleece."
Thule, or Virtue's Historie, by F. R. 1598, sign. R. 2. b.

† **bŭd'-lĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *bud*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little bud.

"We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring."—*Darwin.*

Bŭd-nē'ĭ-ans, Bŭd-næ'-ans, *s. pl.* [Named after Simon Budny, who was deposed from the ministry in 1584, though afterwards restored to office.]

Ch. Hist.: A Unitarian sect, followers of Budny (see etymology), who in the 16th century flourished for a time in Russian Poland and Lithuania. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvi., § iii., pt. ii., ch. iv.)

* **bŭd'-ta-kar**, *s.* [O. Scotch *bud* = a gift, and *takar* = taker, receiver.] One who takes or receives a bribe.

bū-dȳ'-tēş, *s.* [From Gr. βουδύτης (*boudutēs*) = the wagtail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Sylvidæ and sub-family Motacillinæ. Or the Motacillinæ may be raised into the family Motacillidæ. There are two British species, *Budytes flava* (*Motacilla flava, Yarrell*), the Grey-headed Wagtail; and *Budytes Rayi* (*Motacilla Rayi, Yarrell*), Ray's Wagtail.

"Forte *buen* hire owen make."
Specim. Ear. Eng. Lyric Poetry (1300). (*Morris & Skeat.*)

buf, baf, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *buff* (1), and Scotch *baff.*] An expression of contempt for what another has said.

"Johann Kmnox ansuerit maist resolutlie, *buf, baf.*"—*Nicol Burne, F.* 128, b.

* **bŭff** (1), * **bŭffe,** *s.* [Ital. *buffa* = a puff; O. Fr. *(re)bouffer* = to repulse, drive back; Norm. Fr. *buffe* = a blow (*Kelham*).] A blow, a buffet.

"Yet so extremely did the *buffe* him quell,
That from thenceforth he shund the like to take."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 24.

bŭff (2), * **bŭffe,** *s.* & *a.* [A contraction of *buffle* = a buffalo.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A buffalo.

"We saw many *Buffes*, Swine, and Deere."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. v., c. 5.

2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo.

"Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of *buff.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 16.

3. Applied also to the leather prepared from the skins of other animals, as elks and oxen, and even of man, in the same manner as the buff-leather proper.

"A fool of a colder constitution would have staid to have flead the Pict, and made *buff* of his skin."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 43.

¶ A thick tough-felted material of which military belts were made was also called, probably from the colour, *buff.* (*Knight.*)

* 4. A military coat made of buff-leather.

"A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough;
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff.*"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

5. A colour intermediate between light pink and light yellow.

† 6. The bare skin. *To be in buff* = to be naked.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medical:* A greyish, viscid coat or crust, called also *buffy-coat*, observed on blood drawn from a vein during the existence of violent inflammation, pregnancy, &c., and particularly in pleurisy. (*Webster.*) [BUFFY-COAT.]

2. *Mech.:* A slip, lap, wheel, or stick covered with buff-leather, used in polishing.

"The points are then set and the needles polished, being held in the hand after the manner of pointing, and rotating on a wheel covered with prepared leather, which is called a *buff.*"—*Marshall: Needle-making*, p. 34.

3. *Military:*

* (1) *Sing.:* The beaver of a helmet.

"They had helmets on their heads fashioned like wild beasts necks, and strange bevers or *buffes* to the same."—*Holland: Livy.*

(2) *Pl.* (*the Buffs*): A name given to the third regiment of the line from the colour of their facings. In 1881 they were altered to white.

"The third regiment, distinguished by flesh-coloured facings, from which it had derived the well-known name of the *Buffs*, had, under Maurice of Nassau, fought not less bravely for the delivery of the Netherlands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Made of buff-leather.

". . . wearing the *buff* coat and jackboots of a trooper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Of the colour described in A., I. 5.

* **II.** *Figuratively:* Firm, sturdy.

¶ Obvious compound: *Buff-coloured.*

buff-belt, *s.* A soldier's belt, made of buff-leather.

buff-coat, *s.* A military coat made of buff-leather.

"The rest of his dress was a loose *buff-coat*, which had once been lined with silk and adorned with embroidery, but which seemed much stained with travel, and damaged with cuts, received probably in battle."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xx.

buff-hide, *s.* Buffalo hide or buff-leather.

buff-jerkin, *s.* A leathern waistcoat, one of a buff colour, worn by serjeants and catchpoles, and used also as a military dress.

"O heavens, that a Christian should be found in a *buff-jerkin!* Captain Conscience, I love thee, captain."—*Malcontent* (O. Pl.), iv. 91.

buff-leather, *s.* A strong oil-leather prepared from the hide of the buffalo, elk, or ox. Formerly it was largely used for armour. It was said to be pistol-shot proof, and capable of turning the edge of a sword. It was tanned soft and white. Its place is now filled by the leather of cow-skins for a common, and of the American buffalo (bison) for a superior, article. It is still, however, much used in the sabre, knapsack, and cartridge-box belts of European armies, as well as occasionally to cover the buffers and buff-wheels of the cutler, lapidary, and polisher. (*Knight.*)

buff-stick, *s.* [BUFF (2), *s.*, II. 2.]

buff-wheel, *s.*

Polishing: A wheel of wood or other material, covered with leather, and used in polishing metals, glass, &c.

bŭff (3), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Nonsense, foolish speech or writing.

"Or say it only gl'es him pain
To read sic *buff.*"
Shirref: Poems, p. 338.

bŭff (4), *s.* [From Eng. *buff*, v. (q.v.) (?).] A term used to express a dull sound.

bŭff (5), * **buffe,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful. BUF.]

Buffe ne baff: Neither one thing nor another; nothing at all.

"A certaine persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, saied to hym againe neither *buffe ne baff* [that is, made him no kind of answer]. Neither was Socrates therewith any thing discontented."—*Udall: Apophth.*, fol. 9.

¶ *To ken, or know, neither buff nor stye:* To know nothing. The phrase is used concerning a sheepish fellow, who from fear loses his recollection.

"Who knew not what was right or wrong,
And neither *buff nor sty*, sir."
Jacobite Relics, i. 80.

bŭff (1), * **boffen,** * **buffen,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *bouffer*; O. Fr. *buffer*; Sp. & Port. *bufur*; Ital. *buffare* = to puff; M. H. Ger. *buffen*; Ger. *puffen* = to puff, pop, strike; Dan. *puffe* = to pop. Essentially the same word as *puff* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Intransitive:* To puff, blow; hence, to stammer or stutter.

"Renable nas he noght of tonge, ac of speche hastyf, *Buffyng* and meste wanne he were in wraththe other in stryf."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 414.

B. *Transitive:* To strike, beat.

"A chield wha'll soundly *buff* our beef;
I meikle dread him."
Burns: The Twa Herds.

¶ 1. *To buff corn:* To give grain half thrashing. (*Scotch.*) A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be *buffed.* (*Gl. Surv. Nairn.*)

2. *To buff herring:* To steep salted herrings in fresh water, and hang them up. (*Scotch.*)

bŭff (2), *v.i.* [Probably a variant of *puff* (q.v.).] To emit a dull sound, as a bladder filled with wind does. (*Scotch.*)

"He hit him on the wame a wap,
It *buft* like ony bledder."
Ch. Kirk, st. 11.

¶ *To buff out:* To laugh aloud. (*Scotch.*)

bŭff'-fa-lō, * **buf-fa-loe,** * **buf-fo-lo,** * **buf-fle,** * **buffe,** *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *buffel*; Dan. *böffel*; Ger. *büffel*; Fr. *buffle*; Sp., Port., & Ital., *bufalo*; Pol. *bawół*; Bohem. *biewol*; Lat. *bubalus*; Gr. βούβαλος (*boubalos*) = a species of African antelope, probably *Antilopus bubalus* of Linnæus.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The European bison. [BISON.]

". . . those neat, or *buffles*, called uri, or bisontes."—*Holland: Pliny*, pt. 11, p. 323. (*Trench.*)

"Become the unworthy browse
Of *buffaloes*, salt goats, and hungry cows."
Dryden.

2. An ox-like animal, with long horns, ungainly aspect, and fierce countenance, domesticated in India and southern Asia generally, whence it has been introduced into Egypt and the south of Europe. The domestic buffalo is descended from a wild one still found in the Indian jungles. It is the *Bubulus bubalis* of zoologists.

3. Any analogous species. *Spec.* (1) The Cape Buffalo (*Bos caffer*), a native of Southern Africa, fierce and dangerous to those who molest it, or even intrude upon its haunts. (2) Erroneously applied to the American bison.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The English name of the genus Bubalus (q.v.).

* 2. *Her.* (*Of the form* buffaloe): A name given by some of the older writers on heraldry to the common bull.

3. *Cotton manuf.:* A hamper of buffalo-leather used in a factory to convey bobbins from the throstle.

B. *As adj.:* Used as food by the buffalo; derived from the buffalo, or in any way pertaining to it.

buffalo-berry, *s.* A plant—*Shepherdia argentea.*

buffalo-clover, *s.* The English name of a plant—the *Trifolium pennsylvanicum.* It is so called because it covers the American prairies, in which the North American "buffalo," or rather bison, feeds.

buffalo-grass, *s.*

1. A grass, *Sesleria dactyloides.*

2. The same as *buffalo-clover* (q.v.).

buffalo-robe, *s.* The skin of the North American bisou, with the hair still remaining. (*Webster.*)

* **bŭff'-ard,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bouffard*; from *bouffer.*] [BUFF, *v.*] A foolish, silly fellow.

"Yet wol she take a *buffard* riche of gret vilesse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 32.

bŭf'-fĕl, *s.* [BUFFALO.] A duck—the Buffel's-head, *i.e.*, Buffalo's head duck (*Anas bucephala*), a bird with a head looking large on account of the fulness of its feathers. It is found, in winter, in the rivers of Carolina.

bŭff'-ẽr, *s.* [O. Eng. *buff* = to puff, blow, strike, stammer.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who stammers or stutters.

"The tunge of *bufferes* swiftli shal speke and pleynly."—*Wickliffe: Isaiah* xxxii. 4.

† 2. A foolish fellow. [BUFFARD.]

II. *Engineering:* A cushion or mechanical apparatus formed with a strong spring to deaden the concussion between a body in motion and one at rest. Buffers are chiefly applied to railway carriages, there being two at each end.

buffer-spring, *s.* That which gives resiliency to the buffer, and enables it to moderate the jar incident to the contact of two carriages or trucks.

bŭff'-ĕt (1), * **boff-et,** * **bof-et,** * **boff-ete,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bufet* = a blow on the cheek; *buffer, bufer* = to strike, puff; Sp. & Port. *bofetada.* The word is radically the same with *bobet* (q.v.), and is closely allied to the Gael. *boc*; Wel. *boch* = cheek; Lat. *bucca.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A blow with the fist, especially a box on the ears.

"He had not read another spell,
When on his cheek a *buffet* fell."
Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel, iii. 10.

* 2. A blast of a trumpet, &c.

"They biwe a *bofet* in blande that banned peple."
Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 885.

II. *Fig.:* Hardships, trials.

"A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

bŭff'-ĕt (2), **bŭff-ĕt',** * **bof-et,** * **buff-ett,** * **boff-et,** *s.* [Fr. *buffet*; O. Fr. *bufet*; Ital. *buffetto*; Sp. *bufete*; Low Lat. *bufetum* = a cupboard.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A three-legged stool.

"*Bofet*, thre fotyd stole (*boffet* stole, P.) *Tripos.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A cupboard or sideboard, movable or fixed, for the display of plate, china, &c.

"The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face."
Pope: Mor. Ess., iv. 153.

3. A refreshment bar.

II. *Music:* An organ-case, a keyboard-case. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bŭff'-ĕt, * **bof-et-en,** * **buff-et-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BUFFET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To strike with the hand, especially on the cheek.

"Ha *buffe'ed* the bretoner aboute the cheekes."—*Langland: Piers Plow.*, 4,148.

"Ah! were I *buffe'ed* a day,
Mock'd, crown'd with thorns, and spit upon."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xliii.; *Prayer for Patience.*

2. *Fig.:* To strike or beat in contention, to contend against.

"The torrent roar'd, and we *buffe'd* it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To box, contend, strike.

2. *Fig.:*

(1) To smite the mind or heart.

"Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

(2) To make one's way by struggling or contention.

"Strove to *buffet* to land in vain."
Tennyson.

(3) To struggle, contend.

"Year after year the old man still kept up
A cheerful mind, and *buffeted* with bond,
Interest, and mortgages; at last he sank."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

bŭff'-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [BUFFET, *v.*]

† **bŭff'-ĕt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *buffet; -er.*] One who buffets. (*Johnson.*)

bŭff'-ĕt-ing, * **bŭf'-fĕt-ÿnge,** * **bof-et-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUFFET, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of striking.

"*Buffetynge.* *Alapacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"*Bofetynge.* *Alapizacio.*"—*Ibid.*

2. A blow, a buffet.

"From the head these hysterick *buffetings* descended, and were plentifolly bestowed upon the members."—*Warburton: Doct. of Grace*, i. 122

buff-et-yn, * **bof-et-yn,** *v.t.* [BUFFET, *v.*]

bŭf'-fīe, bŭf'-fle, *a.* [Fr. *bouffé* = blown up, swollen, pa. par. of *bouffer* (t.) = to blow, (i.) = to blow up.] Fat, puffed up. (Applied to the face.)

* **buf-fil,** * **bŭff'-ĭll,** *a. & s.* [BUFFLE.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the buffalo, made of buffalo's hide; buff.

"Belts called *buffil* belts, the dozen iii. s."—*Rates* A. 1611.

B. *As subst.:* A buffalo's hide; also, buff in colour.

"Hingers of *buffil*," &c.—*Rates* A. 1611. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŭff'-ĭn,** *s. & a.* [Probably so called from resembling *buff*-leather.]

A. *As subst.:* A kind of coarse stuff, used for gowns.

"Grogeraine, *buffins*, or silke."
Dalton: Country Justice (1620). *Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of this coarse stuff.

"My young ladies
In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons! tear them off."
Massing.: City Mad., iv. 4.

¶ The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping." (*Nares.*)

* **bŭff'-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [BUFF, *v.*]

buffing-apparatus, *s.* A mechanical contrivance for deadening the shock of a collision between railway carriages, consisting of powerful springs enclosed in a case, the springs being compressed at the time of collision by a rod attached to them, which, proceeding outwards, is terminated by cushions called *buffers*, placed there to receive the first impact. [BUFFER.]

Buffing and polishing machine: A machine having a wheel covered with what is technically known as buff-leather, though not usually made of buffalo-hide. The leather holds the polishing material, crocus, rouge, &c.

* **bŭff'-le,** * **buffil,** * **bufle,** *s.* [Fr. *buffle* = a buffalo.] [BUFFALO.]

1. *Lit.:* A buffalo.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow.

"He said to the three *buffles*, who stood with their hats in their hands, 'Tell me, you waggs, is not my page a gallant boy? Mark but the pleasant sport he makes'"—*The Comical History of Francion* (1655). (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

buffle-head, *s.* One who has a large head, like a buffalo; a heavy, stupid fellow.

buffle-headed, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; heavy, stupid.

buffle-hide, *s.* The hide or skin of a wild ox.

bû'-fō, *s & a.* [Ital. *buffo.* Essentially the same word as *buffoon* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A singer or actor in a comic opera.

"By one of these, the *buffo* of the party."
Byron: Don Juan, iv. 81.

B. *As adj.:* Comic burlesque.

"Genial, earnest *buffo* humour."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. xiii.

bûf-fŏn, * **bŭf-fôon,** *s.* [Ital. *buffo* = a humorous melody.] A pantomime dance.

"Braulis and brangils, *buffons*, vitht mony vthir lycht dansis."—*Compl. S.*, p. 102.

bûf-fŏn'-ĭ-a, bû-fō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Count Buffon, the well-known naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Caryophyllaceæ (Cloveworts). The sepals are four, as are the petals and stamina. The capsule is one-celled, two-valved, two-seeded. *B. annua*, or annual Buffonia, is said to have been formerly found in Britain, but it was not really wild.

bŭf-fôon', *s. & a.* [Sp. *bufon*; Fr. *bouffon*; Ital. *bufo, bufone*, from Ital. *buffa* = a trick, joke; Ital. *buffare* = to joke, jest, orig. to puff out the cheeks, in allusion to the grimaces of the jesters. (*Skeat*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man whose profession it is to amuse spectators by low antics and tricks; a jester, a clown, a mountebank.

"Part squandered on *buffoons* and foreign courtezans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who makes use of indecent raillery.

* 3. Buffoonery, scurrility.

"Closed with mummery and *buffoon*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 153.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or characteristic of a buffoon.

"Next her the *buffoon* ape."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 39.

* **buffoon-bird,** *s.* The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoides virgo*).

buffoon-like, *a. & adv.* Like a buffoon.

* **bŭf-fôon',** *v.t. & i.* [BUFFOON, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make ridiculous.

"Religion, matter of the best, highest, truest, honour, despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous."—*Glanville: Serm.*, ix. 343.

B. *Intrans.:* To act or play the part of a buffoon.

bŭf-fôon'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *bouffonerie.*]

1. The art or profession of a buffoon.

2. Indecent or low jests and tricks; scurrility.

"The carnival was at its height, and so
Were all kinds of *buffoonery* and dress."
Byron: Beppo, v. 21.

bŭf-fôon'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUFFOON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & participial adj.:* (See the verb.)

"Let not so mean a style your muse debase,
But learn from Butler the *buffooning* grace."
Sir W. Soame's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

C. *As subst.:* The act of behaving like a buffoon, buffoonery.

"Leave your *buffooning* and lying: I am not in humour to bear it."—*Dryden: Amphitryon.*

† **bŭf-fôon'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *buffoon; -ish.*] Like a buffoon. (*Blair.*)

† **bŭf-fôon'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *buffoon*; and suffix *-ism.*] The conduct or procedure of a buffoon, buffoonery. (*Minsheu.*)

† **bŭf-fôon'-īze,** *v.i.* [From Eng. *buffoon*, s., and suffix *-ize.*] To play the buffoon. (*Minsheu.*)

* **bŭf-fôon'-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *buffoon; -ly.*] Like a buffoon, characteristic or suitable for a buffoon; low, scurrilous.

"Such men become fit only for toys and trifles, for apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse."—*Goodman: Wint. Ev. Conference*, p. 1.

bŭffs, *s. pl.* [BUFF (2), *s.*, II. 3.]

bŭf'-fȳ, *a.* [From *buff*, a. & s. (q.v.).]

Med.: Of a buff colour; consisting of what is medically called *buff* (q.v.).

buffy-coat, *s.* A layer of fibrine at the top of the coagulum, formed on blood drawn from the veins of a patient during severe inflammation, and especially during pleurisy. The term buffy is applied to it because the red corpuscles being of heavier specific gravity fall to the bottom, leaving the lighter-coloured on the top. The buffy-coat varies from less than one line to one or two inches in thickness. It is called also *buff* and *size.*

bū'-fō, *s.* [Lat. *bufo* = a toad.]

Zool.: A genus of Batrachians, the type of the family *Bufonidæ* (q.v.). The body is inflated, the skin warty, the hind feet of moderate length, the jaws without teeth, the nose rounded. There are numerous species widely distributed throughout the world, some of them being very common in the United States. They are among the most harmless of animals, while useful as insect destroyers. [TOAD.]

bû-fō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [BUFFONIA.]

bū-fŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *bufo* = a toad, and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Batrachians. They are distinguished from the Pipidæ by their possessing a well-developed tongue, and from the Ranidæ (Frogs) by the absence of teeth.

bū'-fŏn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *bufo* = a toad.] Literally toad-stone; a name given to the fossil teeth and palatal bones of fishes belonging to the family of Pycnodonts (thick teeth), whose remains occur abundantly in the oolitic and chalk formations. The term *bufonite*, like those of "serpent's eyes," "batrachites," and "crapaudines," by which they are also known, refers to the vulgar notion that those organisms were originally formed in the heads of serpents, frogs, and toads.

bŭg (1), **bŭgge,** *s. & a.* [In Dan. *bæggeluus* = (bug-louse) = the insect called a bug; Wel. *bwg* = a hobgoblin; *bwgan* = a bugbear, a hobgoblin; *bwgwth* = to threaten, to scare, from *bw* = a threat, terror, a bugbear; Ir. & Gael. *bocan* = a bugbear; Ir. *pucka* = an elf, a sprite, Puck (*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1., 40, 148; iv. 1, 69; v. 438, 442). Cf. Mahratta *bagûl* = a bugbear, a boggle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Of terrifying objects:* An object of terror, a bugbear (q.v.). (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Matrimony hath euer been a blacke *bugge* in their sinagoge and churche."—*Bale: Votaryes* (Pref.) (*Richardson.*)

2. *Of insects, whether contemptible or annoying:*

(1) *Of contemptible insects:* Any insect of diminutive size, or in other ways contemptible.

"Do not all as much and more wonder at God's rare workmanship in the ant, the poorest *bug* that creeps, as in the biggest elephant."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 74.

(2) *Of annoying insects:* The bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius*). [II.] Its unattractive form and manner of life are too well known to require description. The eggs, which are white, are deposited in the beginning of summer. They are glued to the crevices of bedsteads or furniture, or to the walls of rooms. Before houses existed, the bug probably lived under the bark of trees.

(3) Any similar insect.

"Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt which stinks and stings."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, iii. 309.

II. *Zoology:*

1. The English name of the genus Cimex, to which the bed-bug [A. I. 2. (2)] belongs.

2. The English name of the family Cimicidæ, of which Cimex is the type.

3. The English name of the sub-order Heteroptera, one of two ranked under the order Hemiptera or Rhyncota. Most of the species essentially resemble the bed-bug, except that they have wings. Some suck the blood of animals, and others subsist on vegetable juices. Not a few species are beautiful, but many have the same unpleasant smell which emanates from the bed-bug.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to bugs, designed to destroy bugs.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Bug-destroyer, bug-powder.*

bug-agaric, *s.* An agaric or mushroom which used to be smeared over bedsteads to destroy bugs. (*Prior.*)

bŭġ (2), * **bouġe,** *s. & a.* [BUDGE.]

bug-skin, *s.* A lamb's skin dressed.

". . . ane hondreth *bug skinnes* . . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1491, p. 199.

* **bŭg,** *a.* [BIG.] (*More: Song of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. iii., § 63.)

bŭg'-a-bō, *s.* [From Eng. *bug* (1), (q.v.); and *bo* (q.v.).] A bugbear.

"For all the *bugaboes* to fright you."—*Lloyd: Chit Chat.* (*Richardson.*)

bŭg′-a-sĭne, *s.* [From Fr. *boccasin* = a kind of fine buckram resembling taffeta, also callimanco. (*Cotgrave*).] A name for calico. [BUCKASY.]

"*Bugasines* or callico 15 ells the piece—4s."—*Rates*, A. 1670.

bŭg′-bāne (1), *s.* [From Eng. *bug*; and *bane*.] A name given in America to Cimicifuga, a plant of the order Ranunculaceæ (Crowfoots). It is called in England bugwort.

bŭg′-bāne (2), *s.* [A corruption of *bog-bean* (q.v.).]

bŭg′-beär, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bug* (1) = an object of terror (q.v.); and *bear* = the animal so called.]

A. *As substantive:* A spectre or hobgoblin; any frightful object, especially one which, being boldly confronted, vanishes away. [BUG (1).] (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Invasion was the *bugbear* with which the court tried to frighten the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *As adjective:* Terrifying.

". . . . such *bugbear* thoughts"—*Locke.*

* **bŭg′-bêar,** *v.t.* [From *bugbear*, s. (q.v.).] To frighten with idle phantoms. (*Abraham King.*)

* **buge** (1), *s.* [BOUGH.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 2,060.)

* **buge** (2), *s.* [BUDGE, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

bŭg′-gạ-lōw, *s.* [Mah. *bagala.*]

Naut.: An East India coasting-vessel with one mast and a lateen sail, which navigates

BUGGALOW.

the Indian seas from the Gulf of Cutch. It was in existence as early as the time of Alexander the Great. [BUDGEROW.] (*Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, i. 12, 13.)

* **bŭgge,** *s.* [BUG (1), *s.*] A bugbear. [BOGGARDE.]

* **bug-ge,** * **bug-gen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *bycgan*, *bycgean.*] [BUY.] To buy.

"Ac vnder his secret seel treuthe sent hem a lettre
That they shulde *bugge* boldely."
Piers Plowman: Vis., vii. 24.

bŭg′-gĕr, *s.* [Fr. *Bougre*, *bougré* = (1) (*Bougre*), the name of certain so-called heretics, the Bulgarians or Paulicians, some of whom passing into Western Europe were supposed to have originated or become identified with the Albigenses. (2) One guilty of sodomy. No proof exists of the truth of the imputation conveyed in the etymology that members of the Bulgarian sect were ever guilty of the crime against nature. [PAULICIAN.]

1. One guilty of buggery (q.v.).
2. A low, vile wretch. (*Very low and vulgar.*)

bŭg′-gĕr-ỹ, *s.* [From O. Fr. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie* = heresy.] [BUGGER.] Sodomy. (*Blackstone.*)

bŭg′-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *buggy*; suffix *-ness.*] The state of being infested with bugs. (*Johnson.*)

bŭg′-gỹ, *a.* [Eng. *bug*; *-y.*] Infested with bugs. (*Johnson.*)

bŭg′-gỹ, *s. & a.* [Etymology doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

Vehicles: A light four-wheeled vehicle, having a single seat. The top, when it has one, is of the calash kind. In this case it is commonly known as a top-buggy.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

buggy-boat, *s.* A boat having a provision for the attachment of wheels, so as to be converted into a land vehicle.

buggy-cultivator, *s.*

Agriculture: A machine called a cultivator, having wheels and a seat so that the person may ride.

buggy-plough, *s.* A plough having usually several ploughs attached to a single frame, and having a seat for the ploughman, who rides and drives.

buggy-top, *s.*

Vehicles: The calash top of the single-seated vehicle known as a buggy.

* **bughe,** *s.* [BOUGH.]

bŭght (*gh* guttural), *s.* [BOUGHT.] A pen in which ewes are milked. (*Scotch.*)

bŭght (*gh* guttural), *v.t.* [From *bught*, s. (q.v.).] To collect sheep into the pen to be milked.

bŭ′ght-ĭn (*gh* guttural), *pr. par. & a.* [BUGHT, *v.*]

bughtin-time, *s.* Scotch for the time of collecting the sheep in the pens to be milked.

"When o'er the hill the eastern star,
Tells *bughtin-time* is near, my jo."
Burns: My ain kind dearie, O!

* **bū′-gĭ-ard,** *s.* [From Ital. *bugiardo* = a liar; from *bugiardo* = false.] A liar.

"Like an egregious *bugiard*, he is here quite out of the truth."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i., p. 71. (*Trench: On some Deficiencies in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 53.)

* **bug-larde,** *s.* [From Wel. *bwg*, *bwgan* = a hobgoblin.] The same as BUG (1) (q.v.).

"Bugge or *buglarde*. *Maurus, Ducius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bū′-gle (1), * **bu-gel,** * **bu-gele,** * **bu-gill,** * **bou-gle,** * **bow-gle** (*Eng.*), **boo-gle** (*North of England dial.*), * **bow-gle,** * **bow-gill** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From O. Fr. *bugle*; Lat. *buculus* = a young bullock or steer; *bucula* = a heifer.] A kind of wild ox.

"He beareth azure, a huffe. Or some call it a *bugill*, and describe it to be like an oxe."—*R. Holme: Acad.*, II. ix., p. 170.

"These are the beastes which ye shall eat of, oxen, shepe, and gootes, hert, roo, and *bug*'e [now rendered fallow-deer.] *Deut.* xiv. 4, 5."—*Phillips: World of Words.*

bū′-gle (2) (*Eng.*), **bū′-gle,** * **bū′-gil,** * **bū′-gill** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A contraction of *bugle-horn* = the horn of a bugle, *i.e.*, of the wild-ox so called. [BUGLE (1).] (*Skeat.*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen. Of things bent or curved: Spec.*—* (1) The head of a bishop's crozier, (2) the handle of a kettle, (3) the handle of a basket.

2. *Of musical instruments:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) A small hunting-horn. [BUGLE-HORN.]

"Or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, i. 1.

(*b*) A treble instrument of brass or copper, differing from the trumpet in having a shorter and more conical tube, with a less expanded bell. It is played with a cupped mouth-piece. In the original form it is the signal-horn for the infantry, as the trumpet is for the cavalry. (*Grove's Dict. of Music.*)

BUGLE.

"Our *bugles* sang truce for the night-cloud had lowered."
Campbell: The Soldier's Dream.

(2) *Figuratively:* The shrill sounding wind.

"Ra bustuousile Boreas his *bugill* hlew
The dere full derne doun in the dalis drew."
Doug.: Virgil, 281, 17.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Bugle-blast* (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 4); *bugle-call* (*Scott: War Song of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons*); and *bugle-clang* (*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 34).

bugle-coralline, *s.* *Farcimia fistulosa*, a zoophyte of the family Flustridæ. It is dichotomous, the joints lengthened, cylindrical, with lozenge-shaped impressed cells. Its height is from two to three inches, its diameter the twentieth of an inch or less.

bugle-horn, *s.* [Eng. *bugle-horn.* In Ger. mil. *bügel-horn.* Originally the horn of the bugle-ox.]

1. The musical instrument described above.

* 2. A horn of a similar shape used for quaffing wine.

"And drinketh of his *bugle-horn* the wine."
Chaucer: The Frankleiner Tale, 11,565.

* **bugle-rod,** *s.* A bishop's crozier. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

bū′-gle (3), * **bue-gle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *bugolus* = an ornament, stated by Muratori to have been worn by the ladies of Placentia, A.D. 1388. (*Wedgwood.*) Ger. *bügel* = a bent piece of metal or wood. Skeat considers *bugle* a dimin. from M.H. Ger. *bouc*, *bouch* = an armlet; A.S. *beág* = an armlet, neck ornament, &c.]

A. *As substantive:* A long, slender glass bead; sometimes arranged in ornamental forms and attached to various articles of ladies' wearing apparel.

"I wonne her with a gyrdle of gelt
Embost with *buegle* about the belt."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:* Consisting of glass beads. [A.]

"*Bugle* bracelet, necklace amber,
Perfume for a lady's chamber."
Shakesp: Winter's Tale, iv. 4 (Song).

2. *Figuratively:*

"Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your wor-hip."
Ibid.: As You Like It, iii, 5.

bugle-lace, *s.* Lace on which bugles are sewn.

bū′-gle (4), *s.* [Apparently corrupted from Lat. *bugillo* or *bugula*, this again sometimes confounded with *buglossum* = bugloss, which the plant fairly resembles.]

1. The English name of Ajuga, a genus of plants belonging to the order Lamiaceæ, or Labiates. [AJUGA.]

2. The same as BUGLE-WEED.

bugle-weed, *s* The name given in America to a labiate plant—the *Lycopus virginicus.*

bū′-gloss, *s. & a.* [In Fr. *buglos*; Ital. *buglossa*; Lat. *buglossos* or *bugloss.i* = a plant, the *Anchusa italica* (?); Gr. βούγλωσσος (*bouglōssos*); from βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, which the long, rough leaves faintly resemble.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: A name for several plants belonging to the order Boraginaceæ (Borageworts). *Spec.*—

1. *Echium vulgare.* [*Viper's bugloss.*]

2. *Lycopsis arvensis*, more fully called the Small or Wild Bugloss. It is very hispid, and has bright blue flowers.

3. An Alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*).

4. *Helminthia echiodes.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Viper's Bugloss:* [So called from being of old believed to be of use against the bite of serpents.] The genus Echium. The *E. vulgare*, or Common, and the *E. violaceum*, or Purple-flowered Viper's Bugloss, occur in Britain. The latter is a rare plant found in Jersey, while the former is not uncommon. Its stem is hispid with tubercles, and its large blue flowers, with protruding stamina, are arranged in a compound spike or panicle.

B. *As adjective:* [BUGLOSS COWSLIP.]

bugloss cowslip, *s.*

1. A plant, *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

2. *Pulmonaria angustifolium.*

bŭg′-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *bug*; and A.S. *wyrt* = wort, an herb.] The English name of Cimicifuga, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ, or Crowfoots [CIMICIFUGA.] It is called also SNAKEROOT (q.v.).

Bûhl, *s. & a.* [Named from André Buhl or Boule, an Italian, who was born in 1642. He died in 1732; lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV., and made the work since called after him.]

buhl-saw, *s.* A saw resembling a frame or bow-saw in having the thin blade strained in a frame.

buhl-work, *s.* Artistic work in dark-coloured tortoise-shell or wood, inlaid with brass and ornamented with the graver.

bŭhr, *s.* [BURR.]

bŭhr-stone, *s.* [BURRSTONE.]

* **buick,** *pret.* [BECK, *v.*] Courtesied.

"The lass paid hame her compliment and *buick.*" *Ross: Helenore,* p. 66. (*Jamieson.*)

* **buige,** *v.i.* [A.S. *bugan* = to bend.] To bow.

"I hate thraldome, yet man I *buige* and bek." *Arbuthnot: Maitland Poems,* p. 150. (*Jamieson.*)

* **buik,** * **buke,** *pret.* [A.S. *bóc,* pret. of *bacan* = to bake.] Baked.

"Wald hald one boll of flour quhen that scho *buik.*" *Dunbar: Maitland Poems,* p. 73. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭik, buke, *s.* [BOOK.] A book. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *The buik:* The Bible.

¶ *To take the buik:* To perform family worship.

buik-lare, *s.* Book-learning. (*Scotch.*)

buik-leard, book-lear'd, *a.* Book-learned. (*Scotch.*)

"I'm no *book-lear'd.*" *A. Nicol: Poems,* p. 84. (*Jamieson.*)

build, * **beld-en,** * **bild-en,** * **buld-en,** * **build'-en,** * **bylde** (*u* silent) (pret. and pa. par. * *builded, built,* * *bult,* * *bulte*), *v.t.* & *i.* A.S. *byldan,* from *bold* = a dwelling; cog. with O. Sw. *bylja* = to build; *bol, bōle* = a house; Dan. *bol;* Icel. *bōle* = a farm; *byle, bœli* = a house.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To erect an edifice on the ground by uniting various materials into a regular structure.

"He *bildede* a citee."—*Wickliffe: Genesis,* iv. 17.

2. To construct or frame a fabric of any kind.

"The desirability of *building* rigged turret ships for sea-going purposes."—*Brit. Quarterly Rev.,* January, 1873, p. 112.

"The earlier voyagers fancied that the coral-building animals instinctively *built* up their great circles to afford themselves protection in the inner parts."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xx., p. 466.

3. To construct a nest.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To construct, frame, or form.

"The Lord God *bildede* the rib . . . into a woman." —*Wickliffe: Genesis* ii. 22. (*Purvey.*)

2. To raise or bring into existence anything on any ground or foundation; to found.

"Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies." *Donne.*

† **3.** To compose, put together.

"Himself to sing and *build* the lofty rhyme." *Milton: Lycidas,* v. 11.

* **4.** To strengthen, establish, conform (frequently with the adverb *up.*)

(1) *Of persons:*

"I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to *build* you *up.*"—*Acts* xx. 32.

(2) *Of things:*

"The Lord doth *build up* Jerusalem."—*Ps.* cxlvii. 2.

* **B.** *Reflexively:* To establish, strengthen.

"*Building up* yourselves on your most holy faith."—*Jude* 20.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To exercise the art or science of a builder or architect.

"To *build,* to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend." *Pope.*

2. To construct a nest.

"Bryddez busken to *bylde.*" *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight,* 509.

"Sparrows must not *build* in his house-eaves."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.,* iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To ground oneself on; to depend, rest on.

"Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings."—*Bacon.*

* **2.** To live, dwell.

"Brittenes the baronage, that *bieldez* tharein."—*Morte Arthure,* 1241.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *build,* to *erect,* and to *construct:*—"The word *build* by distinction expresses the purpose of the action, *erect* indicates the mode of the action; *construct* indicates contrivance in the action. What is *built* is employed for the purpose of receiving, retaining, or confining; what is *erected* is placed in an elevated situation; what is *constructed* is put together with ingenuity. All that is *built* may be said to be *erected* or *constructed;* but all that is *erected* or *constructed* is not said to be *built;* likewise what is *erected* is mostly *constructed,* though not *vice versâ.* We *build* from necessity; we *erect* for ornament; we *construct* for utility and convenience. Houses are *built,* monuments *erected,* machines are *constructed.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

build, * **bild,** * **buld,** * **bylde,** *s.* [BUILD, *v.*]

1. The form, style, or mode of construction; figure.

* **2.** A building, edifice, structure.

"Bryng me to that bygly *bylde.*" *Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl,* 963.

build'-ẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *build;* *-er.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who builds.

"But what we gain'd in skill we lost in strength,
Our *builders* were with want of genius curs'd." *Dryden: Epistle to Mr. Congreve,* 12,13.

B. *As adj.:* Fitted for building; of use in building.

"The *builder* Oake, sole king of forrests all." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. i. 8.

¶ Used largely in composition, as *boat-builder, carriage-builder,* &c.

builder's-jack, *s.* A kind of scaffold which is supported on a window-sill and against the wall and extends outwardly, to enable a workman to stand outside while repairing or painting.

build'-ĭng, * **beld-inge,** * **bild-inge,** * **bild-ynge,** * **buld-inge,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [BUILD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of constructing or erecting.

"In *buyldynge* thei spende it."—*Langland: P. Plowman,* 10,274.

"Busy with hewing and *building.*" *Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish,* viii.

2. The art, science, or profession of a builder.

3. That which is built; a fabric, an erection, an edifice.

"Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the *buildings* or statues that are still extant."—*Addison.*

building-act, *s.* An act regulating the construction of buildings. The Building Acts 7 & 8 Vict., c. 84, and 9 & 10 Vict., c. 5, &c., are confined in their operation to London and its vicinity.

building-block, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the temporary structures resting upon the slip and supporting the keel of a ship while building.

building-lease, *s.* A lease of land for a term of years, the lessee covenanting to erect certain buildings upon it.

building-mover, *s.* A heavy truck on rollers or wide track-wheel, used in moving houses.

building-place, *s.* A place in which to build a nest; a nesting-place.

"A small green parrot (*Conurus murinus*), with a grey breast, appears to prefer the tall trees on the islands to any other situation for its *building-place.*"—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (new ed., 1870), ch. vii., p. 138.

building-slip, *s.*

Shipwrighting: A yard prepared for ship-building.

building-society, *s.* A joint-stock society enabling its members under certain restrictions to build or purchase, out of a fund raised among them by periodical subscriptions.

* **buile,** *v.t.* & *i.* [BOIL.]

buĭlt, * **bult,** *pa. par., a.,* & *s.* [BUILD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He is tall, well and athletically *built.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 1, 1865.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. The form, style, or general figure of a structure (now replaced by *build*).

"As is the *built,* so different is the fight." *Dryden.*

2. A species or class of construction.

"There is hardly any country which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built.*"—*Temple.*

¶ Used largely in composition, as *brick-built, clinker-built, half-built,* &c.

built-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A beam or girder formed of several pieces of timber, fitted and bolted, or strapped together, in order to obtain one of a greater strength than is usually obtainable in one balk of timber. (*Gwilt.*)

built-rib, *s.*

Carpentry: An arched beam made of parallel plank laid edgewise and bolted together.

built-up, *a.* A term used of masts made of pieces and hooped; and of cannon having an inner core and outer reinforcements.

bŭird'-lȳ, *a.* [BURDLY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **buise,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. From O. Eng. *buysh* = bush (?).] A bush, a tree (?), a gallows.

To shoot the buise: To be hanged.

* **buissh,** *s.* [BUSH.] (*Chaucer.*)

* **bŭist** (1), * **bŭste,** * **bōost,** * **bōoste,** * **bōyste,** *s.* [The same as *boist* (2), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:*

(1) A box.

"The Maister of the money sall answer for all gold and siluer, . . . and put it in his *buist.*"—*Ja. II., Parl.* 1451, c. 33, 34 (ed. 1566).

(2) A brand or mark set upon sheep or cattle by their owner. (*Scott.*)

2. *Fig.:* The distinctive characteristic of a fraternity.

"He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle."—*Scott: Monastery,* ch. xxiv.

bŭist (2), *s.* [The same as Eng. *busk* (?) (*Scotch*).] An article of female dress, intended to give fulness to the figure.

bŭist, *v.t.* [From *buist* (1) s. (q.v.).]

1. To box, in the sense of enclosing in a box or shutting up. (Generally with *up.*)

"This barme and blaidry *buists up* all my bees" *Montgomerie: MS. Chron. S. P.,* iii. 500.

2. To brand or mark sheep or cattle.

* **buist-ows,** *a.* [BOISTOUS.]

* **buit,** *s.* [Gael. *buite* = a firebrand (*Shaw*); Ir. *brute* = fire (*Lhuyd and O'Brien.*) (*Jamieson.*).] A match for a firelock.

". . . there were no lighted *buits* among the musquetry."—*Gen. Baillie: Letter,* ii. 275.

* **bŭith,** *s.* [BOOTH.] A shop. (*Scotch.*)

bŭ'ith-hăv-ẽr, *s.* [From Scotch *buith* = a booth; Eng. *have,* and suffix *-er.*] A keeper of a booth or shop.

* **bûit'-ĭng,** *s.* [BOOTY.] (*Scotch.*)

"Ransounes, *buitinges,* raysing of taxes, impositions."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1572), c. 50.

* **buk** (1), *s.* [BUCK (2).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

buk (2), **buke,** *s.* [BOOK.] (*Scotch.*)

buke-muslin, *s.* [BOOK-MUSLIN.]

bŭk'-a-sȳ, bŭk'-kĕ-sȳ, *s.* [BUCKASIE.]

* **buk-hid,** * **buk-hud,** *s.* [From Sw. *bock* = a buck, a he-goat; *hufvud* = head.] A game, probably blindman's buff.

"So day by day scho plaid with me *buk hud.*" *Bannatyne MS. Chron. S. P.* iii. 237. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bukk,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *bocken* = to butt.] To incite, to instigate.

"Sym to haif bargain culd not blin
But *bukkit* Will on weir." *Evergreen,* ii. 181, st. 12.

* **bukke,** *s.* [BUCK (2).]

* **bukkes-horne,** *s.* A buck's horn.

¶ *To blowe the bukkes horne:* To employ oneself in any useless amusement.

bŭk'-kŭm, *s.* [*Bukkum* or *wukkum,* name of the wood in some of the languages of India.]

bukkum-wood, *s.* The wood of *Cæsalpinia Sappan.* It is used as a dye-stuff.

bŭk'-shēesh, bŭk'-shĭsh, *s.* [BAKSHISH.]

* **bŭk'-sŭm,** * **bŭk'-sôme,** * **boŭk'-sŭm,** * **bŭlk'-sôme,** *a.* [BUXOM.]

* **bul** (1), *s.* [BOLE.]

* **bul** (2), *s.* [BULL.]

bŭl (3), *s.* [Heb. & Phen. בּוּל (*Bul*) = (1) rain, (2) the rainy month; from יָבַל (*yabal*) = to flow copiously.] The eighth month of the Jewish year. (1 *Kings* vi. 38.)

bŭlb, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *bulbe;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *bulbo;* from Lat. *bulbus;* Gr. βολβός (*bolbos*) = a certain bulbous plant.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1. (q.v.).

2. A protuberance shaped more or less like a bulb, as the bulb of a chronometer.

"If we consider the *bulb* or ball of the eye."—*Ray.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:* A scaly body, formed at or beneath the surface of the ground, sending roots downward from its lower part and a stem upwards from its centre. It propagates itself by developing new bulbs in the axils of the scales of which it is formed. There are two kinds

BULBS (REDUCED).
1. Tunicated bulb, Hyacinth. 2. Section of ditto. 3. Scaly bulb, Lily (*L. canadidum*). 4. Section of ditto.

of bulbs: (1) a *tunicated bulb,* literally a coated bulb, that is, a bulb furnished with a tunic or covering of scales, the outer series of which is thin and membranous, example, the onion; and (2) a *naked bulb,* or one in which the outer scales are not membranous and united, but distinct and fleshy like the inner ones, example, the lilies. The so-called solid bulb of the crocus is, properly speaking, not a bulb at all, but an underground stem with buds upon it, technically called a corm [CORM], whereas a proper bulb is analogous not to an underground stem but to a bud only.

2. *Hort.:* Bulbs placed in water tend to rot; they flourish best when fixed in very light soil or even in the air an inch above water, into which their roots enter. They should have abundance of light.

B. *As adjective:* [BULB-TUBER.]

bulb-tuber, bulbo-tuber, *s.* A corm.

bŭlb, *v.t.* [From *bulb,* s. (q.v.).] To take or possess the form of a bulb.

"*Bulbing out* in figure of a sphere."
Cotton: Wonders of the Peake (1681), p. 11.

bŭlb-ā'-çē-ŏŭs, *a* [From Lat. *bulbaceus.*] Pertaining to a bulb, bulbous. (*Johnson.*)

bŭlb'-ar, *a.* [Eng. *bulb; -ar.*] Pertaining to the "bulbus" specially so called—*i.e.,* to the *Medulla oblongata.*

bulbar paralysis, *s.* *Myelitis bulbi acuta,* acute inflammation of the medulla oblongata, with difficulty of swallowing and speaking, and considerable affection of the extremities. The chronic form is characterised by muscular paralysis of the tongue, soft palate, lips, pharynx, and larynx, which derive their nervous supply primarily from the bulbus, from atrophy of the grey nuclei in the floor of the fourth ventricle. (*Erb. Ziemssen: Cyclop. of Pract. of Med.,* London, 1878.)

bŭlbed, *a.* [Eng *bulb;* and suffix *-ed.*] Having the figure of a bulb, swelling into a sphere at the lower part.

† **bûl'-bĕr-rȳ, bûll'-bĕr-rȳ,** *s.* [From *bull* (1), and *berry.*] The fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* [BILBERRY.]

bŭlb-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *bulbifère.* From Lat. *bulbus* (q.v.), *i* connective, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Botany: Bearing bulbs. Example, *Globba marantina.* (*Lindley.*)

bŭl'-bĭl, bŭl-bĭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *bulbulus,* dimin. of *bulbus* = a bulb.]

Botany:

1. A small bulb at the side of an old one.

2. A bulblet (q.v.).

bŭl-bĭ'-nē, *s.* [Gr. βολβός (*bolbos*) = a certain bulbous plant much prized in Greece.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), and the section Antheraceæ. The species, which are all ornamental, are common in flower-gardens.

bŭlb'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *bulb;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

Bot.: A small bulb growing above ground on some plants, and which ultimately drops off, and, rooting itself in the ground, becomes a new plant. (*Gray.*)

bŭlb'-ōse, *a.* [In Sp., Port., & Ital. *bulboso;* from Lat. *bulbosus.*] The same as BULBOUS (q.v.).

bŭlb'-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *bulbeux.*]

Of plants, roots, &c.: Having a bulb, consisting of a bulb. Example, Cyperus.

bûl'-bûl, *s.* [Pers. *bulbul* = a bird in voice like the nightingale.] The Indian name of any bird belonging to the Pycnonotinæ, a subfamily of Turdidæ, or Thrushes. The bulbuls are admired in the East for their song, like the nightingale among ourselves. Some species are found in Africa. *Pycnonotus jocosus,* which can be easily tamed, is kept for this end, and *P. hæmorrhous* for fighting purposes.

". . . the *Bulbuls* (*Pycnonotus hæmorrhous*), which fight with great spirit. . . ."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man,* vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xiii., p. 41.

"The peaceful sun, whom better suits
The music of the *bulbul's* nest."
Moore: Lalla Rookh: The Fire-Worshippers.

bŭlb'-ūle, *s.* [From Lat. *bulbulus* = a little bulb; diminn. of *bulbus.*]

Botany:

1. A little bulb.

2. One of the little seeds growing along the shoots of plants.

bŭl'-card, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of the English names of a fish, the Smooth Shau (*Pholis lævis*).

* **bŭl'-chĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *bull* (q.v.).] A young male calf; used also as a term of endearment and of reproach. (*N.E.D.*)

"And better yet than this, a *bulchin* two years old,
A curl'd pate calf it is, and oft might have been sold."
Drayton: Polyolb., s. xxi., p. 1,050.

* **bulde,** *pret. of v.* [BUILT, BUILD.]

"Of Cadmus, the which was the furst man
That Thebes *bulde,* or first the toun hygan."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,549-50.

* **bŭld'-rĭe,** *s.* [O. Eng. *buld(e)* = build, and suff. *-rie* = -ry.] Building, method of building.

"This muidrie and *buldrie*
Wes maist magnificall."
Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 36.

* **bûle** (1), *s.* [BULL.]

bûle (2), *s.* [BOOL.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭlge, bĭlge, *s.* [From Sw. & Dan. *bölg* = the belly; A.S. *bœlg, belg* = a bulge, budget, bag, purse, belly; Gael. *bolg* = belly.] [BELLY.]

1. The protuberant part of a cask.

2. The flat portion of a ship's bottom.

¶ The same as BILGE, *s.* (q.v.).

bŭlge, *v.i.* [From O. Sw. *bulgja* = to swell out; A.S. *belgan.*]

1. To jut out; to be protuberant.

"The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation."—*Mozon: Mech. Ex.*

* 2. To take in water, to leak.

"Thrice round the ship was tost,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost."
Dryden.

bŭlg'-ĕt, * **bul-yet,** *s.* [O. Fr. *boulgette* = a mast, a point, a budget, bag, a pouch.] bag or pouch. (*Scotch.*)

"Coffenis, *bulyettis,* fardeilis, money, jewellis," &c.
—*Keith: Hist.,* p. 217.

"Brekis the cofferis, bouilis, packis, *bulgettis,* mail.is."—*Balfour: Pract.,* p. 635. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭlge'-wāys, *s. pl.* [BILGEWAYS.]

bŭlg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BULGE, *v.*]

". . . . the oddest mixture of these plants and *bulging* rocks . . . ."—*Arthur Young.*

bū-lĭm'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [BULIMY.]

bū-lĭm'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bulimus* (q.v.); and dimin. suffix *-ulus.*]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Bulimus (q.v.). Above three hundred species are known, three of them British.

bū'-lĭm-ŭs, *s.* [From Lat. *bulimus;* Gr. βούλιμος (*boulimos*) = (1) extreme hunger, (2) weakness of the stomach, fainting; βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and λιμός (*limos*) = hunger, famine.]

Zool.: A large genus of molluscs, family Helicidæ (Land-snails). The shell is oblong or turreted, with the longitudinal margins unequal. The animal is like that of Helix. The genus is widely distributed. The European species are mostly small, but *Bulimus ovatus* of South America is six inches long. In 1875 the known recent species were 1,120, the fossil thirty, the latter from the Eocene upwards.

"The tropical *bulimi* cement leaves together to protect and cement their large bird-like eggs."—*Woodward: Mollusca,* p. 15.

bu'-lĭm-ȳ, boû'-lĭm-ȳ, bū-lĭm'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. βουλιμία (*boulimia*) = ravenous hunger.] [BULIMUS.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the forms* bulimy *and* boulimy):

1. *Lit.:* The same as II.

2. *Fig.:* Insatiable desire for anything.

"It stretches out his desires into an insatiable *boulimy.*"—*Scott: Serm.* (1687), *Works,* ii. 75.

II. *Med.* (*Chiefly of the form* bulimia): A most inordinate appetite utterly disproportioned to the wants of the body; the stomach is greatly enlarged, hanging down like a pouch. This affection is very rare.

bŭlk (1), * **bolke** (*Eng.*), **bouk, buik** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Icel. *búlki* = a heap; Dan. *bulk* = a lump; O. Sw. *bolk* = a heap; Wel. *bwlg* = a swelling. Connected with *bulge* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* Magnitude of material substance; mass, size, extent.

"*Bulk* without spirit vast."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The extent or importance of immaterial things.

"Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk* pass into the apprehension."—*South.*

2. The gross, the main body or part, the majority.

"These wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

3. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to *break bulk,* is to open the cargo.

* 4. A part of a building jutting out; a stall.

"Clambering the walls to eye him: stalls, *bulks,* windows." *Shakesp.: Coriol.,* ii. 1.

* 5. The body.

"My liver leaped within my *bulk.*"
Turberville.

"He raised a sigh so piteous and profound
As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*
And end his being." *Shakesp.: Ham.,* ii. 1.

¶ *A bouk of tauch:* All the tallow taken out of an ox or cow.

¶ A *bouk-house* is one that has been bred about the body, as distinguished from one that has been bred in the head.

bulk-head, *s.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. (*Harris.*)

"The creaking of the masts, the straining and groaning of *bulk-heads,* as the ship laboured in the weltering sea, were frightful."—*W. Irving: Sketchbook,* p. 18.

bŭlk (2), *s.* [A.S. *bolca* = a balk, beam, stem of a ship, ridge; O. H. Ger. pl. *balkun* (*Morris*).] The stern of a ship. (*Morris.*)

* **bŭlk** (1), *v.t.* [BOLK, BELCH.] To belch.

* **bŭlk** (2), * **bulk-yn,** *v.i.* [BULGE, *v.*] To bend, bow.

"Bowyn', or lowtyn' (lowyn, *bulkyn,* or bowyn, H. P.) *Inclino.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭlk'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *bulk; -er.*]

Naut.: A person whose business it is to ascertain the bulk or capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them.

"From humble *bulker* to haughty countess."
Shadwell: The Scowrers, I. 1.

bŭlk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Probably from *bulk*, s.] A beam or rafter. (*Provincial.*)

bŭlk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bulky; -ness.*] The quality of being bulky; greatness in bulk.

"Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity."—*Locke.*

*** bŭlk'-ĭng, * bulk'-ynge, * bolk'-ynge,** *s.* [BELCHING.]

*** bŭlk'-sŏm-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bulk, som(e)*, and suff. *-ness.*] Bulkiness, size.

bŭlk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *bulk; -y.*] Of great bulk or dimensions; large.

"Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Halesus grace."
Dryden.

"As these despatches were too *bulky* to be concealed in the clothes of a single messenger, it was necessary to employ two confidential persons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bulky* and *massive*:—"Whatever is *bulky* has a prominence of figure; what is *massive* has compactness of matter. The *bulky* therefore, though larger in size, is not so weighty as the *massive*. Hollow bodies commonly have a *bulk*; none but solid bodies can be *massive*. A vessel is *bulky* in its form; lead, silver, and gold, *massive*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bull (1), *** bûlle, * bul, * boole, * bolle, * bule, * bole,** *s.* & *a.* [In O. Icel. *boli*; Dan. *bulle*; Dut. *bul*, in coupos. *bulle*; O. Dut. *bulle, bolle*; Ger. *bulle*. Not found in A.S., though the dimin. *bulluca* occurs; Mid. Eng. *bole, bolle, bule*, cog. with A.S. *bellan* = to bellow, roar, or bark.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The male of the bovine mammal (*Bos taurus*) of which the cow is the female.

"Dew-lapp'd like *bulls*, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh?" *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

(2) The male of any other bovine mammal.

"Pliny's Æthiopian *bull* with blue eyes might refer to this species, . . ."—*Griffith: Cuv.*, iv. 401.

(3) The male of some other large mammals; the elephant, for instance.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Scripture:* A rough, fierce, cruel man.

"Many *bulls* have compassed me; strong *bulls* of Bashan have beset me round."—*Ps.* xxii. 12.

(2) *Literature:* One whose aspect and procedure somewhat suggest those of a bull.

¶ *John Bull:* A satirical personification of the English people, derived from Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull.*

¶ (1) *To take the bull by the horns:* Boldly, if not even rashly, to attack a difficulty, regardless of the consequences which will result from failure.

(2) *A bull in a china shop:* An expression used to signify purposeless destruction.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:* [A. I.]

2. *Astron.:* The constellation Taurus (q.v.).

"And the bright *Bull* receives him."
Thomson: Seasons; Spring.

3. *Stock Exchange:* One who operates in expectation of a rise of stock. His natural and unceasing foe is called a bear. [BEAR (1), *s.*, II. 1.]

A. *As adjective: In compos.—*

1. *Specially:*

(1) Pertaining to the quadruped defined under A.

(2) Male, as opposed to female. [BULL-CALF.]

2. *Gen.:* Large; as, *bull-head, bulrush.*

bull-baiting, * bull bayting, *s.* The baiting of a bull; the setting dogs upon a bull to harass it. In Queen Elizabeth's time, and subsequently, it was a common amusement.

"Entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting!*"—*Addison.*

bull-bat, *s.* [So named (1) from a booming sound which it makes in the air when flying, and (2) from the resemblance of its flight to that of a bat.] A name given in the United States to a bird, the American Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus americanus*).

bull-bee, *s.* The same as BULL-FLY (q.v.).

bull-beef (pl. *bull-beeves*), *s.* Beef derived from a bull. It is coarse in character.

bull-bird, *s.* The Bullfinch (q.v.).

bull-calf, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A he-calf, a male calf.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow.

bull-comber, *s.*

Entom.: Typhœus vulgaris, one of the dung-beetles.

bull-dose, bull-doze, *s.* A severe whipping, a cowhiding.

bull-dose, bull-doze, *v.t.*

1. To flog severely.

2. To intimidate. (*Bartlett.*)

bull-dozer, *s.* (*U. S.*)

1. One who bulldozes.

2. A revolver.

bull-faced, *a.* Having a face like a bull; large-faced.

bull-feast, *s.*

1. A bull-baiting (q.v.).

2. The same as BULL-FIGHT.

bull-fight, *s.* A barbarous amusement of great antiquity, having been practised by the Egyptians, by the Thessalians, and others, but now associated chiefly with Spain, into which it seems to have been first introduced by the Moors. [BULL-BAITING.]

bull-finch, *s.* [BULLFINCH.]

bull-fish, *s.* One of the names for the Great Seal (*Phoca barbata*). It is not a fish, but a mammal.

bull-fly, *s.* The Stag-beetle (q.v.).

bull-foot, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Tussilago (q.v.).

bull-frog, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* Any frog, European or otherwise, which croaks with a deep rather than a sharp sound.

"The *bull-frog's* note from out the marsh,
Deep-mouth'd arose and doubly harsh."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 33.

2. *Spec.:* Some American frogs.

(1) A species of frog (*Rana pipiens*) found in Carolina and the parts adjacent, which has a voice not unlike that of a bull. It is six or eight inches long, by three or four broad, without the legs. It is difficult to catch from its length of leap, besides which it is generally left unharmed because it is said to purify rather than to pollute the waters in which it lives. (2) *Rana ocellata.* (3) *Rana clamitans.* (4) *Rana grunniens.*

bull-god, *s.*

1. A god worshipped under the form of a bull.

2. An image representing such a god.

bull-grape, *s.* The English name of a plant, the *Vitis rotundifolia*, a North American species of the vine genus with polished reniform cordate-toothed leaves. [BULLET-GRAPE.]

bull-grass, *s.* A grass, *Bromus mollis*, or some other species of Bromus.

bull-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Various fishes having large heads, *Spec.*,

(1) The River Bull-head, a spiny-finned fish, *Cottus gobio.* It is called also the Miller's Thumb and the Tommy Lugge. It has a broad and flat head, the preopercle with one spine, the body dusky clouded with yellow, the belly whitish. Its length is about four inches. It occurs in Britain in clear brooks, depositing its spawn in a hole in the gravel.

(2) The fish-genus Aspidophorus, of the same family Triglidæ. *Aspidophorus europæus* is the armed bull-head.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid person, a blockhead.

bull-hide, *s.* The hide of a bull, a shield made of bull-hide.

bull-hoof, *s.* A plant of the Passion-flower order. *Murucuja ocellata.*

bull-of-the-bog, *s.* The Bittern. (*Scotch.*)

"The deep cry of the . . . *bull-of-the-bog*, a large species of bittern."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

bull-ring, *s.*

1. The arena in which a Spanish bull-fight takes place.

2. A ring for fastening a bull to the stake to be baited.

3. The place where bulls were usually baited. (In some towns, Birmingham, for example, the term survives as a proper name.)

bull-roarer, *s.* [TURNDUN.]

bull-rush, *s.* [BULRUSH.]

bulls-and-cows, *s.* [So called because the spadices, which are sometimes dark-red and sometimes pale-pink or nearly white, give an idea of male and female (*Prior*).] The flowers of the Cuckow-pint (*Arum maculatum*).

bull's-eye, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The eye of a bull.

2. *Fig.:* A policeman's lantern with a thick glass reflector on one side.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small pulley of hard wood, having a groove round the outside and a hole in the middle, answering the purpose of a thimble.

(2) A bulb or thick disc of glass let into a ship's side or deck.

(3) One of the perforated balls on the jaw-rope of a gaff.

2. *Target practice:* The centre of a target.

3. *Glass-making:* The central boss which is attached to the bunting-iron or pontil, in the operation of making crown-glass.

4. *Optical instruments:*

(1) The lens of a dark lantern. [I. 2.]

(2) A plano-convex lens, used as an illuminator to concentrate rays upon an opaque microscopic object.

5. *Confect.:* A kind of large round balls made of coarse sugar.

Bull's-eye cringle:

Naut.: A wooden ring or thimble used as a cringle in the leech of a sail.

bull's-head, * bullis head, *s.* The head of a bull.

¶ It has been asserted and again denied that in the old turbulent times in Scotland the presentation of a bull's head to a person was the signal for his execution or for his assassination.

". . . after the dinner was endit, once all the delicate courses taken away, the chancellor (Sir William Crichton) presentit the *bullis head* befoir the earle of Douglas, in signe and tokken of condemnation to the death."—*Pitscottie*, p. 405.

bull's-horn, *s.* & *a.*

Bull's-horn coralline: [So named because the shape of the cells is like a bull's horn.] A zoophyte of the family Cellariidæ. It is the *Eucratia loricata.* It is branched subalternate, has the cells conical, with a raised orifice, beneath which is a spinous process. Found in the British seas.

bull's-nose, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The nose of a bull.

2. *Carp.:* A term sometimes applied to the angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces.

bull-seg, *s.* [From Eng. *bull*, and Scotch *segg* (q.v.).] A gelded bull. (*Scotch.*)

bull-stag, *s.* A castrated bull.

bull-trout, *s.* An English name for *Salmo erior*, called also the Grey-trout, and the Round-tail. It is a British fish.

bull-weed, *s.* A plant, the Black Centaury (*Centaurea nigra*).

bull-wort, *s.* [Prior thinks this should be *pool-wort*, from growing near pools. This is doubted by Britten and Holland, and there is no evidence for it.]

Botany:

1. A name for the Scrophularia genus of plants.

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi majus.*

bûll (2), *** bûlle,** *s.* [In Fr. & Ger. *bulle*: Ital. *bulla, bolla.* From Low Lat. *bulla* = a seal or stamp, a letter, an edict, a roll; Class. Lat. *bulla* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, a knob, a stud.]

I. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope.

(2) A letter, edict, brief, or rescript of the

pope sealed with such a seal. Such a writing is issued by the pope to the large portion of Christendom of which he is the head, to convey his will to the churches.

"By publishing that very noted decree, the *Bull* Unigenitus."—*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*

2. *History*: An imperial edict.

¶ *Golden bull*: So named from its seal, which was of gold. An edict sent forth by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1356, containing an imperial constitution which became the fundamental law of the German empire.

bŭll (3), *s.* [Of unknown origin; cf. O. Fr. *boule* = fraud; Icel. *bull* = nonsense. (*N.E.D.*)]

* 1. A ludicrous jest.

"Make a jest or *bull*, or speake some eloquent nonsense to make the company laugh."—*A. a Wood, in Oxoniana*, ii. 23.

2. A one-sided statement with an aspect of cleverness, but in which an absurdity unperceived by the speaker renders the sentence ridiculous. (Often with *Irish* prefixed.)

"A *bull* is an apparent congruity, and real incongruity of ideas, suddenly discovered."—*Sydney Smith: Works* (ed. 1867), i. 69.

bŭll, *v.t. & i.* [Bull (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To gender with. (Said of a bull.)

2. *Fig.*: To raise the price of (stocks, &c.).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To take, or desire, the bull. (Said of a cow.)

2. *Fig.*: To speculate for a rise.

bŭll'-bĕg-gar, *s.* [The first element is doubtful; probably *bull* (1), though the quotation from Ayliffe seems to show real or fancied connection with *bull* (2).] A kind of hobgoblin used to frighten children with.

"A scarebug, a *bull-begger*, a sight that frayeth and frightheth."—*Coles*, 469 b.

"These fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt."—*Ayliffe.*

bŭl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *bulla* = a bubble.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of molluscs called from the thinness of their shells bubble-shells. The shell is oval, ventricose, convoluted externally, or only partially invested by the animal. The animal has a large cephalic disk bilobed behind; the lateral lobe is much developed. It occurs in temperate and tropical seas from twenty-five to thirty fathoms. In 1875 fifty recent species were known and seventy fossil, the latter from the Oolite onwards.

2. *Med.*: [Bullæ.]

bŭl'-laçe, * **bol'-açe,** * **bol'-las,** * **bol'-as,** *s.* [O. Fr. *beloce* (*Littré*); from Ir. *bulos* = a prune; Gael. *bulaistear* (*Skeat*).]

1. The fruit of the tree described under 2.

"*Bolaces* and blake-berles that on breres growen."
William of Palerne (ed. Skeat), 1,809.

2. The English name of a tree, the *Prunus communis*, var. β *insititia*. It is akin to the var. α *spinosa* (the sloe), but differs in having the peduncles and underside of the leaves pubescent and the branches slightly spinous, whereas the α *spinosa* has the peduncles glabrous, the leaves ultimately so also, and the branches decidedly spinous.

"In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

bullace-plum, *s.* The name of a fruit.

bullace-tree, *s.* [Bullace, 2.]

bŭl'-la-dæ, *s. pl.* [Bullidæ.]

bŭl'-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *bulla* = (1) a bubble, (2) a boss, knob, or stud.] Blains, or blebs.

Med.: Miniature blisters, or blebs. They are larger than vesicles, with a large portion of cuticle detached from the skin and a watery transparent fluid between. The skin beneath is red and inflamed.

• **bŭl-lăn'-tĭc,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *bullantique*; from Lat. *bulla* = a bull.] [Bull (2).]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or used in papal bulls, as *bullantic* letters. [B.] (*Fry.*)

B. *As subst.*: Capital letters used in papal bulls.

* **bŭl'-lar-ŭ** (1), *s.* [In Fr. *bullaire*; Low Lat. *bullarium*; from *bulla* = a bull.] [Bull (2), *s.*] A collection of papal bulls.

"The whole bull is extant in the *bullary* of Laertius Cherubinus."—*South: Sermons*, v. 224.

* **bŭl'-lăr-ŭ** (2), *s.* [A corr. of *boilery*.] A bucket of brine. (*Wharton.*)

bŭl'-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *bullatus* is either fleeting like a bubble or inflated like one.]

Bot.: Blistered, puckered. (Used when the parenchyma of a leaf is larger than the area in which it is formed.)

bŭll'-dŏg, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bull*, and *dog*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: A variety of the common dog, *Canis familiaris*, variety *taurinus*, sometimes called variety *molossus*, from Molossia (Southern Epirus or Lower Albania), where similar dogs are said anciently to have existed. The bulldog has a thick, short, flat muzzle, a projecting underjaw, thick and pendent lips, a large head, a flat forehead, a small brain, half-pricked ears, a thick and strong body, but of low stature. Its courage and tenacity of hold are well known.

2. *Bot.* (*pl. Bulldogs*): The name of a plant, *Antirrhinum majus*. (*Pratt.*)

3. *Metal.*: A very refractory, grey, lustrous substance used for the lining of puddling furnaces. It is obtained by roasting the top cinder (principally ferrous silicate) for several days in kilns, the silicate is oxidised, and fusible silicious slag separates from the infusible bulldog.

4. *Figuratively:*

1. At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, one of the Proctor's attendants whose duty it is to secure offenders.

2. A firearm, spec. applied to a short revolver.

B. *As adjective*: Resembling that of a bulldog. [A, 1.]

"That *bulldog* courage which flinches from no danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* **bŭlled,** *a.* [Bolled (q.v.).] Swelled or embossed. (*Hen. Jonson: Sad Shep.*, i. 3.)

bŭl'-lĕn, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *bulion* = the seed-vessel of some plants.] The awn or chaff from flax or hemp.

bŭl'-lĕn, *a.* [Etym. uncertain; apparently a corr. of *bullion*.]

bullen-nail, *s.*

Upholstery: An upholsterer's nail, with a round head, a short shank, turned and lacquered.

* **bŭl'-lĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [From Sw. *bullra* = to make a noise; Dan. *buldre* = to racket, rattle, make a noise; Dut. *bulderen* = to bluster, rage or roar; Sw. *buller*; Dan. *bulder* = noise, tumbling noise.] [Boulder.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To emit such a sound as water does, when rushing violently into any cavity, or forced back again.

"Fast *bullerand* in at euery rift and bore."
Douglas: Virgil, 16, 54.

2. To make a noise with the throat when it is being gargled with a liquid, or when one is in the agonies of death.

". . . quhare the kyng was lyand *bullerand* in his blude."—*Cron. B.* vi. c. 14.

B. *Trans.*: To impart the impetus which is attended by or produces such a sound.

"Thame seemyt the erde opynnyt amyd the flude:
The storm up *bullerit* sand as it war wod."
Doug.: Virgil, 16, 29

• **bŭl'-lĕr,** * **bul-loure,** *s.* [From *buller*, v. (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*) A loud gurgling noise.

"Bot quhare the flude went styl, and calmyt al is,
But stoure or *bulloure*, murmoure, or mouing."
Doug.: Virgil, 325, 53.

¶ Near Buchan-ness, on the coast of Aberdeenshire, lie the Bullers of Buchan or Buchan-bullers. They form a vast hollow or cauldron in a rock open at the top, and affording ingress to the sea on one side through a natural archway. Carlyle uses the term Buchan-bullers figuratively.

"Thus daily is the intermediate land crumbling-in, daily the empire of the two *Buchan-bullers* extending."
Carlyle: Sartor Resartus, bk. iii., ch. x.

bŭl'-lĕt, *s. & a.* [Fr. *boulet*, dimin. of *boule* = a ball; from Lat. *bulla* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small ball.

2. *Of firearms:*

* (1) A cannon ball.

(2) A ball, generally of lead, made to fit the bore of a rifle or musket, and designed to be propelled thence with great force as an offensive instrument or weapon. Bullets are now usually cylindrical, with conical or conoidal points.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Military*: [I. 2.]

2. *Her.*: A name sometimes given to the ogress or pellet. (*Gloss. of Her.*)

BULLET.

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

bullet-compasses, *s. pl.* A pair of scribing compasses with a bullet on the end of one leg to set in a hole. The same as Cone-compasses and Club-compasses.

bullet-extractor, *s.* A pair of pincers with projecting claws, adapted to imbed themselves in a bullet so as to draw it from its bed and extract it. When closed, these form a smooth, blunt surface, like a probe, and are opened against the bullet so as to spread apart the vessels which might oppose the retraction. (*Knight.*)

bullet-hook, *s.* A hook-ended tool for extracting bullets. A pair of iron forceps resembling a bullet-hook was disinterred at Pompeii in 1819 by Dr. Savenko, of St. Petersburg.

bullet-ladle, *s.* A ladle for melting lead to run bullets.

bullet-making, *a.* Making, or designed to be used in making bullets, as *bullet-making machine.*

bullet-mould, *s.* A mould for making bullets. It is an implement opening like a pair of pincers, having jaws which shut closely together, and a spherical or other shaped cavity made by a cherry-reamer, with an ingate by which the melted lead is poured in. (*Knight.*)

bullet-probe, *s.* A sound for exploring tissue to find the *situs* of a bullet. It is usually a soft steel wire with a bulbous extremity.

bullet-proof, *a.* Strong enough to prevent its being penetrated by a bullet.

bullet-screw, *s.* A screw at the end of a ramrod to penetrate a bullet and enable the latter to be withdrawn from the piece. [Ball-screw.]

bullet-shell, *s.* An explosive bullet for small-arms. In experiments made with them at Enfield in 1857, caissons were blown up at distances of 2,000 and 2,400 yards; and brick walls much damaged at those distances by their explosion. [Bullet.] (*Knight.*)

bullet-tree, *s.* [Bully-tree.]

bullet-wood, *s.* The wood of the Bully, or Bullet-tree, No. 1 (q.v.).

bŭl'-lĕ-tĭn, *s.* [In Ger. *büllelin*; Dut. & Fr. *bulletin*; Ital. *bullettino* = a bill, a schedule; from *bulletta* = a ticket, a warrant; dimin. of *bulla, bolla* = an edict of the pope.]

1. A brief narrative of facts issued for the information of the public after a battle, during the sickness of a distinguished personage, or in any similar circumstances.

"Lord Beaconsfield's condition had not improved since the issue of the last *bulletin*."—*Daily News*, March 31, 1881.

2. A public announcement of news recently arrived, or anything similar.

3. A periodical publication reporting the proceedings of a society.

¶ The name is sometimes used in the title of a newspaper.

bŭl'-lĕt-stāne, *s.* [Eng. *bullet*; Scotch *stane*.] A round stone. (*Scotch.*)

bŭll'-fĭnch (1), **bŭl'-fĭnch,** *s.* [Eng. *bull*; *finch*.] A well-known bird, the *Pyrrhula vulgaris* [Pyrrhula], locally known as the Norskpipe, the Coalhood, the Hoop, or the Tony Hoop, the Alp, and the Hope. In the

male the head, the parts surrounding the bill, the throat, and the tail are lustrous black; the nape, the back, and the shoulders bluish-grey; the cheeks, neck, breast, the fore part of the belly, and the flanks red; the rump and the vent white. A pinkish-white bar runs transversely across the wing. Its length is about 6¾ inches. The female is less brightly coloured. It feeds on pine, fir, and other seeds, on grain, on berries, on buds, &c. It is permanently resident in Europe. Its nest is usually of moss, the eggs, generally four, bluish-white speckled and streaked with purplish or pale-orange brown at the thicker end. Its song is much prized. It is often domesticated. It occurs in many lands.

bŭll'-fĭnçh (2), *s.* [Said to be a corruption of *bull-fence* = a fence for confining bulls.] A hedge, usually of quick-set, with a ditch on one side, and so high as to offer great difficulty to hunters and steeple-chasers.

bŭl'-lĭ-dæ, † **bŭl'-la-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *bulla* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: A family of molluscs, the second of the section Tectibranchiata, of the family Opisthobranchiata. They have thin, globular, convoluted shells without an operculum. The animal more or less invests the shell. The head is in the form of a single or lobed disk, frequently with its lateral lobes much developed. It contains the genera Bulla, Akera, Aplustrum, &c. It has existed since the deposition of the Lower Oolites.

bŭll'-ĭed, *pa. par. & a.* [BULLY, *v.t.*]

* **bŭl'-lĭ-mŏng,** * **bŭl'-lĭ-mŏn-ŭ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches.
2. Buck-wheat (q.v.).

bŭll'-ĭng (1), *s.* [From *bull*, s. (q.v.).]

On the Stock Exchange: The system of contracting to take stock at a specified future time, making it one's interest during the interval to raise its value.

bŭll'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Blasting: Parting a piece of loosened rock from its bed by means of exploding gunpowder poured into the fissures.

bŭll'-ĭ-ŏn (1), * **bŭll'-yŏn,** *s. & a.* [From Low Lat. *bullio*, genit. *bullionis* = (1) the ebullition of boiling water, (2) a mass of gold and silver; from *bullare* = to stamp, to mark with a seal.] [BULLA.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. (*Of the forms* bullyon *and* bullion): A stud, a boss, a globular hollow button; a series of copper plates put on the breast-leathers or bridles of horses for ornament.

"The clasps and *bullions* were worthe a M. pounde."
Skelton: The Crown of Laurel.

* 2. A kind of dress.

"The other is his dressing block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes and fashions, ere he vouchsafes them his own person: you shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the *bullion*, in the evening in quirpo."—*Massing: Fatal Dowry*, ii. 2. (*Nares.*)

* 3. Coin not allowed to pass, or not current at the place where it is tendered.

". . . and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions."
—*Locke: Further Considerations.*

4. Uncoined gold and silver in bars or in the mass.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

". . . the profit of conveying *bullion* and other valuable commodities from port to port."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* (2) *Spec.:* Pure gold.

"The rotall riches and exceeding cost
Of every pillour and of every post,
Which all of purest *bullion* framed were."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 32.

5. Metallic, as contradistinguished from paper money.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coinage.* [1. 3 & 4.]
2. *Goldsmith-work:*

(1) A showy metallic ornament or metal-covered fringe; if genuine, of gold or silver, but sometimes a mere colourable imitation in baser metal.

(2) A form of heavy-twisted fringe, the cords of which are prominent, as the strands of a cable. Bullion-fringe for epaulets is made of silk covered with fine gold or silver wire.

3. *Glass-making:* The extreme end of the glass bulb at the end of the blowing-tube. The bulb having assumed a conical form is rested on a horizontal bar called the *bullion-bar*, to assist in bringing it to the spherical form. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:*

Of coin:

1. (*Lit. or fig.*): Not now current.

"Words whilom flourishing
Pass now no more, but banished from the court,
Dwell with disgrace among the vulgar sort;
And those which old's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now."
Sylvester: Divine Works of Du Bartas; Babylon.

2. Pertaining to uncoined gold and silver, or to metallic money.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Bullion-bar, bullion-fringe.*

bŭll'-ĭ-ŏn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wild plum, a large sloe (*Wright*), *Prunus insititia* (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

bŭll'-ĭ-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [From Eng. *bullion*, and suff. *-ist.*] An advocate for a metallic currency, or for the limitation of a paper one to an amount which renders it always convertible into gold.

bŭl'-lĭ-rag, * **bŭl'-lŷ-rag, băl'-lĭ-răg,** *v.t.* [Etym. unknown.] To rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse one in a hectoring manner. (*Scotch.*)

"The gudeman *bullyragged* him sae sair, that he begude to tell his mind."—*Campbell*, i. 331.

† **bŭll'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *bull* (3); suff. *-ish.*]

Of a statement or argument: Containing a bull; having in it a blunder.

"A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek-stone, and as *bullish*."—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

* **bŭll'-ĭst,** *s.* [From Eng. &c., *bull* (2), and suff. *-ist*; Ger. *bullist*; O. Fr. *bulliste.*] A writer of papal bulls.

". . . penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, *bullists*, copyists."—*Harmar: Tr. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 134.

* **bŭll-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [From Lat. *bullitum*, sup. of *bullio*, or *bullo* = to bubble, to be in a state of ebullition.] The same as EBULLITION.

"There is to be observed, in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, . . ."—*Bacon.*

bŭl'-lŏck, * **bul-lok,** * **bul-loke,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *bulluca* = a bullock. *Bullock* is a dimin. of *bull* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:* A young bull.

". . . one young *bullock*, one ram, and seven lambs of the first year; . . ."—*Numb.* xxix. 8.

B. *As adjective:* Drawn by bullocks; as, *bullock-carriage, bullock-cart, bullock-waggon.*

". . . it was in so bad a state that no wheel vehicle, excepting the cinnuy *bullock-waggon*, could pass along."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 26.

bullock's eye, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The eye of a bullock.
2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

bullock's heart, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The heart of a bullock.
2. *Bot.:* The fruit of a tree, *Anona reticulata.*

bŭl'-lŷ (1), *s. & a.* [Of uncertain etym. Dr. Murray suggests connection with Dut. *boll* = a lover of either sex. In folk etym. there is some association with *bull* (1).]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A brisk, dashing fellow.

"I love the lovely *bully*."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. A noisy, insolent man, who habitually seeks to overbear by clamour or by threats.

". . . . he became the most consummate *bully* ever known in his profession."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A hired bravo, a ruffian.
4. The protector of a prostitute.

B. *As adjective:* Brisk, dashing. (*Vulgar.*)

"Bless thee, *bully* doctor!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

¶ Among the most usual compounds are: *Bully-boy, bully-monster, bully-rook* (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3; ii. 1.)

bŭl'-lŷ (2), *s. & a.* [Probably a corruption of *bullet.*]

bully-tree, *s.* [Probably a corruption of *bullet-tree.*]

Botany:

1. According to Sir R. Schomburgk the name given in Guiana to a species of Mimusops, one of the Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). The fruit is about the size of a coffee-berry, and tastes delicious. The wood is solid, heavy, cross-grained, and durable.

2. A name given in the West Indies to the species Bumelia, a genus of plants belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). [BUMELIA.] They have fine leaves, but their flowers possess little attraction. *Bumelia ingens* is the Bastard, and *B. nigra* the Black Bully-tree. [BUMELIA.]

3. The Jamaica Bully-tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, is also a Sapotad. Its fruit is egg-shaped, from three to five inches long, and has been called Marmalade or Natural Marmalade.

bŭl'-lŷ, *v.t. & i.* [From *bully*, s. (q v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To attempt to overbear by clamour, insult, or threats.

"The Jacobites, who hated Smith and had reason to hate him, affirmed that he had obtained his place by *bullying* the Lords of the Treasury, and particularly by threatening that, if his just claims were disregarded, he would be the death of Hampden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a bully, to behave with noise, insolence, and menace.

"He fawned, *bullied*, and bribed indefatigably."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

bŭl'-lŷ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BULLY, *v.t.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of attempting to overbear by means of noise, insult, or menace.

* **bul'-lyn,** *v.i. & t.* [BOIL, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŭl'-rŭsh, bŭll'-rŭsh, *s. & a.* [From Eng. *bull*, a. = large; and *rush.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang. and Botany:*

1. *In the singular:*

(1) A name sometimes given to the botanical genus Typha, called also Cat's-tail or Reed-mace (q.v.). [See also TYPHA.]

(2) The name of the genus Scirpus, called also Club-rush. Specially used of the species *Scirpus lacustris*, Lake Club-rush. [CLUB-RUSH, SCIRPUS.]

2. *In the plural.* (*Bulrushes or Typhads*): The name given by Dr. Lindley to the order of plants called Typhaceæ.

II. *Scripture and Botany:* The bulrush of Scripture is the translation of two distinct Hebrew words, אַגְמוֹן (*agmon*), possibly an Arundo or some similar genus, in Isaiah lviii. 5, and גֹּמֶא (*gome*), evidently the Papyrus nilotica (Ex. ii. 3, Isaiah xviii. 2).

B. *As adjective:* Resembling any of the plants described under A.

¶ *Bullrush pencillaria:* The English name of a grass, *P. spicata*, from India.

bŭl'-rŭsh-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [From Eng. *bulrush*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Typhaceæ (q.v.).

† **bŭlse,** *s.* [From Port. *bolsa* = a purse, a bag.] A purse, a bag. (Used only of a receptacle for diamonds.)

". . . . *bulses* of diamonds and bags of guineas."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **bul'-stare,** *v.t.* The same as BOLT (2), *v.*, * BULTE, *v.* (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bult,** * **bulte,** *pret. & pa. par.* [BUILD, *v.*]

* **bulte,** * **bult'-en,** *v.t.* [From Sw. *bulta* = to beat.] [BOLT (2).] (*Chaucer: C. T.*)

* **bult-ed,** *pa. par. & a.* [BULTE, *v.*]

* **bulted bread,** *s.* The coarsest bread. (*Wharton.*)

* **bŭl'-tĕl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *bultellus.*] [BOLT, *v.*]

1. A bolter or bolting-cloth.
2. The bran after sifting.

bŭlt'-ĕr, * **bo͞ult'-ĕr,** * **bōlt'-er,** * **bult'-ure,** * **bult'-ar,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *bulter* = a boulter or sieve.] [BOLTER.]

1. The bran or refuse of meal after it is dressed.
2. The bag in which it is dressed.
3. (*Of the form* bulter): A deep-sea line.

*** bult'-ure, * bult'-ar,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bulte,* and suff. *-ure, -ar* = modern Eng. *-er.*] One who or that which boults. [BOLTER (2).]

*** bult'-yd,** *pa. par.* [BULTE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** bult'-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BULTE, *v.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŭl'-wark, *s.* [Dan. *bulværk;* Sw. *bolverk;* Dut. & Ger. *bollwerk;* from Dan. *bul* = a stump, log, and *værk* = work.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A rampart or fortification, properly one made of stumps of trees, &c.; a bastion.

"They oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood."
Fairfax.

2. *Fig.:* Any shelter or screen against an enemy.

"Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation."—*Addison.*

II. *Naut.:* That part of the sides of a ship which rises above the level of the upper deck.

"Like leviathans afloat,
Lay their *bulwarks* on the brine."
Campbell: Battle of the Baltic, 2.

*** bŭl'-wark,** *v.t.* [BULWARK, *s.*] To fortify; to secure with bulwarks.

"And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beauteous youth from being seen."
Addison.

*** bul'-yette,** *s.* [BULGET.]

*** bŭl'-yĭe-mĕnt,** *s.* [HABILIMENT.] (*Scotch.*) Habiliments; specially such as constitute part of a military equipment.

"Gird on their *bulyiement* and come alang."
Ross: Helenore, p. 121.

bŭm, *v.i.* [In Dut. *bommen* = to sound like an empty barrel; O. Dut. *bom* = a drum. Imitated from the sound.] To make a humming noise. (*Chiefly Scotch.*) *Used*—

1. Of bees.

"Shall let the busy, grumbling hive,
Bum o'er their treasure."
Burns: To William Simpson.

2. Of the confused hum of a multitude.

"For English men *bum* there as thick as bees."
Hamilton: Wallace, bk. x., p. 253. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Of the drone of a bagpipe.

"At giomin now the bagpipe's dumb,
Whan weary owsen hameward come;
Sae sweetly as it wont to *bum,*
And *Pibrachs* skreed."
Ferguson: Poems, ii. 24.

bŭm (1), *s.* [Of uncertain origin.]

1. The buttocks.

2. A bumbailiff (q.v.).

bŭm (2), *s. & a.* [From *bum,* v. (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:* A humming noise, the sound emitted by a bee.

". . . I ha' knowne
Twenty such breaches pieç'd up, and made whole,
Without a *bum* of n oise."
B. Jonson: Magnetick Lady, Works, ii. 49.

B. *As adjective:* Emitting a humming sound.

bum-clock, *s.* A humming beetle which flies in the summer evenings. Probably it is what entomologists call *Geotrupes stercorarius.*

"The *bum-clock* humm'd wi' lazy drone."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

*** bum,** *prep.* with *pro.* [Contracted from Eng. *by my.*]

*** bum troth.** By my troth.

"No, *bum troth,* good man Grumbe, his name is Stephano."—*Damon and Pith.,* O. Pl., i. 211.

*** bum-ladie.** By my lady, *i.e.,* by the Virgin Mary.

"Nay, *bum-ladie,* I will not, by St. Anne."
Promos und Cassandra, iv. 7. (*Nares.*)

bū-măs'-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βούμασθος (*boumasthos*), βούμαστος (*boumastos*) = a kind of vine bearing large grapes; βοῦς (*bous*) = a bullock or ox, a cow, and μαστός (*mastos*) = a breast, *spec.* the swelling breast of a woman. Named from being large like a cow's nipple.]

Paleont.: A sub-genus of Silurian Trilobites ranked under the genus Illænus. The *Illænus* (Bumastus) *barrieri is* from Barr, in Staffordshire. It is called the Barr Trilobite.

bŭm'-bāi-lĭff, *s.* [Dr. Murray says: cf. the Fr. equivalent *pousse-cul,* colloquially shortened to *cul,* precisely like the Eng. *bum.*] Skeat thinks *bum* is = *bum* (1) (q.v.), and that it was applied by the common people contemptuously to the functionary, as implying that he caught those of whom he was in pursuit by the hinder part of their garments. An under bailiff, employed to dun and arrest one for debt.

"Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

bŭm'-bāized, bŭm'-bāzed, bŏm'-bāzed, *a.* [From Scotch *bum,* v., and *bazed* (q.v.).] Amazed, confused, stupified. (*Scotch.*)

"Conscience! if I am na clean *bumbaized*—you, ye cheat, the wuddy rogue . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxiii.

bum'-bard (1), *s. & a.* [BOMBARD, *s. & a.*]

bŭm'-bard (2), **bŭm'-bart,** *s. & a.* [From Ital. *bombare* = a humble-bee (*Jamieson*).] [BOMBUS, BUMBEE.]

A. *As substantive* (*of the form* bumbart): A droue, a driveller.

"An *bumbart,* ane dron bee, ane bag full of fleume."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 46.

B. *As adjective* (*of the form* bumbard): Indolent, lazy.

"Mony sweir *bumbard* belly-huddroun."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 29, st. 7.

*** bŭm'-bast,** *s.* [BOMBAST.]

*** bŭm'-bast,** *v.t.* [BOMBAST, *v.*] To stuff out, to pad out. (*Gascoigne: The Steele Glas,* 1,145.)

bŭm'-bāze, *v.t.* [From Dut. *bommen* = to resound as a barrel, and *verbazen* = to astonish, to amaze, & Scotch *bazed* (q.v.).] To stupify; to confuse.

"By now all een upon them sadly gaz'd,
And Lindy looked blate and sair *bumbaz'd.*"
Ross: Helenore, p. 85.

bŭm'-bāzed, *pa. par.* [BUMBAZE.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭm'-bēe, *s.* [From *bum,* v. or s., and *bee.*] A humble-bee. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

bumbee-byke, *s.* A nest of humble-bees. (*Scotch.*)

"Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of *bum-bee bykes.*" *Davidson: Seasons,* p. 5.

bŭm'-bĕ-lo, bŭm'-bō-lo, *s.* [Cf. Ital. *bombola* = a pitcher.] A thin, spheroidal glass vessel or flask with a short neck, used in the sublimation of camphor.

"In a large chemical factory near Birmingham the camphor-refining room contained about a dozen sand baths . . . each containing about ten *bumbolows.*"—*Tomlinson, in Goodrich & Porter.*

*** bŭm'-ble,** *v.t. & i.* [From Lat. *bombito;* O. Dut. *bommelen* = to buzz or hum.] To make a humming noise like the humble-bee or the bittern. (*Chaucer.*) [BUM, *v.*]

"As a bitour *bumbleth* in the mire."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,554.

bŭm'-ble, * bom'-bĕll, * bŭm'-mil, * bŭm'-mle, *s.* [From *bumble,* v. (q.v.).]

1. A wild bee. (*In Galloway.*)

2. [BUMMLE.]

bumble-bee, *s.* A humble-bee, *Bombus terrestris,* or any of its congeners. Sometimes the Bumble or Humble-bees are elevated into a family, Bombidæ.

bŭm'-ble-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *bramble,* with *berry.*] The fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

bŭm'-ble-kīte, *s.* [A corruption of *bramble,* and Scotch *kyte* = belly.] The fruit of the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

bŭm'-bōat, *s.* [From Eng. *bum* (1), and *boat.* So called from its clumsy form.]

Naut.: A boat used to carry provisions to vessels.

bū-mĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *bumelia;* Gr. βουμελία (*boumelia*) = a large kind of ash.]

Bot.: A genus of trees belonging to the order Sapotaceæ (Sapotads). *Bumelia nigra* has a bitter and astringent bark, which is used in fevers. *B. retusa* has a milky fruit. The fruit of *B. lycioides,* partly sour, partly sweet, is useful in diarrhœa. (*Lindley.*) [BULLY-TREE.]

bŭm'-kĭn, bŏom'-kĭn, *s.* [From Eng. *boom,* and dimin. suff. *-kin.*]

Nautical:

1. A boom on each side of the bow, to haul the fore-tack to.

2. A boom on the quarter for the standing part of the main-brace.

3. A boom over the stern to extend the mizzen.

BUMKINS.

bŭm'-lĕr, bŭm'-mel-ĕr, *s.* [Sc. *bummil,* v.; *-er.*] A blundering fellow. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭm'-lĭng, *s.* [BUMBLE, *v.*] The humming noise made by a bee. (*Scotch.*)

būm'-mą-lō, bŭm'-mą-lō-tĭ, *s.* [Hind.]

Ichthy.: Harpodon nehereus, a smelt-like Asiatic coast fish, called by Anglo-Indians *Bombay Duck.*

*** bŭmme,** *v.t.* [Dut. *bom* = a drum (*Skeat*), referring to the sound made with the lips.] To taste.

"The best ale lay in my boure or in my bedchambre,
And who-so *bummed* ther-of boughte it ther-after."
Piers Plowman, v. 222-3.

bŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Prob. from Ger. *bummler.*]

1. An idler, a loafer, a low politician. (*Amer.*)

2. A camp-follower in the Civil War. (*Amer.*)

bŭm'-mĭl, *v.t. & i.* [From *bumble,* v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To bungle.

"Tis ne'er be me
Shall scandalize or say ye *bummil*
Ye'r poetrie."
Ramsay: Poems, 11, 330.

B. *Intrans.:* To blunder.

bŭm'-mĭng, bŭm'-mĭn', *pr. par. & a.* [BUM, *v.*]

bŭm'-mle, *s.* [From *bummle,* v. (q.v.).] A blunderer. (*Scotch.*)

"O fortune, they ha'e room to grumble!
Had'st thou ta'en aff some drowsy *bummle,*
Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble."
Burns: On a Scotch Bard.

*** bŭm'-mȳn, * bŭm'-bȳn, * bŏm'-bŏn,** *v.t.* [Imitated from the sound.] To hum as a bee. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŭmp (1), *s.* [BUMP (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A thump, a blow.

"Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to."
Th. Hook: Gilbert Gurney, i. 5.

2. A swelling, a protuberance.

"It had upon its brow
A *bump* as big as a young cockerel's stone."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet; i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phrenology:* A protuberance on the cranium, believed by phrenologists to be associated with distinct faculties or affections of the mind.

2. *Boating:* In the college races at Oxford and Cambridge the boats are not started in line, but at certain intervals in succession, in the order of their "place on the river." When any boat succeeds in overtaking the one immediately in front, and runs into it with its bow, it is said to *bump* it, and the two boats change places in seniority.

"St. Catherine's, Christ's, and King's made a fine race, and Christ's claim to have *bumped* St. Catherine's. King's, in turn, ran into the former crew, and claimed a *bump.*"—*Standard,* March 10, 1881.

bump-supper, *s.* A supper given in one of the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge to celebrate the boat of that particular college having bumped its predecessor in the races, and thus gained a step towards "the head of the river."

*** bŭmp** (2), *s.* [BOOM (1), *s.*] The loud booming noise of the bittern.

"The bitter with his *bump,*
The crane with his trump."
Skelton: Poems, p. 227.

bŭmp (1), *v.t. & i.* [Wel. *bwmp* = a lump; *pumpio* = to bump, bang; Ir. & Gael. *beum* = a blow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To strike forcibly against anything, to beat, thump.

"I *bumped* the ice into three several stars."
Tennyson: The Epic.

2. *Spec.* (*Boating*): To effect a bump.

B. *Intransitive:* To strike against anything, to bob up and down.

"And thumping and plumping and *bumping* and jumping." *Southey: Cataract of Lodore*, p. 77.

† **bŭmp** (2), *v.i.* [Boom (1), *s.*] To make a loud booming noise, to bumble. (Said only of the bittern.)

"And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 194.

bŭmp'-ẽr, (1), *s.* [Perhaps a corruption of *au bon père* (Fr.), from a custom observed by French-English priests (after the conquest by William of Normandy) of toasting the Pontiff in the first deep draught from a new cask of wine.] A glass filled to over-flowing.

bŭmp'-ẽr, (2), *s.* [Eng. *bump*; *-er.*]

1. A log of wood placed over a ship's side to ward off ice or other obstacles.

2. A projecting head at the end of a railway car to receive or deliver the force of collision and moderate the same by transferring the force to a spring or set of springs; a buffer.

bŭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bump, *v.*]

bumping-post, *s.*

Railway Engineering: A timber or set of timbers at the termination of a railway track, to limit the motion of the train in that direction.

bŭmp'-kĭn, * **bŭm'-kĭn,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat and Mahn consider it the same as *boomkin* = a small boom or luff-block, and hence, metaphorically, a wooden-headed fellow, a blockhead.] [Boomkin.] A country lout; an awkward, clumsy, thick-headed fellow.

"'Twas April, as the *bumpkins* say."
Cowper: Raven.

* **bŭmp'-kĭn-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *bumpkin*; *-ly.*] Like a bumpkin, having the manners of a bumpkin, clownish.

"Who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

† **bŭn** (1), * **bŭnne** (1), *s.* [A.S. *bune* = a hollow pipe, a cup.] The inner part or core of the stalks of flax. (Still in use in the provinces.)

"Ryse, or *bunne*, or drye weed. *Calamus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭn (2), * **bonne,** * **bŭnn,** * **bŭnne** (2), *s.* [O. Prov. Fr. *bugne* = a kind of fritters; Fr. *bigne* = a swelling; Sp. *buñuelo* = a sort of sweet bread. Compare O. H. Ger. *bungo* = a bulb; Eng. *bunch.*] A sort of small cake or sweet bread.

"*Bunne*, brede. *Placenta*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

† **bŭn** (3), * **bwn,** *s.* [Gael. *bun* = bottom, foundation; Ir. *bon*, *bun* = the bottom of anything.] [Bum.] (*Scotch.*) (*Lyndsay: Workis*, p. 208. *A. Scott: Poems*, p. 50.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŭn,** *a.* [Boun, *a.*] Ready, prepared.

"Fodder and hai thou sal find *bun*."
Cursor Mundi, 3,317.

bŭnçh, * **bonçhe,** * **bŭnçhe,** *s.* [Icel. *bunki* = a heap, pile; O. Sw. *bunke*; Dan. *bunke*; Dut. *bonken* = to beat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. A lump, a knob, a prominence.

"Mid brode *bunches* on heore bak."—*Mapes*, p. 344.

"They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels."—*Isa.* xxx. 6.

2. A cluster of several things of the same kind growing naturally together.

"For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine."
Dryden.

3. A number of things tied together.

"If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of radish."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

"A *bunch* of ponderous keys he took."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 12.

4. A tuft or little bundle of things fastened in a knot or bow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* A miner's term for an irregular lump of ore—more than a stone, and not so much as a continuous vein. A mine is said to be bunchy, when the yield is irregular—sometimes rich, sometimes poor.

2. *Flax manufacture:* Three bundles, or 180,000 yards, of linen yarn. [Bundle.]

* **bunch-backed,** * **bunchbacked,** *a.* Having a prominence on the back; hump-backed.

"To help thee curse that poisonous *bunch-back'd* toad."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

† **bŭnçh,** * **bŭnçh'-on,** * **bun-sen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Bunch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To beat, bump.

"*Bunchon. Tundo, trudo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He *buncheth* me and beateth me"
Palsgrave.

2. To tie up or form into a bunch or cluster.

B. *Intransitive:* To grow or form into a cluster or bunch; to swell out, or grow into a protuberance or bulb.

"It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end."—*Woodward.*

* **bŭnçh'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *bunchy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being bunchy.

† **bŭnçh'-ĭng,** * **bŭnçh'-ĭnge,** * **bŭnçh'-ȳnge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Bunch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of beating.

"*Bunchinge. Tuncio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of forming into a bunch.

† **bŭnçh'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *bunch*; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Forming a cluster or bunch; humpy, swelling.

"He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail."—*Grew.*

2. *Mining:* [See Bunch, B.]

* **bŭn'-cŏmbe,** *a.* & *s.* [Bunkum.]

bund, * **bun'-din,** * **bun'-dyn** (*Scotch*), * **bun'-dyn** (*O. Eng.*), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bind, *v.*]

bund-sack, *s.* A person of either sex engaged to be married. (*Scotch.*) (*Vulgar.*) (*Jamieson.*)

bŭnd, *a.* [Bound, *a.*] Ready, prepared; bound for. (*Scotch.*)

"But hide ye—ye shall hear what cam o't, and how far I am *bund* to be bedesman to the Ravenswoods"
Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxiv.

bŭnd, *s.* [A native word.]

In India: An embankment.

". . . the broad brown plains where *bunds* and water-dykes and machinery for regulating the flooding of the land indicated the scenes of labour."—*Times*, June 6, 1861.

* **bŭnd'-ĕl-ĕt,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bundel* = bundle, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little bundle.

"A *bundelet* of myrre my lemman is to me."—*Wycliffe: Song of Solomon*, i. 12.

bun'-dẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Hind. *bundar*, from Arab. *băndăr* = a city, an emporium, a port, a harbour, a trading town (*Catafago*).]

bunder-boat, *s.* The surf-boat of the Malabar coast of India.

bŭn'-dle, * **bun-del,** * **bun-delle,** *s.* [A.S. *byndel*, dimin. of *bund* = a bundle, things bound together; *bindan* = to bind up; Dut. *bondel*; Ger. *bündel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A number of things bound together.

"Observe the dying father speak,
Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break?"
Swift: The Fagot.

"With base and with capital flourished around,
Seemed *bundles* of lances which garlands had bound."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 9.

(2) A roll, a package, a parcel.

* 2. *Fig.:* A collection, a number.

"So that this and this whole *bundle* of those following sentences may be applied."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

II. *Flax manuf.:* Twenty hanks, or 60,000 yards, of linen yarn.

bundle-pillar, *s.*

Arch.: A column or pier with others of smaller dimensions attached to it.

bŭn'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Bundle, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To tie up in a bundle or parcel.

"As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles up with roses."
Swift.

2. *Fig.:* To heap together roughly.

"We ought to put things together as well as we can, *doctrinæ causa*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled* up together, under our terms and ways of speaking."—*Locke.*

¶ *To bundle off:* To start anyone off hurriedly.

To bundle up: To pack up hurriedly.

† **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To prepare for departure; to pack up.

2. To sleep together without undressing. (Applied to the custom of a man and woman so doing.) (*American.*)

bŭn'-dled, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Bundle, *v.*]

"By tricks and lies as numerous and as keen
As the necessities their authors feel;
Then cast them, closely *bundled*, every brat."
Cowper: The Task, bk. ii.

bŭnd'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bundle, *v.*]

bundling-machine, *s.* A machine for grasping a number of articles into a bundle ready for tying. Machines of this character are used for fire-wood, asparagus, and many other things sold in tied bundles.

bundling-press, *s.* A press in which hanks of yarn are pressed into cubical packages for transportation, storage, or sale.

* **bune,** *s.* [A.S. *bune* (*Somner*).] [Bun (1).] A reed, a pipe, a flute. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

bŭng (1), * **bŭnge,** *s.* & *a.* [Wel. *bwng* = (1) a hole, (2) a bung; O. Gael. *buine* = a tap, a spigot; Ir. *buinne* = a tap. Cf. O. Dut. *bonne* = a bung, stopple; O. Fr. *bonde* = a bung.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* [II. 1.]

"*Bunge* of a wesselle, as a toune, barelle, botelle, or othere lyke. *Lura*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung*, stick, or plug."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Fig.:* Applied

(1) To the landlord of a public-house. (*Slang.*)

(2) To a sharper or pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

"Away, you cut-purse rascal! you filthy *bung*, away!"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

(3) To a pocket or a purse. (*Slang.*) (*Nares.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coopering:* A stopper for the large opening in the bulge of a cask called the *bung-hole.*

2. *Pottery:* A pile of seggars forming a cylindrical column in a kiln.

3. *Shoemaking:* The instep of a shoe. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adj.:* Tipsy, intoxicated. (*Scotch.*)

"But changed her maid when *bung*."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 268. (*Jamieson.*)

bung-borer, *s.*

Coopering: A conical auger for reaming out a bung-hole.

bung-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting bungs. There are four forms:—The annular borer, a lathe which turns the circular bung, a cylindrical saw, and a descending tubular knife.

bung-fu', *a.* Quite intoxicated. (*Scotch.*) (*Vulgar.*) (*Picken: Poems*, 1785, p. 52.)

bung-hole, *s.* The hole in a cask through which it is filled, and which is then stopped with a bung.

"To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a *bung-hole*?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

bung-starter, *s.*

Coopering: A stave shaped like a bat, which, applied to either side of the bung, causes it to start out.

bung-vent, *s.* A passage for admitting air through the bung of a cask, to allow a free flow of liquid from the tap.

* **bŭng** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Imitated from the sound. In Ger. *bunge* = a drum.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The sound emitted when a stone is forcibly thrown from a sling.

2. The act of throwing a stone from a sling.

B. *As adjective:* Humming. (See the compound.)

bung-top, *s.* A humming-top.

bŭng, *v.t.* [Bung, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To close, stop with a bung.

"They *bung* up the said vessels, and give them vent sometimes."—*Markham: Country Farm.*

2. *Fig.:* To close up, stop in any way.

"If Ronaldos had heard these speeches from the poor knave, he had *bunged* up his mouth, that he should not have spoken these three years."—*Shelton: Don Quixote.*

bŭn'g-a-lōw, *s.* [From Bengali *bánglá*; Mahratta *băngăla*.] The name applied to the kind of houses erected by Europeans in India. They are generally of one story, and with the roof thatched, the ceiling being often of white-washed cloth. Any building, of one story, with a verandah.

bŭn̄g'-le, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etymology doubtful. Skeat suggests *bongle, bangle,* a formation from *bangand* = to strike often or clumsily. Cf. Sw. *bangla* = to work ineffectually. Dr. Murray thinks that it is onomatopœic.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To botch; mend clumsily.

"They make lame mischief, though they mean it well;
Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,
But seams are coarsely *bungled* up, and seen."
Dryden.

2. *Fig.:* To manage clumsily or awkwardly, to spoil.

"You have *bungled* this business."—*Thackeray: Adv. of Philip,* i. 240.

B. *Intransitive:* To mismanage, botch, act clumsily or awkwardly.

"I do not use to *bungle.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Trag.,* iii. 1.

bŭn̄g'-le, *s.* [Bungle, *v.*] A botching, awkward mismanagement; clumsiness.

"Errours and *bungles* are committed when the matter is inapt or contumacious."—*Ray on the Creation.*

bŭn̄g'-lẽr, *s.* [Bungle, *v.*] One who bungles; a botcher, a clumsy fellow.

"Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty shows a master's hand."
Dryden: Epistle to Mr. Lee, 53,54.

bŭn̄g'-lĭn̄g, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bungle, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"He must be a *bungling* gamester who cannot win."—*Macaulay.*

"Name it not faith, but *bungling* bigotry."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 141.

C. *As substantive:* A botching, clumsy or awkward performance.

bŭn̄g'-lĭn̄g-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *bungling; -ly.*] In a bungling manner; clumsily, awkwardly.

"To denominate them monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly,* their peculiar functions."—*Bentley.*

bŭn'-gō, *s.* [An American-Indian word.]

Boat.: A kind of canoe used in the Southern States and in South America.

bŭn'-ion (ion as yŭn), † bŭn'-yŏn * bŭn'-ī-an, * bŭn'-ne-an (*Eng.*), **bŭn'-yan** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Ital. *bugnone, bugno* = a round knob or bunch, a boil or blain; O. Fr. *bugne, buns, buigne* = a swelling; Icel. *bunga* = an elevation, a convexity. (*Skeat.*)]

Med.: An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He was not aware that Miss Mally had an orthodox corn or *bunyan* that could as little bear a touch from the royne slippers of philosophy . . ."—*Ayrs. Legat.,* p. 198. (*Jamieson.*)

bū'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *bunion;* Gr. βούνιον (*bounion*) = probably the earth-nut; from βουνός (*bounos*) = a hill, because the plant grows in hilly situations.]

Botany: A genus of umbelliferous plants. *Bunium flexuosum* is the Common Earth-nut, and is British. What was formerly called *B. bulbocastanum* is now removed to the genus Carum (q.v.). It also is wild in this country. [Earth-nut.]

bŭn̄k, *s.* [Sw. *bunke* = a flat-bottomed bowl; Dan. *bynke* = a meal-tub.] [Bung.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the daytime and a bed at night. (*American.*)

2. *Naut.:* One of a series of berths arranged in vertical tiers. (*Chiefly, but not exclusively, American.*)

"But the rooms are divided by upright boards into *bunks,* and the berths are in pairs, one above the other."—*Times,* May 21, 1874. *The Emigrants' Depôt at Blackwall.*

bŭn̄k'-ẽr (*Eng.*), **bŭn̄k'-ẽr, bŭn̄k'-art** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Bunk.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of the forms* bunker, bunkart. (*Scotch.*)

(1) A bench, or sort of long low chests that serve for seats.

"Ithers frae aff the *bunkers* sank."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 280.

(2) A seat in a window, which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid.

"A *bunker,* a window-seat."—*Sir J. Sinclair: Observations,* p. 169.

2. *Of the form* bunker *only* (*Eng.*): A large bin or receptacle for anything; for example, coals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A space in steamers below decks for the accommodation of coal.

2. *In the game of golf:* An obstacle.

bun'-kum, bun'-cômbe, *s.* [From Buncombe, a county in the western part of North Carolina. When, in the Sixteenth Congress of the United States, the "Missouri Question" was being discussed, Felix Walker, the member for part of West Carolina, persisted in speaking when the House was impatient to vote, he was implored to desist, but would not, declaring that he must make a speech for Buncombe, meaning for his constituents in that then uncelebrated region.]

1. A body of constituents. (*Goodrich & Porter.*) (*American.*)

2. A speech made for the purpose of claptrap or political intrigue. (*American.*)

¶ *To speak for buncombe:* To speak for ostentation.

† bŭnn, * bŭnne, *s.* [Bun.]

bŭn'-nẽrts, *s.* [From Sw. *björn* = a bear, and Eng. *wort.* In Sw. *björn-ram,* and in Ger. *bärenklau,* are names of this plant, and are = the bear's paw. (*Jamieson.*).] The same as Bunnle (q.v.).

bûn'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Bunodonta.]

A. *As adj.:* Having molars like those of the Bunodonta (q.v.); pertaining to the Bunodonta.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Bunodonta.

bûn-ō-dŏn'-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. βουνός (*bounos*) = a heap, a mound, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: Kowalewsky's name for one of two sections of the Artiodactylate Mammalia. It is so called because the molar teeth have tuberculated crowns. It contains the family Hippopotamidæ and Suidæ.

Bûn'-sĕn, *s.* & *a.* [From Herr Bunsen, professor of chemistry at Breslau.]

Bunsen-battery, Bunsen's battery, *s.*

Electricity: A modification of the Grove-battery, plates or bars of gas-coke being used instead of platinum. The electro-motive force is slightly less than that of the Grove-battery.

Bunsen's burner, *s.* [Burner.]

Bunsen's photometer, *s.* [Photometer.]

bûn'-sĕn-īte, *s.* [From Professor Bunsen of Breslau, who observed artificial crystals of the mineral.]

Min.: An octohedral translucent mineral of a vitreous lustre and pistachio-green colour, a pure protoxide of nickel, found in Saxony.

bŭnt (1), *s.* [Of uncertain etym.; perhaps connected with Sw. *bunt* = a bundle, or *bugt* = a bend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* *Gen.:* A swelling part, an increasing cavity; the bagging of a fishing-net or the like.

"The wear is a frith . . . having in it a *bunt* or cod."—*Carew.*

II. *Naut.:* The middle perpendicular portion of a sail.

III. *Baseball:* A short, slow hit to the infield, made by allowing the ball to hit the bat rather than by striking forcibly at it.

bunt-lines, *s. pl.* [Buntline.]

bŭnt (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown. Connection with *burnt* has been suggested, but the evidence is wanting.]

1. A weed, a herb. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista.*

3. *Tilletia caries,* which attacks the ears of wheat, completely filling the grains with a black, fœtid powder. This powder is a mass of spherical, reticulated spores, which, when crushed, give out a most disagreeable smell. It was formerly called *Uredo fœtida,* or stinking-rust. Bread made from flour containing this fungus has a disagreeable flavour and a dark colour. Such flour, however, is said to be sometimes used in the manufacture of gingerbread, the treacle effectually disguising the flavour. The presence of bunt is readily detected by the microscope.

SPORES OF BUNT (MAGNIFIED 200 DIAMETERS).

bŭnt (3), *s.* [Provinc. Scotch *bun* = the tail or brush of a hare. Cf. Ir. *bon, bun;* Dan. *bund* = the bottom of anything (*Jamieson*). Cf. also *bundt* = bundle, . . . bottle of hay, faggot of branches.] The tail or brush of a hare or rabbit.

bŭnt, *v.i.* [From *bunt* (1), s. (q.v.).] To swell out; as, the sail *bunts* out.

bŭnt, *v.t.*

Baseball: To allow the ball to hit the bat and bound or roll slowly toward third base, this giving a speedy runner a chance to reach first base in safety.

*** bŭnt'-ẽr** (1) *s.* [Of unknown etym.]

1. *Spec.:* A cant term for a woman who picks up rags about the streets.

"Punks, strolers, market dames, and *bunters.*"
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lex.*)

2. *Gen.:* Any low, vulgar woman.

bûnt'-ẽr (2), *s.* & *a.* [From Ger. *bunt* = party-coloured, variegated, pied, motley.]

A. *As substantive:* The same as Bunter Sandstone (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* Variegated; pertaining to the bunter and sandstone.

bunter sandstone, *s.* [Ger. *bunter sandstein.*]

Geol.: One of the three great divisions of the Triassic formation. It is the lowest, *i.e.* the oldest of the series. It corresponds to the *Grès bigarré* (variegated freestone or grit) of the French, and is represented in England by sandstone and quartzose conglomerate. In the Hartz it is more than 1,000 feet thick; in Cheshire and Lancashire about 600. The footprints of old called Chirotherium, now known to be Labyrinthodont, occur in the Bunter; the plants are chiefly ferns, cycads, and conifers.

bŭnt'-ĭn̄g (1), *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bunt, *v.*]

bunting-iron, *s.*

Glass-making: The glassblower's pipe.

bŭnt'-ĭn̄g (2), *** bŭnt'-ȳnge, * bount'-ing** (*Eng.*), **bŭnt'-lĭn** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Of unknown etym. Skeat suggests comparison with Wel. *buntin* = the rump; *buntinog* = large-buttocked; other authorities suggest that the bird is named from Ger. *bunt* = variegated, motley, because of its speckled plumage. See Bunting-crow, and cf. Ger. *bunt-drossel* = a redwing.]

A. *As substantive:* The Common Bunting.

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A bird, *Emberiza miliaria.* [II. 1.]

"*Buntynge* byrde. *Pratellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I took this lark for a *bunting*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii 5.

II. *Ornith.:* The English name of Emberizinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ (Finches). There are numerous species in the United States, of which the Black-throated Bunting is the most widely distributed. Of British species the following are enumerated by Yarrell:—

1. The Common Bunting (*Emberiza miliaris*). Above it is yellowish-brown streaked with blackish-brown; beneath it is pale yellowish-grey with dark spots. It lays four or five eggs of reddish-white or pale purple with dark purple-brown streaks and spots. It is common in Britain.

2. The Black-headed Bunting (*E. schœniclus*), sometimes called also the Reed-bunting and the Ring-bunting. It has a black head and white throat. The eggs are four or five, with angular lines and spots.

3. The Yellow Bunting, Yellow Ammer, or Yellow-hammer. [YELLOW-HAMMER.]

4. The Cirl-bunting (*E. cirlus.*)

5. The Ortolan Bunting (*E. hortulana.*)

6. The Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*). It is a winter visitant to Britain.

7. The Lapland Bunting (*P. lapponica*).

B. *As adjective:* Resembling some of the species described under A., specially the first.

bunting-crow, *s.* [Said to be from Dnt. *bonte-kraai* = the spotted crow.] One of the names for the Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix.*)

bunting-lark, *s.* The Common Bunting (*Emberiza miliaris*).

bŭnt'-ĭng (3), † **bŭn'-tĭne,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. In Dut. *bont* (s.) = printed cotton, (a.) = parti-coloured, motley. Mahn derives *bunting* from Ger. *bunt* = variegated, and a quotation given in the *N.E.D.* ("*Buntine* is woven in stripes of blue, white, red") seems to support this etymology.]

Ord. Lang. & Fabric: A thin woollen stuff of which flags are made. (Used also for a display of flags.)

"The bridges, the private houses had broken out in *bunting*."—*Daily News*, Sept. 24, 1870.

bŭnt'-lĭn, *s.* [BUNTING.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭnt'-lĭne, *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *bunt* = the cavity of a sail, and *line.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: One of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a sail, which passes in front of the canvas, and is one of the means of taking it in, turning it up forward so as to spill the wind and avoid bellying.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to such a rope.

buntline-cloth, *s.*

Naut.: The lining sewed up a sail under the buntline, to prevent the rope from chafing the sail.

bŭn'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *bunt* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Affected with bunt; smutty.

bŭn'-wăn̄d, bune'-wand, *s.* [From Eng. dial. *bun* = the inner part of flax, the core, and Eng. *wand* (*Jamieson*).] A plant, *Heracleum sphondylium.*

* **bun'-wede,** *s.* [BINWEED.]

1. *Senecio Jacobæa* (*Jamieson.*)

2. *Polygonum convolvulus.*

bŭn'-yĕl, *s.* [Of unknown origin.] A beggar's old bag. (*Scotch.*)

* **bŭn'-yŏn,** *s.* [BUNION.]

* **buothe,** *pl. of a.* [BOTH.]

buoy (*u* silent), *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *bouée;* Norm. Fr. *boie;* Sp. *boya;* Port. *boia;* Sw. *boj;* Ger. *boje, boie;* M. H. Ger. *boije.* From Dut. *boei* = a shackle, fetter, a handcuff, a buoy. Cf. Sw. *boja* = fetters, irons; Dan. *boie* = bilboes; Fr. *bouée;* Ital. *bove* = an ox, fetters, shackles; Low Lat. *boia* = a fetter, a clog; Lat. *boiæ*, plur. = a collar. A buoy then is that which is fettered.]

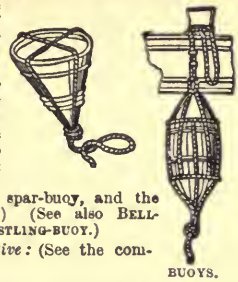
A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Anything that supports a person or his hopes.

II. *Naut.:* A floating body anchored or fastened in the vicinity, and employed to point out the position of anything under water, as a ship's anchor, reef, shoal, or danger of any kind. Buoys, in general, are divided into three kinds: the cask-buoy the can-buoy, spar-buoy, and the nun-buoy (q.v.) (See also BELL-BUOY and WHISTLING-BUOY.)



BUOYS.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

buoy-rope, *s.* [Eng. *buoy; rope.* In Sw. *boj rep.*]

Naut.: The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

buoy-safe, *s.* A metallic body divided into compartments, by which it is braced, and having water-tight doors opening to the inside. The buoy has an encircling armour of cork.

buoy (*u* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [From *buoy*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place a buoy upon, to mark as with a buoy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . . not one rock near the surface was discovered which was not *buoyed* by this floating weed."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xi., p. 239.

2. To cause to keep afloat, or to asceud, to bear up. (*Lit. & fig.*) (Often followed by *up.*)

". . . . wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rise to the surface, or at least to rise. (*Fig.*)

"For rising merit will *buoy* up at last."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 461.

buoy'-ăge (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *buoy;* and Eng. &c. suff. *-age.*]

1. The act of providing buoys.

2. Buoys taken collectively, a series of buoys used to render the entrance into a port more safe, or for any similar purpose.

† **buoy'-ănce, buoy'-ăn-çy** (*u* silent), *s.* [From Eng. *buoyan(t)*, and suffix *-cy.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. Of material things:* Tendency to rise to the surface of water or other liquid, or of the air or other gas.

"All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

2. *Fig. Of things not material:* Lightness, tendency to rise or to sink. (Often used of the temperature or the spirits.)

II. *Nat. Phil.:* The buoyancy of a material substance depends on the relation between its specific gravity on the one hand and that of the volume of the fluid which it displaces.

buoy'-ănt (*u* silent), *a.* [From Eng. *buoy;* and suffix *-ant.*]

1. *Lit. Of a liquid or gas:*

(1) Tending to rise to the surface of a liquid or gas.

(2) Tending to buoy up a particular thing placed in it. [2. (2).]

2. *Fig. Of things not material:*

(1) Tending to rise instead of sinking.

"And days, prepared a brighter course to run,
Unfold their *buoyant* pinions to the sun!"
Hemans: Dartmoor.

"His once so vivid nerves
So full of *buoyant* spirit."
Thomson: Autumn.

(2) Fitted to sustain or even to raise up anything in contact with it.

". . . the weight of thirty years was taken off me while I was writing. I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*."—*Dryden: Eleonora, Dedication.*

buoy'-ant-lȳ (*u* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *buoyant; -ly.*] In a buoyant manner. (*Coleridge.*)

buoyed (*u* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [BUOY, *v.*]

buoy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUOY, *v.*]

bū'-pal-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. βούπαλις (*boupalis*) = wrestling like a bull, hard struggling, from βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox . . . bull, and πάλη (*palē*) = wrestling.]

Entom.: A genus of Lepidoptera, family Geometridæ. *Bupalus piniarius* is the Bordered White Moth. It flies during the daytime in the vicinity of pine trees, on which its larvæ feed.

bū'-phag-ą, *s.* [From Gr. βουφάγος (*bouphagos*) = ox-eating; βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Buphaginæ (q.v.). *Buphaga africana* is the African Ox-pecker, so called because, sitting on the backs of cattle, it picks out the bot-flies which annoy them. It is found in Senegal, as well as in Southern Africa.

bū-phăg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buphaga* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adject. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: In some classifications a family of Conirostral birds; in others it is reduced to a sub-family of Sturnidæ. [BUPHAGINÆ.]

bū-phą-ġĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buphaga* (q.v.)., and fem. pl. adject. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sturnidæ (Starlings). Type, Buphaga (q.v.).

būph-thăl'-mŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *bufthalme;* Sp. & Ital. *buftalmo;* Lat. *buphthalmum;* Gr. βούφθαλμον (*bouphthalmon*) = ox-eye, probably an anthemis or a chrysanthemum; βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = eye.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants belonging to the sub-order Tubuliflorœ. *Buphthalmum fruticosus*, or Shrubby, and *B. arborescens*, or Tree Ox-eye, both undershrubs of ornamental character, have been long introduced into Britain, the first from the continent of America and the second from Bermuda.

bū-pleŭr'-ŭm, *s.* [In Fr. *bupleure;* Sp. *buplero;* Port. & Ital. *bupleuro;* Russ. *buplewr;* Lat. *bupleuron;* Gr. βούπλευρον (*boupleuron*): βοῦς (*bous*) = ox, and πλευρόν (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

Bot.: Hare's-ear. A numerous genus of Umbelliferous plants with simple leaves. *Bupleurum aristatum*, or Narrow-leaved; *B. rotundifolium*, or Common; and *B. tenuissimum*, or Slender Hare's-ear, are wild in Britain, and *B. falcatum* introduced.

bū-prĕs'-tĭd-æ (*Lat.*), **bū-prĕs'-tĭd-ąnș,** *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *buprestis* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of insects, section Pentamera, sub-section Sternoxi. They are akin to the Elateridæ, or Click-beetles, but cannot leap like them. They are splendidly coloured, green being the most common hue, after which follow blue, red, gold, and copper. More than 500 are known, all but a few being foreign.

bū-prĕs'-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. βούπρηστις (*bouprēstis*) = a poisonous beetle (the Spanish fly ?), which, eaten by cattle in their grass, makes them swell up and die, from βοῦς (*bous*) = ox, and πρήθω (*prēthō*) = to blow up.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Buprestidæ (q.v.). The Buprestis of modern entomologists is not identical with that of the etymology.

* **bŭr** (1), * **bŭrre,** * **bir,** * **birre** (*Eng.*), * **byr** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Icel. *byr* = a tempest; Sw. & Dan. *bör* = a wind. Cf. Wel. *bur* = violence, rage.]

1. A wind.

"The *bur* ber to bit [the bote] baft."
Allit. Poems: Patience, 148.

2. Force.

". . . no huerne might ffor the *birre* it abide."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Lu.* viii. 33.

3. A blow, an assault.

"And I shal bide the first *bur*, as bare as I sitte."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 290.

bŭr (2), *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *bourre* = wadding; Ital. *borra* = hair to stuff saddles. From Gael. *borr* = a knob, bunch, or swelling.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of anything annular:*

(1) *Artificial:* The broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a tilting spear. (*Holmes, Nares, and Skeat.*)

"He thryst hymsself wyth the myght that he had vp to the *bur* of King Arthur's spere."—*Le Morte D'Arthur. Spec. Ear. Eng. Lit.* (1394—1579) (ed. Skeat).

(2) *Natural:*

(*a*) The rough annular excrescence at the root of a deer's horn. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A halo round the moon.

2. *Of anything knobbed or projecting:* The lobe of the ear.

3. *Of anything swelled, though irregular in form:* The sweetbread or pancreas of the sheep or any other of the inferior animals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weapons:* [I. 1.]

2. *Tools:*

(1) A triangular chisel.

(2) A fluted reaming-tool.

(3) A dentist's instrument of the nature of a drill, but having a serrated or file-cut head, larger than the shank.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A small circular saw or toothed drum used on a mandrel placed between the centres of a lathe.

(2) A wheel with thin plates or projections inclined to the axis of the bur in a knitting-machine, and used to depress the thread between the needles and below the beards; it is then called a sinker. It becomes a knocker-off when it raises the loops over the top of the needle. [SINKER.]

4. *Metallurgy, &c.:*

(1) A roughness left on metal by a cutting tool, such as a graver or turning-chisel. The bur of a graver is removed by a scraper; that of a lathe-tool by a burnisher or in the polishing process. A bur is purposely made on a currier's knife and a comb-maker's file, and in each case constitutes the cutting edge. (*Knight.*)

(2) A planchet driven out of a sheet of metal by a punch.

(3) A washer placed on the small end of a rivet before the end is swaged down.

(4) The jet, sprue, or neck on a cast bullet.

5. *Brick-making:* A clinker, a partially vitrified brick.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to a bur in any of the foregoing senses.

bur-chisel, *s.* A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises.

bur-cutter, bur-nipper, *s.* *Metallurgy:* A nippers for cutting away the flange from a leaden bullet.

bur-drill, *s.* A drill with an enlarged head used by operative dentists.

bur-gauge, *s.* *Metal.:* A plate perforated with holes of graduated sizes, whose numbers determine the trade sizes of drills and burs.

* **bŭr** (3), *s.* [Corrupted from *bird* (?).]

* **bur-bolt,** *s.* A bird-bolt. (*Ford.*)

* **bur** (4), *s.* [BOWER.] (*Ormulum*, 3,323.)

* **bur** (5), *s.* [In Icel. *bara;* O. Ger. *bare;* Dut. *baar* = a wave.] [BORE (2), *s.*] A high tidal wave.

"The *bur* ber to hit baft that braste alle her gere,
Then huried on a hepe the heime and the sterne."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 148.

bŭr (6), **bŭrr** (1), * **bŭrre,** * **borre,** *s.* & *a.* [Sw. *kardborre* = a burdock; *borre* = an echinus, a sea-urchin; Dan. *borre* = a bur; cf. O. Fr. *bourre*, Ital. *borra* = coarse hair, cog. with Low. Lat. *burra* = shaggy garment.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of fruits:*

(1) *Gen.:* Any prickly or spinous fruit, calyx, or involucre.

"*Burre. Lappa, glis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And fast like *burres* they cleife baith ane and all.
To hald, O God, thy word and vs in thrall."
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

(2) *Spec.:* The involucres of the burdock (q.v.), which are covered with hooked scales.

"Its heads of flowers [those of the burdock] under the name of *burs.*"—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1866), i. 86.

(3) The cone or female catkin of the hop-plant before fertilization.

2. *Of plants:*

(1) The burdock.

"Rough thisties, keckses, *burs.*"—*Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, v. 2.

(2) The club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

(3) A thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus.* (*Scotch.*)

(4) The English name of a grass, *Cenchrus lappaceus.* It comes from India.

II. *Fig.:* A person whom, or a thing which, one cannot easily shake off.

"I am a kind of *burr;* I shall stick."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, iv. 3.

B. *As adjective:* Of or belonging to a bur in any of the senses given under A.

bur-bark, *s.* [Named from the hooked fruits.] The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

bur-flag, *s.* A plant, *Sparganium ramosum.*

bur-marigold, *s.* *Bot.:* A book-name for *Bidens tripartita.*

bur-parsley, *s.* [So called from resembling parsley and from having prickly fruit.] The English name of Caucalis, a genus of umbelliferous plants. The Small Bur-parsley, *Caucalis dancoides*, is common in a chalky soil in cornfields in the east and south-east of England. *C. latifolia*, an introduced species, is now extinct.

bur-reed, *s.* *Bot.:* An English book-name of Sparganium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Typhacea (Typhads or Bulrushes). Four species occur in Britain, the Branched (*Sparganium ramosum*), the Unbranched Upright (*S. simplex*), the Floating (*S. natans*), and the Small Bur-reed (*S. minimum*). The third is rare, the rest are tolerably abundant.

bur-thistle (*Eng.*), **bur thristle** (*Scotch*), *s.* A thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus.*

bur-weed, *s.* [BURWEED.]

bŭr (7), *s.* & *a.* [Corrupted from *bore* (q.v.).]

bur-tree, *s.* The same as BORE-TREE—*i.e.*, *Sambucus nigra.*

* **bur-al,** *a.* [BORREL.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Named by Delessert after a mineralogist Burat.]

Min.: A doubtful variety of Aurichalcite. It was called Lime-aurichalcite, but the lime is from an adventitious source. It is found in France, in Tuscany, and in the Altai mountains.

bŭr'-ble, * **bŭr'-bĕl-ŷn,** * **bŭr'-blŏn,** *v.i.* [Cf. Dut. *borrelen* = to bubble. Perhaps imitated from the sound.]

1. To bubble up, to froth up. (*O. Eng.*)

"*Burblon* as ale or other lykore (*burbelyn*, P.) *Bulle.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To purl. (*Scotch.*)

† **bŭr'-blĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [BURBLE, *v.*]

"Throw *burbling* brookes, or throw the forest grene."
Hudson: Judith, p. 60. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭr'-bŏt, bŭr'-bōlt, *s.* [Fr. *barbote;* from *barbe* = a beard.] A fresh-water fish (*Lota vulgaris*) of the family Gadidæ. In some places it is called the Eel-pout, its lengthened form resembling that of the eel, and the Coney-fish, from hiding itself under stones like a rabbit. [LOTA.]

* **bŭr'-bŭlle,** * **bŭr'-bŷll,** *s.* [From *burble* (q.v.).]

"*Burbulle* or *burble* (*burbyll*, P.). *Bulla*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bur-byll,** *v.i.* [BURBLE.]

* **bŭrch** (pl. **bŭrch'-ĭs**), *s.* [BURGH, BOROUGH.] (*Barbour: Bruce* (ed. Skeat), iv. 213.)

* **bur-cniht,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bur* = bower, and *cniht* = knight.] A chamberlain. (*Layamon*, ii. 372.)

bŭrd (1) (*Scotch*), * **burd,** * **burde** (*O. Eng.*), *s.* [BIRD.]

bŭrd (2), *s.* [BIRTH.]

* **burd** (3), * **burde** (1), * **boord,** *s.* [BOARD.]

¶ *Burdis* (*pl.*), in the following example, is = movable tables.

To lay burdis down: To set aside the tables when a feast is over. (*Scotch.*) (*Skeat.*)

bŭrd'-ą-lāne, *s.* [Scotch *burd* = bird, and *alane* = alone.] The only child left in a family. (*Scotch.*)

bŭrd'-clāith, *s.* [From *burd* (3), and Scotch *claith.*] A tablecloth. (*Scotch and North of England dialect.*)

"Aft for ane cause thy *burdclaith* needs nae spredding,
For thou has nowther for to drink nor eit."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 58, st. 20.

* **burde,** *impers. v.* [O. Icel. *byrjar;* Dan. *bör.*]

1. *Pres.:* Behoves, is fitting.

"A nobill suerde the *burde* not wolde."
Roland and Otluell (ed. Herrtage), 1,253.

2. *Past:* Ought, behoved.

"Me thynk the *burde* fyrst aske leue."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Pearl*, 316.

* **burde** (1), *s.* [BOARD (3).]

* **burde** (2), *s.* [From Dan. *borde* = border.] A border, a strip. [BORDE (2), *s.*]

"And of ane *burde of silk*, richt costlie grein."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 70.

* **burde** (3), *s.* [BEARD.] (*King Alisaunder*, 1,164.)

* **burde** (4), *s.* [BURD, BIRD.]

1. A bird.

2. A woman, a lady. *Spec.*, a maiden, a damsel.

"But geten of a-noother gome † in that gaye *burde.*"
Alisaunder, 670.

¶ *Burde no barne:* Neither maid nor man.

"He fond there *burde no barn* † in that bour thanne."
William of Palerne, 1,971.

bŭr'-dĕ-lāis, *s.* [Fr. *bourdelais, bourdelois, bourdelai;* from *Bourdeaux;* Lat. *Burdigala* = a French commune and city, the latter on the Garonne.] [BURLACE.] A kind of grape. (*Johnson.*)

bŭr-dĕl'-lō, *s.* [BORDEL.]

bŭr'-dęn (1), † **bŭr'-ţhęn,** * **bur-don,** * **bur-doun,** * **bir-thun** (*Eng.*), **burden,** * **bir-ding** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *byrdhen, berdhen, byrden* = a burden, load, weight, or faggot; Icel. *byrdhr, byrdhi;* Sw. *börda;* Dan. *byrde;* M. Dut. *borde;* Goth. *baurthei;* (N. H.) Ger. *bürde;* O. H. Ger. *burdi.* From A.S. *beran;* O.S. *beran;* Dut. *baren;* Goth. *bairan;* Ger. *gebären.*] [BEAR.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* Anything material which is borne or carried.

". . . . and bear no *burden* on the sabbath day."—*Jer.* xvii. 21.

(2) *Spec.:* Anything material which is heavy, and therefore difficult to be carried or sustained by the person or thing supporting it.

"Did here the trees with ruddier *burdens* bend."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 203.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything not material which is difficult or grievous to bear or to be borne, or is tedious to the mind.

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"So you, great Lord, that with your counsell sway
The *burdeine* of this kingdom mightily."
Spenser: F. Q., Verses.

(*b*) *Specially:*

(i) Childbirth.

"Thou hadst a wife once, call'd Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons."
Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, v. 1.

(ii) *Plur.:* The load of taxation, &c., which one has to pay to the Government.

"Here the public *burdens* were heavy: there they were crushing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(2) A prophetic utterance directed against a country. "The *burden* (Heb. מַשָּׂא [*massa*] = a load . . . an oracle against a place) of Babylon" (Isaiah xiii. 1); "the *burden* (Heb. מַשָּׂא [*massa*]) of Moab (*Ibid.*, xv. 1).

¶ Possibly it should be arranged under *burden* (2), but see the Hebrew words.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* The tonnage or carrying capacity (by weight) of a vessel.

2. *Metallurgy:* The charge of a furnace.

3. *Mining:* The tops or heads of stream work, which lie over the stream of tin.

4. *Logic. Of proof:* Logical obligation.

Burden of proof (Lat. *onus probandi*): The logical obligation to prove an assertion. It is naturally falls upon the person who makes the assertion, not on his opponent.

bŭr'-dęn (2), **bŭr'-then,** * **bour-don,** * **bur-done,** * **bur-doun,** * **bor-doune,** *s.* [From Fr. *bourdon* = (1) the pipe which makes the bass sound in an organ; (2) a church-bell (*Littré*); Prov. *bordos;* Sp. *bordon;* Ital. *bordone;* Gael. *bûrdan;* Low Lat. *burdo.* (*Littré, &c.*).]

Ordinary Language and Music:

1. *Of the form* burdoun: The drone of a bagpipe. (*Scotch.*) (*Ruddiman.*)

2. *Of all the forms:*

(1) The chorus or refrain of a song.

"The awful *burthen* of the song—
Dies iræ, dies illa."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

(2) The chorus; the tune sung as an accompaniment to a dance when there were no instruments.

"Foot it featly here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the *burthen* bear."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

"Belike it hath some *burden* then."
Ibid., Two Gent. of Ver., i. 2.

*** bŭr'-den** (3), *** bŭr'-doun**, *s.* [From Fr. *bourdon* = a pilgrim's staff; Prov. *bordo*; Sp. *burdo*; Ital. *bordone*; Low Lat. *bordonus*, *bordo*, *burdo*, *burdus* (*Littré*).] A pilgrim's staff.

"I fonde hym cruel in his rage,
And in his honde a gret *bardoun*."
The Romaunt of the Rose.

bŭr'-den, bŭr'-then, *v.t.* [From *burden* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To lay a heavy material load upon.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To lay upon one anything immaterial, which is difficult to be borne.

"For I mean not that other men be eased, and ye *burdened*."—2 *Cor.* viii. 13.

"*Burdening* the heart with tenderness."
Hemans: Come Home.

† (2) To lay the responsibility for an act upon a person or party.

"It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party."—*Coleridge.*

*** bŭr'-den-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *burden*; *able.*] Burdensome.

"They were but silly poor naked bodies, *burdenable* to the country, and not fit for soldiers."—*Spalding*, i. 291.

bŭr'-dened, *pa. par. & a.* [Burden, *v.*]

† bŭr'-den-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *burden*; *-er.*] One who burdens.

† bŭr'-den-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Burden, *v.*]

*** bŭr'-den-oŭs, * bŭr'-then-oŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *burden*; and suffix *-ous.*]

1. *Of things:* Constituting a burden, grievous to be borne, burdensome. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"His *burthenous* taxations notwithstanding."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

2. *Of persons:* So idle or useless that it is a grievance to have to support him.

"But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone; to visitants a gaze."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

bŭrd'-en-sĕck, *s.* [Berthinsek.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-den-sôme, † bŭr'-then-sôme, *a.* [From Eng. *burden*; and suffix *-some.*] Constituting a material or an immaterial burden, onerous, grievous, forming an incubus upon.

". . . . *burdensome* to himself, and almost useless to his country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

"The decay'd
And *burthensome.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

† bŭr'-den-sôme-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *burdensome*; *-ly.*] In a burdensome manner. (*Dr. Allen.*)

† bŭr'-den-sôme-nĕss, * bŭr'-den-sôme-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *burdensome*; *-ness.*] The quality of being burdensome, heaviness, weight. (*Johnson.*)

bŭr'-dĕt, bŭr'-dĭt, *s.* [Of unknown etym.; cf. Fr. *bordat*, which seems to have been a fabric of Egyptian manufacture.]

Fabric: A cotton stuff.

bŭrd'-ĭe, *s.* [*Scotch* dimin. Burd, Bird.] A little bird. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For ae blink o' the bonnie *burdies!*"
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

*** bŭr'-dĭng**, *s.* [Burden (1), *s.*] (*Scotch.*) Burden.

"The cherries hang abune my heid—
On trimbling twistis, and tewch,
Quhilk bowed throw *burding* of thair birth."
Cherrie and Slae, st. 42.

bŭrd'-ĭt, *a.* [From *burd* = board.]

Of wood: Split into thin planks. (*Scotch.*)

bŭrd'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *burdly*; and Eng. suffix *-ness.*] Stateliness. (Used in regard to the size and stature of a man.) (*Scotch.*)

bûrd'-lȳ, * bu-rede-ly, bûird'-lȳ, *a. & adv.* [From Eng. *boor* (*Skinner*).] [Burly.]

A. *As adjective:* Large and well made; inclining to stout, or actually of portly aspect; stately, powerful, majestic. (*Scotch.*)

". . . . there I bore twelve *buirdly* sons and daughters."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. liii.

B. *As adverb:* Forcibly, vigorously.

"Als wounded as he was,
Some *buredely* he ras."
Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., ii. 21.

bŭr'-dŏck (*Eng.*), **bŭr'-dŏck-ĕn** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *bur*, and *dock*; Scotch *docken.*] The English name of Arctium, a genus of plants belonging to the order Asteraceæ (Composites), and the sub-order Tubulifloræ. The common burdock, *Arctium lappa*, is well known.

*** bur-don, * bur-doun, * bur-downe**, *s.* [Burden (3).] A pilgrim's staff.

*** bŭr'-doŭn**, *s.* [Burden (2).] The drone of a bagpipe. (*Scotch.*)

*** bur-dour**, *s.* [Bordyoure.] A jester.

". . . to make gamen and glee
Burdours in to the haulle thay brynge."
Roland and Ottuell (ed. Herrtage), 34.

*** bur-down**, *s.* [Burden (1), *s.*]

"I take two *burdowns* charge fro the lond."—*Wickliffe: 4 Kings*, v. 17.

*** bŭr'-dȳn**, *a.* [From A.S. *bórd* = a board; and *-yn* = Eng. *-en.*]

Of boards: Wooden.

"*Burdyn* duris and lokis in thair ire,
All werk of tre thai brynt wp in a fyr."
Wallace, iv. 509. MS.

*** bur-dynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bordyn.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & par. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Joking, merriment.

"Ne in thy *burdynge* say."
Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 1,419.

bûre, *pret. of v.* [Bear, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

"Aft *bure* the gree, as story tells."
Burns: To William Simpson.

bu-reau', bū'-reau (**eau** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr. *bureau* = a writing-table or desk, an office, the people engaged in such an office; from *bureau* = drugget, Low Lat. *burellum*, such writing-tables being at first covered with this kind of cloth.]

1. *Originally:* A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; a chest of drawers with a writing-board.

"For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense." *Swift.*

¶ In the United States it is used analogously for a chest of drawers, even without such a board, especially one of an ornamental character.

2. *Now:*

(1) An office in which such a bureau is used; an office.

(2) The occupants of such an office; the officers working in an office, especially a state one, under a chief.

bureau-bed, *s.* The same as Box-bed, No. 2. (*Scotch.*)

bureau-system, *s.* Government by a bureau, bureaucracy.

bu-reauc'-ra-çȳ (**eauc** as **ŏc**), *s.* [Fr. *bureaucratie*; from Fr. *bureau*, and Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to be strong; κράτος (*kratos*) = strength.] Government by departments of state, acting with some measure of independence of each other, instead of government by the heads of those departments acting as a cabinet on their joint responsibility.

"Free the citizen from monopoly and the tutelage of the *bureaucracy*, . . ."—*Times*, Oct. 30th, 1875.

† bu-reau-crăt'-ĭc (**eau** as **ō**), *a.* [From Fr. *bureaucratique.*] Pertaining or relating to, or constituting a bureaucracy. (*Westm. Rev.*)

† bu-reauc'-rat-ĭst (**eauc** as **ŏc**), *s.* [From Fr. *bureaucrat*; *-ist.*] One who advocates bureaucracy, or supports it when in existence.

*** bure'-dĕ-lȳ**, *adv.* [Burdly.] (*Scotch.*)

*** bur'-ĕl, * bŭr'-eil**, *a.* [Borrel.]

bûr-ĕt'te, *s.* [From Fr. *burette* = a cruet, a small decanter, a crystal bottle or flask; dimin. of *buire* = flagon.]

Chem. & Phar.: A small, graduated glass tube with a small aperture and a stop-cock, used in pharmacy or in the laboratory for measuring or transferring small quantities of liquid. It was invented by Gay-Lussac.

bŭrg (1), *s.* [Borough.]

As an independent word:

1. A city. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 812.)

2. A small walled town or place of privilege. (*Wharton.*)

¶ The names of various continental cities, towns, districts, or territories end in *burg*. These are often anglicised by appending a final *h*; as, St. Peters*burgh*, Mecklen*burgh* Square.

burg-grave, *s.* [Burgrave.]

bŭrg (2), *s.* [From A.S. *burg* = a hill, a citadel (?).] [Berg.] (See the phrase which follows.)

¶ *A burg of ice:*

Among whale-fishers: A field of ice floating in the sea. (*Scotch.*)

bŭrg'-age, *s.* [O. Fr. *bourgage*; Low Lat. *burgagium*; from Fr. *bourg* (Burg), and Fr., Eng., &c. suff. *-age.*] A land or tenements in a town held by a particular tenure. [Burgage-tenure.]

"The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are some other particular *burgages* thereof mentioned under the titles of particular men's possessions."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

burgage-holding, *s.*

Scots Law: A tenure by which lands in royal burghs in Scotland are held of the sovereign on the tenure of watching and warding them.

burgage-tenure, *s.*

Feudal Law or Custom: The particular feudal service or tenure of houses or tenements in old boroughs. It is considered to be a town socage, the tenements being held from the king or other lord, in consideration either of an annual rent or certain stipulated services rendered him. It seems to have been a remnant of Saxon freedom. Littleton and others think that it originated the right of voting for burgh members of Parliament. [Borough English.]

bŭr'-gam-ŏt, *s.* The same as Bergamot (q.v.).

bŭr'-gan-ĕt, * bur-gant, *s.* [Burgonet.]

*** burge**, *s.* [Burg.]

*** burge-folc**, *s.* Townsfolk. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,854.)

bŭr'-ġee, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Comm.:* A kind of small coal suitable to to be burnt in the furnaces of engines.

2. *Naut.:* A flag ending in two points. It is used in cutters, yachts, and merchant vessels.

*** bŭr'-ġeĭn**, *v.i.* [Burgeon, *v.*]

*** bŭr'-ġĕn** (pl. *burgens*), *s.* [In Mœso-Goth. *baurgja* = a burgher; from Low Lat. *burgensis.*] A burgess. (*Scotch.*)

"Honorabil *burgens*, and awenand."
Wyntown, viii. 5, 23.

bŭr'-ġeoĭs, boŭr'-ġeoĭs, boŭr'-ġeoĭse, *s.* [Bourgeois.]

Printing: A size of type. [Bourgeois.]

*** bŭr'-ġeon, * bŭr'-gein, * bŭr'-rȳn, * bŭr'-ġȳn, * bur-gion** (*O. Eng.*), *** bŭr'-ġeoun** (*O. Scotch*), *v.i.* [Bourgeon, *v.*] (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 43.)

"*Burgyn* or *burryn* as trees. *Germino.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** bŭr'-ġeoun**, *s.* [Bourgeon, *s.*] (*Doug.: Virgil*, 116, 5.)

bŭr'-ġĕss, * bŭr'-ġĕsse, * bŭr'-ġĕis, * bur-ġeys, * bor-ġeys (plur. *burgesses*, ** burgeyses*, ** burgeiss*, ** burgeys*), *s.* [O. Fr. *burgeois*; from Low Lat. *burgensis* = a citizen; Fr. *bourg*; Ital. *borgo* = a city.] [Borough, Burgh.]

1. *Gen.:* An inhabitant of a borough.

¶ A burgess of a borough corresponds with the citizen of a city.

"*Burgeys. Burgensis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) The freeman of a borough, one who possesses a tenement in a borough.

"That barouns, *burgeys*, and boude, and alle other burnes."—*Wm. of Palerne*, 2,128

(2) A leading craftsman in a guild or trade belonging to a borough.

"Wel semed eche of hem a fair *burgeys*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 371-2.

(3) A member of the corporation, the latter consisting of a mayor and burgesses.

"He was welcomed at the North Gate by the magistrates and *burgesses* in their robes of office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* (4) A borough magistrate.

† (5) A member of Parliament for a borough.

bŭr´-ġĕss-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *burgess;* and suffix *-ship.*] The office of a burgess.

"One of our *burgess-ships* is vacant by the promotion of Sir Heneage Finch."—*Smith: Lett. to Buthurst, Warton's Life of Buthurst*, p. 174.

bŭrgh (pron. **bŭrrŭ**), * **burghe,** *s.* [A.S. *burh.*] [BOROUGH.] The same as BOROUGH (q.v.).

"And byde with my baide mene within the *burghe* ryche." *Morte Arthure*, 1,968.

¶ (1) The spelling *borough* is the common one in England, whilst *burgh* is that which chiefly obtains in Scotland. Examples—Scar*borough*, Edin-*burgh*.

(2) A *burgh of barony*, in Scotland, is a certain tract of land created in a barony by the feudal superior, and placed under the authority of magistrates.

(3) A *royal burgh* in Scotland is a corporate body created by a charter from the crown. There is a convention of royal burghs.

* **burgh-breche,** *s.*

Old English Law: A fine imposed on the inhabitants of a town for a breach of the peace.

burgh-folc, *s.* People of a town. (*Layamon*, i. 416.)

burgh-master, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as BURGOMASTER (q.v.).

2. *Mining:* A barmaster or bailiff who lays out the "meers" for the workmen.

* **burgh-yat,** *s.* A town gate. (*Layamon*, ii. 317.)

bŭrgh´-al, *a.* [Eng. *burgh; -al.*] Pertaining to a burgh. (*Edin. Rev.*)

* **burgh-bote,** * **burg-bote,** *s.* [A.S. *burh-bót;* from *burh* = an English town, a city; and *bót* = boot, remedy, atonement, compensation.] [BOOT (1).]

Old Law: A contribution towards the expense of building or repairing castles or walls for the defence of a town.

bŭrgh´-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *burgh; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The inhabitant of a burgh, especially if he be a freeman of the place.

". . . . the keys were delivered up amidst the acclamations of a great multitude of *burghers*."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiii

". . . and the *burghers*, or inferior tradesmen, who from their insignificancy happily retained, in their socage and burgage tenures, some points of their ancient freedom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 33.

2. *Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.:* A former subdivision of the Scottish Secession Church. The Secession, which originated through the withdrawal of Ebenezer Erskine and some other ministers from the Scottish establishment in 1732, split into two in 1747, part having felt free to take, whilst others refused what they deemed an ensnaring burgess oath. They reunited in 1820 under the name of the Associate Synod, and joining with the "Relief" [RELIEF] in 1847, formed the United Presbyterian Church.

bŭrgh´-ẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *burgher; -ship.*] The position and privileges of a burgher.

* **bŭrgh-man,** *s.* [O. Eng. *burgh* = borough, and *man.*] A burgess.

* **bŭrgh´-mōte,** *s.* [BURGMOTE.]

† **bŭrg´-hōld-ẽr,** *s.* [BORSHOLDER.] The same as BORSHOLDER (q.v.).

bŭrg´-lar, * **bŭrg´-lāy-er,** * **bourg´-lair,** * **burg´-lar-er,** *s.* [In Norm. Fr. *burgessour;* from Fr. *bourg* = a borough (BOROUGH, BURGH), the second element being generally given as O. Fr. *laire, lairre, leire, liere* (Mod. Fr. *larron*) = a thief, but the evidence shows that the *l* is intrusive, though its origin is not clear.] One guilty of housebreaking by night; one who commits the crime of burglary.

1. *Literally:*

"The definition of a *burglar*, as given us by Sir Edward Coke, is 'he that by night breaketh and entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit a felony'"—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 24.

2. *Figuratively:*

"Love is a *burglarer*, a felon." *Hudibras*, ii. 1.

burglar-alarm, *s.* A device to be attached to a door or a window, to make an alarm when it is opened from without.

Burglar-alarm lock: A lock so constructed as to sound an alarm if it be tampered with.

* **bŭrg-lär´-ĭ-an,** *s.* [From Eng. *burglary;* and suff. *-an.*] A burglar. (*Webster.*)

bŭrg-lär´-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [From Eng. *burglary*, and suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to burglary; involving the crime of burglary. (*Blackstone.*)

bŭrg-lär´-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *burglarious; -ly.*] After the manner of a burglar; with the intention of committing a burglary.

bŭrg´-lar-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *burglar; -y.* In Norm. Fr. *burgerie.*]

1. *Law & Ord. Lang.:* The crime of breaking into an inhabited house, a church, or the gates of a town by night with the intention of committing a felony.

"*Burglary*, or nocturnal housebreaking, *burgi latrocinium*, which by our ancient law was called *hamesecken*, as it is in Scotland to this day, . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

2. *Ord. Lang. Fig.:* To steal from a man's mind or heart.

"To pilfer away his thoughts, his affections, his purposes, may well be deemed a worse sort of *burglary* or theft, than to break open doors, to rifle trunks, or to pick pockets."—*Barrow*, vol. i., Ser. 21.

bŭr´-gle, *v.i.* [BURGLARY.] To commit burglary. (*Humorous.*)

* **bŭrg´-mōte,** * **bŭrgh´-mōte,** *s.* [From A.S. *burgh*, and *mót* = a moat, an assembly.] A court of a borough.

"The king sent a notification of these proceedings to each *burgmote*, where the people of that court also swore to the observance of them."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*

bŭrg´-ō-mas-tẽr, *s.* [From Dut. *burgemeester.* In Sw. *borgmästar;* Dan. *borgemester;* Ger. *bürgermeister;* Fr. *bourgmestre;* Norm. Fr. *bourchemester;* Sp. *burgomaestre;* Port. *burgomestre;* Ital. *borgomastro.* From Dut. *burge;* Low. Lat. *burghus* = a borough (BURGH), and Dut. *meester*, Eng. *master* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A burgh-master, the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Switzerland, and Germany, corresponding to a mayor in England or a provost in Scotland.

". . . and that great body of citizens which was excluded from all share in the government, looked on the *Burgomasters* and Deputies with a dislike . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Ornith.:* An arctic gull, *Larus glaucus.*

bŭr´-gŏn-ĕt, bŭr´-gan-ĕt, *s.* [From O. Fr. *bourguignote.* So called because the Burgundians (O. Fr. *Bourguignons*) were the first to wear it. In Sp. *borgoñota;* Ital. *borgognotta.*] A helmet or steel cap, worn chiefly by foot soldiers; a Spanish morion.

"This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*." *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

BURGONET.

Bŭr´-gŏs, *s. & a.* [Burgos, a city and province of Spain.]

Burgos lustre: Double sulphide of gold and potassium. (*Rossiter.*)

bŭr´-gout (out as û) (Provinc. Eng. **burgood**), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of oatmeal porridge or thick gruel used by seamen.

bŭr´-grāve, *s.* [In Sw. *borggrefve;* Dan. *borggreve;* Dut. *burggraaf;* Ger *burggraf;* M. H. Ger. *burcgrâve;* Low Lat. *burggravius;* from Ger. *burg* = a fortress, and *graf*, M. H. Ger. *grâve*, O. H. Ger. *grâvo* = a count.]

* 1. *Originally:* The commandant of a fortified town.

2. *Then:* The head of such a town and the adjacent domain, with the right of transmitting it to his descendants.

"Foure marquesses, foure landgraves, foure *burgraves*, foure earles, &c."—*Bale: Acts of Eng. Votaries*, pt. ii., sign. B, 8, b.

† **bŭr-grā´-vĭ-āte,** *s.* [In Fr. *burgraviat.*] The office, position, or dignity of a burgrave.

* **bŭrgt,** *s. & a.* [BURG.] (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 727.)

* **burgt-folk,** *s.* Townsfolk, townspeople. (*Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,063.)

bŭr-gŭl´-lĭ-an, *s.* [Corrupted from *Burgundy* (q.v.), and conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield, in 1467 (*Nares*).] A bully, a braggadocio (?).

"When was Bobadill here, your captain? that rogue, that foist, that fencing *burgullian*."—*B. Jonson: Every Man in his Hu.*, iv. 2.

Bŭr-gŭn´-dĭ-an, *a. & s.* [From Eng. *Burgundy*, and suff. *-an.* In Fr. *Bourguignon.*] [BURGUNDY.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining or relating to Burgundy.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Burgundy.

Bŭr´-gŭn-dȳ, *s. & a.* [In Sw. *bourgogne;* Ger. *burgunder* = a kind of wine (def. 2). From Sw., Dan., & Ger. *Burgund;* Dut. *Bourgondië;* Fr. *Bourgogne* = a country (def. 1).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.* (*Burgundy*): An old province of France, inhabited originally by a Germanic people, who invaded and settled in it in Roman times. The capital was Dijon. It now forms the Departments of Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and part of Yonne.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*burgundy*): The finest of all the French wines, the produce of vines cultivated in the Côte-d'Or, a portion of the ancient province of Burgundy. The most noted of the red wines of Burgundy are Richebourg and Chambertin. The white wines are less celebrated.

B. *As adjective:* Pertaining to or brought from the place indicated under A. 1.

Burgundy-hay, *s.* A plant, *Medicago sativa.*

Burgundy-pitch, *s.*

1. *Bot., Chem., & Comm.:* *Pix Burgundica*, the resinous exudation of the stem of the Spruce-fir, *Abies excelsa* or *Pinus Abies*, melted and strained. It is got from Switzerland, but seldom genuine. It is hard and brittle, opaque, of a dull reddish-brown colour, empyreumatic odour, and aromatic taste. It gives off no water when heated, is not bitter, and is free from vesicles. It consists chiefly of resin and a little volatile oil, whence its odour. The resin resembles that of turpentine, and of the American frankincense.

2. *Pharm.:* Offic. prep., *Emplastrum picis*, pitch-plaster. It acts externally as a slight stimulant to the skin. It enters also into the composition of the iron-plaster.

Burgundy wine, *s.* The same as BURGUNDY, 2 (q.v.).

* **bur-gyn-ynge,** * **bur-gynge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BURGEON, *v.*]

"*Burgynynge* (*burgynge*, K. P.). Germen, pullulacio."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bûrh,** *s.* [From A.S. *burg, burgh.*]

I. *As an independent word:*

1. A city.

2. A castle, house, or tower.

II. *In compos.:* A defence; as, Cuth*burh* = eminent for assistance. (*Gibson.*)

* **burh-man,** * **burh-mon,** *s.* A citizen, townsman.

* **burh-town,** *s.* [BOROUGH-TOWN.]

* **burh-wall,** *s.* A town wall.

bur´-ĭ-al, * **bur´-ĭ-all,** * **bur´-ĭ-ĕl,** * **bĭr´-ĭ-ĕl,** * **bur´-ȳ-ĕl,** * **bur´-ȳ-ĕls,** * **bur´-ĭ-ĕls (bur as bĕr),** *s. & a.* [Eng. *bury, -al;* A.S. *birgels* = a sepulchre; *birgen, byrgan, byrgen* = a burying, a burial, a tomb; O.S. *burgisli* = a sepulchre. From Eng. *bury;* A.S. *byrian, byrgian, birian, burian* = to bury.] [BURY.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. *Originally.* (*Of the forms* buriels, buryels, biriel, buriall): A tomb, a burying-place.

"... that hilden sepulcris of profetes and maken faire the *biriels* of iust men."—*Wycliffe*: (Purvey), *Matt.* xxiii. 29.

2. *Now.* (*Of the form* burial): The act of burying, the state of being buried, interment, sepulture.

(1) *Gen.*: In the foregoing sense.

"... the duke take order for his *burial*." *Shakesp.*: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

(2) *Spec.*: The act of placing anything under earth or water.

"We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies; for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Archæol. & Hist.*: Most nations have selected burial as the best method to dispose of their dead; the practice of burning them on a funeral pile, prevalent to a limited extent among the Greeks and the Romans and nearly universal among the Hindoos, being the exception and not the rule. About 1860 (?) B.C. Abraham buried Sarah. The Egyptians, and, at least, in some special cases, the Jews, embalmed their dead (Gen. l. 3, 26; John xix, 39, 40). [EMBALMMENT.] In Europe, according to Sir John Lubbock, interments in which the corpse is in a sitting or contracted posture belong to the stone age, those in which it has been burnt and only the ashes interred to the bronze age, and those in which the corpse lies extended presumably to the age of iron. During the first French Revolution a proposal was made to adopt the process of cremation, but it failed. The project was revived on the continent during this century, and has of late years been strongly advocated in the United States. Crematories have been built in several of our large cities, and many bodies reduced to ashes, with the result of some growth of the custom in public favor. As yet, however, the weight of public opinion strongly favors the old method of burial, and this innovation can make its way but slowly.

2. *Law*: In 1693, 1733, and 1783 Acts were passed imposing a tax on burials, but it has been long since repealed. A *felo de se* or suicide was formerly buried in the highway with a stake driven through his body, and all his goods and chattels were forfeited to the king. (*Blackstone*, bk. iv., ch. 14.) [BURIAL-GROUND, BURIAL-SERVICE.]

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds.)

¶ Obvious compound: *Burial-plain.*

burial-aisle, *s.* An aisle in which a body has been interred. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Looks he also wistfully into the long *burial-aisle* of the Past."—*Carlyle*: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

burial-board, *s.* A board of persons appointed to regulate burials.

burial-case, *s.* A mummy-shaped form of coffin, alleged to be an improvement on the ordinary one in the lids, in having glass over the face, in the means of fastening, in hermetical sealing, and in the complete isolation of the body from air by enveloping the corpse in a resinous or other air-excluding compound.

burial-ground, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Ground set apart or used for the interment of the dead.

1. *Literally*:

"Their mingled shadows intercept the sight
Of the broad *burial-ground* outstretched below."
Scott: *Don Roderick.*

2. *Figuratively*:

"... we at the time exclaimed that it was the *burial-ground* of all the goats in the island."—*Darwin*: *Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 168.

II. *Law*:

1. *In England*: Burial-grounds are almost universally situated around churches, urban as well as rural. They are consecrated by bishops, and till recently no one could officiate at the funeral except the clergyman of the parish or another one appointed by him. On his part he was bound, without delay, to bury any corpse brought to the church or churchyard in the manner and form prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *In America*: In the United States each city has its large public cemeteries, in which there is no sectarian or other restriction to burial, or to character of service. Many societies and some religious denominations have their special cemeteries.

3. *In Scotland*: The Scottish parochial burying-grounds have long been open to all denominations, the conductors of a funeral having the right to request whom they please to officiate.

4. *In Ireland*: Some years previous to the disestablishment of the Irish Church the burial-grounds were similarly thrown open to all denominations.

burial-place, *s.* A place for burying the dead.

¶ A more general word than burying-ground. When one is interred in a church or committed to the deep the church or the ocean-bed is to him a burial-place, but it is not the burial-ground in which he sleeps. The Romans interred their dead outside the cities; the early Christians imitating them in this respect. Then the latter began to bury around their churches. Haydn makes the first Christian burial-place be instituted in 596, burial in cities in 742, in consecrated places in 750, and in churchyards in 758. Of late, cemeteries, with a consecrated portion for Church of England interments and an unconsecrated one for those of Dissenters, have been opened, Kensal Green in 1832 being the first. Sanitary considerations have led to a gradually increasing number of these places of interment being located outside of cities.

"At rest on the tombs of the knightly race,
The silent throngs of that *burial-place*."
Hemans: *The Lady of Provence.*

burial-service, burial service, *s.*

1. *Ecclesiol.*: What is called in the Liturgy "The Order for the Burial of the Dead."

2. *Law*: This "office," the Liturgy intimates, "is not to be used for any that die unbaptized, or excommunicate, or have laid violent hands upon themselves." Till 1880 the clergyman had to read it over all others to whom burial in the parish churchyard was accorded, but by the "Burials Laws Amendment Act" of that year a certain measure of discretion was given him. The same act opened the parochial grounds to any one who had previous rights of interment there without the limitations that an ordained clergyman must officiate, and the burial service must be used. Any person professing to be a Christian can officiate at the request of the relatives, provided proper notice be given to the incumbent. Latitude is given as to the service, but it must be performed in a decent and orderly manner, and without covert attack on Christianity. An ordained clergyman can also officiate now in unconsecrated ground without incurring any ecclesiastical penalty or censure.

bur'-ied (bur as bĕr), *pa. par. & a.* [BURY.]

* **bur'-i-el (1), * bur'-i-els,** *s.* [BURIAL.]

* **bŭr'-i-el (2),** *s.* [From Fr. *burell*; Low Lat. *burellus.*] A coarse and thick kind of cloth (?). [BORREL.]

"Item, three bannurs [banners] for the procession, and two *buriels* with their brists with a bairns cap for the crosse."—*Inventary of Vestments*, A. 1559; *Hay's Scotia Sacra*, p. 189.

bur'-ĭ-ẽr (bur as bĕr), *s.* [Eng. *bury*; *-er.*] One who buries, one who performs the act of interment. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"And darkness be the *burier* of the dead." *Shakesp.*: *2 Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

* **bur'-i-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURYING.]

bür'-ĭn, * bür'-ĭne, *s.* [Fr. *burin*; Sp. *buril*; Port. *boril*; Ital. *bulino, borino*; from Ger. *bohren*; O. H. Ger. *poron* = to pierce.]

1. *Engraving*: The cutting-tool of an engraver on metal; a graver.

"Who indeed handled the *burin* like few in these cases."—*Carlyle*: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. *Masonry*: A triangular steel tool whetted off obliquely at the end, so as to exhibit a diamond. It is shaped like a graver, and is used by the marble-worker.

* **bur-i-nesse, * bur-i-næsse,** *s.* [A.S. *bebyrigniss.*] Burial. (*Layamon*, 25,852.)

* **bŭr'-ĭ-ō,** *s.* [BURRIOUR.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bur'-iown-ynge,** *pr. par.* [BURGEON, *v.*] Springing up, germinating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... that no roote of bitternesse *buriownynge* vpward lette, and many ben defouled bi it."—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): *Heb.* xii. 15.

† **bŭrk, * bŭrke,** *v.t.* [From Burke, an Irishman, who, when popular prejudice against allowing human corpses to be dissected had run up their price to a high figure, tried to make a living by luring the unwary into his house and suffocating them, to sell their bodies to the doctors. After he had admittedly made away with fifteen people in this manner, he was executed in Edinburgh on January 28, 1829.]

1. *Lit.*: To smother or suffocate after the manner adopted by Burke. [See etym.]

2. *Fig.*: Quietly to put out of existence, as a parliamentary motion or anything similar, making as little noise as possible over the transaction. (*Inelegant.*)

† **bŭrked,** *pa. par. & a.* [BURK.]

† **bŭrk'-ĭng,** *pr. pa.* [BURK.]

† **bŭrk'-ĭşm,** *s.* [From the Burke mentioned in *burk* (etym.), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The system of procedure which justly doomed Burke to death and infamy. (*Wharton.*)

bũrl, * bũrle, *s.* [In Fr. *bourre, bourlet, bourrelet* = flocks or locks of wool, hair, &c., used for stuffing saddles, balls, &c. (*Cotgrave*); Fr. of Languedoc *bourel, bourrel* = a flock or end of thread which disfigures cloth (*Wedgwood*); Sp. *borla* = a tassel, a bunch of silk, gold or silver.] A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

bũrl (1), *v.i. & t.* [From Low Ger. *burreln.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.*: To boil, to welter.

"*Burland* yn hys owne blode."—*Erle of Tolous*, 98.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to boil, to whirl.

"Thou, Winter, *burling* thro' the air
The roaring blast."
Burns. Elegy on Captain M. Henderson.

bũrl (2), *v.t.* [From *burl*, s. (q.v.).]

1. To dress cloth by fulling it. [BURLING.]

2. To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from cloth, so as to finish its manufacture.

bũr'-lāçe, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *burdelais.*] A kind of grape. (*Johnson.*)

* **bur-la-dy,** *interj.* An oath, a corruption of *by our Lady.*

bũr'-lăp, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse, heavy goods for wrapping, made of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp.

* **bũr'-lâw, * bĭr'-law, * bȳr'-lâw,** *s. & a.* [Icel. *bœjarlog* = a town-law, from *bœr* = a town, *lög* = law.] The local custom, having the force of law, for settling petty disputes between the inhabitants of a township or manor.

"Laws of *Burlaw* ar maid & determined be consent of neichtbors, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw* courts, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes, betuixt nichtbour & nichtbour. The quhilk men sa chosen, as judges & arbitrators to the effect foresaid, ar commonly called *Byrlaw-men*."—*Skene*: *Burlaw.*

bũrled, *pa. par. & a.* [BURL, *v.*]

bũr'-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *burl*; *-er.*] One who burls cloth. [BURL, *v.*] (*Dyer.*)

bũr-lĕs'que (que as k), † bũr-lĕsk', *a. & s.* [From Fr. *burlesque*; Ital. *burlesco*; Sp. *burlesco*, a. & s.; Port. *burlesco*; from Sp. & Port. *burlar*; Ital. *burlare* = to jeer, to banter; Port. & Ital. *burla* = mockery, raillery.]

A. *As adj.*: Mocking, jocular, ludicrous, calculated and intended to excite laughter.

"... writing *burlesque* farces and poems."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Verbal language or a literary or other composition in which a subject is treated in such a way as to excite laughter, esp. a dramatic extravaganza, with more or less music and dancing, generally travestying some serious piece.

"... epistles much resembling *burlesques* of those sublime odes in which the Hebrew prophets foretold the calamities of Babylon and Tyre."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. The act of turning anything into ridicule.

"Their chief pastimes consisted in the *burlesque* of their gravest convictions."—*Skeat*: *Introd. to Chaucer.*

bũr-lĕs'que (que as k), *v.t. & i.* [From *burlesque*, a. & s. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To treat anything in a ludicrous way, to parody.

"Prior *burlesqued*, with admirable spirit and pleasantry, the bombastic verses ...."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Intrans.*: To comment with ridicule.

"Dr. Patrick joins hands with them in *burlesquing* upon the doctrine."—*Du Moulin*: *Adv. of the Ch. of Eng. towards Rome* (1680), p. 31.

bŭr-lĕs'qued (qu as k), *pa. par. & a.* [BURLESQUE, *v.*]

bŭr-lĕsqu'-ĕr (qu as k), *s.* [From Eng. *burlesque*, v.; and suffix *-er.*] One who burlesques.

bŭr-lĕsqu'-ĭng (qu as k), *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURLESQUE, *v.*]

bŭr'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *bourlet, bourrelet* = "a wreath, or a roule of cloth, linnen, or leather, stuffed with flockes, haire, &c. . . . also, a supporter (for a ruffe, &c.) of satin, caffata, &c., and having an edge like a roule." (*Cotgrave.*).] A standing or stuffed neck for a gown.

"A lang taillit gowne of layn sewit with silver & quhit silk, laich neccat [necked] with *burlettis.*"—*Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 219. (*Jamieson.*)

† **bŭr-lĕt'-ta,** *s.* [Ital. *burletta.*] A comic opera, a farce interspersed with songs, what the French call a vaudeville.

"The curtain dropped, the gay *burletta* o'er."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

* **bur-liche,** *a.* [BURLY.]

bŭr'-lĭe, *s.* [BURLAW.]

* **burlie-bailie,** *s.*

Scots Law: An officer employed to enforce the laws of the Burlaw-courts.

"Jud tuk him for a *burlie-bailie.*"
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 536. (*Jamieson.*)

* **bŭr'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *burly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being burly. (*Johnson.*)

bŭr'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst. Woollen manufacture:* A process in which woollen cloth is examined for rents, flaws, knots, defective yarns, &c., a deficiency being made good with a needle, and offensive matters removed. This is done after scouring and before fulling. (*Knight.*)

burling-iron, *s.*

Woollen manufacture: A sort of pinchers or nippers, used in burling cloth.

burling-machine, *s.* A machine for removing knots and foreign matters projecting from the surface of woollen cloth before fulling.

bŭr'-lĭns, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. From *burn* (1) (?).] The bread burnt in the oven in baking. (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-lȳ, * **boor-ly,** * **boore-ley,** * **bor-lic,** * **bur-li,** * **bur-liche,** * **bur-lyche,** * **bure-lyche,** * **buir-l.e,** *a.* [Of uncertain etym.]

I. *Of persons:*

1. *In a good sense:* Tall, stately, grand.

"Of Babyloyne and Baldake the *burlyche knyghtes.*"
Morte Arthure, 586.

2. *In a slightly bad sense:* Great of bulk, overgrown, and probably boisterous in manners.

"And some ascribe the invention to a priest
Burly and big, and studious of his ease."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

* **II.** *Of the inferior animals:* Stately, fine in aspect, splendid.

"And alle the *burliche* birdes that to his boure lengez."
Morte Arthure, 2,190.

* **III.** *Of things:* Great, large, huge.

"Wallace gert brek thai *burly* byggyngis bayld,
Bathe in the Merss, and als in Lothiane."
Wallace, viii. 402. MS.

bŭr'-lȳ, *v.t.* [BURLY, *a.*] To render burly, to cause to puff or swell out.

bŭr-măn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Laurent Burman, who was born at Amsterdam in 1734, and died in 1793.]

Bot.: A genus of endogens, the typical one of the order Burmanniaceæ (q.v.). The species, few in number, are natives of Asia, Africa, and the warmer parts of America, one, however, extending as far north as Virginia.

bŭr-măn-nĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *burmannia* (q.v.); and Lat. fem. plur. adj. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Burmanniads, an order of endogenous plants, placed by Lindley under the alliance Orchidales. They have regular flowers with three to six distinct stamens, consisting of a tubular perianth with six teeth and a three-cleft style, an inferior three-celled ovary, with numerous minute seeds. They are herbaceous plants with blue or white flowers, nearly all found in the tropics.

bŭr-măn'-nĭ-ădş, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *burmannia;* and suffix *-ds.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Burmanniaceæ.

* **bŭr'-māy-dĕn,** *s.* [A.S. *búr* = a bower, and *mayden* = a girl.] A "bower-maiden"—that is, a chambermaid.

bŭrn (1), * **búrne,** * **ber-nen,** * **bær-nen,** * **brĕnne,** * **brĕn-nen** (*Eng.*), **bŭrn,** * **byrne,** * **brenn,** * **brin,** * **bryn** (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *byrnan, birnan, bernan, bærnan, brennan;* O.S. *brinnan, brennian;* Icel. *brenna;* Sw. *bränna, brinna;* Dan. *brände;* Dut. *branden;* O. Dut. *bernen;* Goth. *brinnan,* (*ga*)*brannjan;* (N. H.) Ger. *brennen;* O. H. Ger. *prinnan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To consume more or less completely by means of fire.

". . . . thou shalt *burn* their chariots with fire."—*Joshua* xi. 6.

(2) More or less to scorch or injure by means of fire, as to burn meat in roasting it, to burn one's clothes at the fire.

(3) To subject to the action of the sun's or similar heat, without actual contact with fire. [SUNBURNT.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To create a sensation of heat in the human frame by something eaten or drunk, or by the inflammatory action of fever, or of the artificial cautery.

† (2) To cause to suffer in any enterprise or action. [C. 3.]

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"It seems our people were so ill *burnt*, that they had no stomach for any farther meddling."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 396.

† (*b*) *Spec.:* To overreach, to cheat, to defraud, to swindle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surgery:* To cauterise with actual fire or by caustic.

"A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. *Chem.:* To combine with oxygen.

3. *Engin.:* The same as *To burn together.* [C. 5.]

4. *Lime manufacture:* To calcine calcareous substances as shells, that they may be subsequently pulverised.

5. *Pottery:* To subject pottery with colours impressed to the action of fire, to fix the pattern by heat.

6. *Charcoal manuf.:* To expel the volatile elements from wood to reduce it to charcoal.

7. *Brick manuf.:* To bake dry or harden by means of fire.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To be on fire, to flame.

". . . . the bush *burned* with fire, and the bush was not consumed."—*Exod.* iii. 2.

(2) To emit light, to shine.

"And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide,
Where it should not be quenched day nor night,
For feare of evil fates, but *burnen* ever bright."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 37.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of feeling or emitting heat:*

(*a*) To feel a sensation of heat in the physical frame.

(*b*) To be under the influence of passion, affection, or desire.

(i) Of anger or hatred.

(ii) Of affection or desire.

"She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 'tis true;
But *burns*, and raves, and dies for you."
Addison.

¶ Sometimes it is followed by *with*

"Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd.*"
Thomson: Seasons; Summer.

(*c*) To flame or glow as that passion, affection, or desire itself.

". . . . shall thy wrath *burn* like fire?"—*Psalms* lxxxix. 46.

(*d*) To carry passion into action with destructive effect.

"The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,
The groan still deepens, and the combat *burns.*"
Pope.

(2) *Of shining or emitting light:* To shine, to sparkle.

"Oh prince; oh wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why?"
Rowe.

II. *Technically. Children's games:* To be near the concealed object of which one is in quest. It is generally worded "You are a *burning.*"

"I flatter myself that I *burn* (as children say at hide-and-seek, when they approach the person or thing concealed): yes, I do flatter myself that I *burn* in the conclusion of this paper."—*Blackw. Mag., Jan.* 1821, p. 355. (*Jamieson.*)

C. *In special compounds and phrases:*

1. *To burn a bowl:*

Games: To displace a bowl accidentally while the game of bowls is being played. (*Ogilvie.*)

2. *To burn daylight:* To lose one's time.

3. *To burn one's fingers:*

(1) *Lit.:* To do so literally.

(2) *Fig.:* To hurt oneself by meddling with something dangerous, as with financial speculation, quarrels not belonging to one, &c.

4. *To burn out*, v.t. & i.: To flame or burn as long as combustible material is accessible, and then to expire.

¶ *To be burnt out* means (1) to be compelled by fire to quit a place, (2) to be completely burnt.

5. *To burn together*, or simply *to burn:*

Metal.: To fuse two surfaces of a metal together by pouring over them some of the same metal in a melted state.

6. *To burn up*, v.t.:

(1) Wholly or almost wholly to consume.

"O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears."
Dryden.

(2) To expel the sap or moisture from a plant and thus cause it to wither.

* **bŭrn** (2), *v.t.* [BURNISH, *v.*] To burnish.

bŭrn (1), * **bŭrne,** * **brene,** * **brune** (*Eng.*), **bŭrn,** * **birn,** * **birne** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [A.S. *bryne.* In Icel. *bruni.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* Any burnt mark upon the flesh or skin, *Spec.*—

(1) An injury to the flesh produced by the operation, in most cases accidental, of fire. A *burn* is produced by a heated solid, a *scald* by a heated fluid.

(2) A brand or burnt mark intentionally made upon the noses or other portions of the bodies of sheep, to mark their ownership. (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

"Fourscore o' breeding ewes of my ain *birn.*"
Gentle Shepherd, iii. 2.

¶ *Skin and birn:* The whole number of people connected with anything, the whole of anything. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Plur.* (*Of the form* birns): Roots, the stronger stems of burnt heath, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed. (*Scotch.*)

"And some were toasting bannocks at the *birns.*"
Pennecuik: Poems (1715), p. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See some of the compounds).

burn-airn, *s.* An iron instrument used for impressing letters or other marks on sheep. (*Scotch.*)

burn-grenge, *s.* One who sets fire to barns or granaries. (*Scotch.*)

"A *burn grenge* in the dirk."
Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 92.

burn-wood, *s.* Wood for fuel. (*Scotch.*)

* **burn** (2), * **burne,** *s.* [A.S. *beorn* = a warrior, a chief.] A man, a knight, a noble. [BAIRN.]

". . . . but hath him bore so buxumly . that ich *burn* him preyseth, & vch a *burn* of this world . worchipeth him one."—*William of Palerne*, 510-11.

"Now hiysse *burne* mot the bytyde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: The Pearl, 397.

bŭrn (3), *s. & a.* [A.S. *burne* = a bourn, a stream, a fountain, a well; Icel. *brunnr;* Ger. *brunnen* = a fountain, a spring.] A bourn, water, a rivulet, a stream. [BOURN.]

"Whare three lairds' lands met at a *burn.*"
Burns: Halloween.

¶ *Burn* in the names of English and Scotch towns implies that the latter are near a stream, as Blackburn, Bannockburn. It corresponds to the more common English word *bourne*, as Eastbourne.

burn-brae, *s.* The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs. (*Scotch.*)

"While our flocks are reposing on yon *burn-brae.*"
Tarras: Poems, p. 119.

burn-trout, *s.* A trout which has been bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from one bred in a river. (*Scotch.*)

"*Salmo Fario*—the River Trout, vulgarly called *Burn Trout*, Yellow Trout."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. Peterhead*, p. 22.

bŭrn'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *burn*, v.; and suffix *-able.*] Able to burn or be burnt. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **burne** (1), * **buyrne,** *s.* [BAIRN.] A child, a man.

* **burne** (2), *s.* [BIRNIE.]

* **bŭrne'-cōill,** *s.* [Old form of Eng. *burn*, v.; and *coal.*] Coal for burning. (*Scotch.*)

". . . . that the grite *burnecoill* ar commounlie transportit furth of this realme, &c."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 121.

bŭrned (1), **bŭrnt,** * **berned,** * **barnde,** * **brend,** * **brende,** * **brent** (*Eng.*), **burnt, brunt,** * **bront,** * **brende,** * **brent** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BURN, *v.*; BURNT.]

* **bŭrned** (2), * **bourned,** * **borned,** * **brenned,** * **brend,** * **brende,** *pa. par. & a.* [BURN (2), *v.*] Burnished.

"Wrought al of *burned* steel, . . ."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,985.

bŭr'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *burn*; *-er.* In Ger. *brenner, verbrenner.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of persons:* One who burns any thing or person.

2. *Of things:* A thing which does so. (Often used in composition, as a gas-burner.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Lighting:*

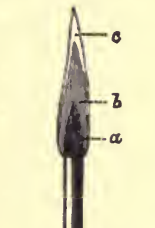
(1) The part of a lighting apparatus at which combustion takes place.

(2) The corresponding portion of a gas-heater or of a gas-stove.

2. *Chem.:* [BUNSEN'S BURNER.]

¶ *Bunsen's Burner:* [Named from Herr Bunsen, professor of chemistry at the University of Breslau.]

Chem.: A Bunsen's burner consists of a jet surmounted by a wide brass tube, at the bottom of which are several holes for the admission of air. The air and gas mix in the wide tube in such proportion that they burn with a non-luminous flame. The flame has the following structure. It consists of (1) a dark cone *a*, consisting of cold unburnt coal-gas, mixed with 62 per cent. of air. (2) The flame-mantle *b*, composed of burning coal-gas mixed with air. (3) A luminous point *c*, seen only when the air-holes at the base of the lamp are partly closed; the area of this zone may be regulated by opening or shutting the holes to a greater or less extent. The flame of a Bunsen's burner—



BUNSEN'S BURNER.

(1) *At a low temperature,* is suitable for observing the flame colourations of volatile substances.

(2) *At the highest temperature,* is suitable for fusions at high temperatures.

¶ *The lower oxidising flame* is suitable for oxidation of substances in borax or other beads.

The lower reducing flame is suitable for reductions on charcoal, and for fusing borax or other beads in the reducing flame.

The upper oxidising flame (obtained by admitting the maximum of air) is suitable for oxidation at lower temperatures than are found at (2) (q.v.).

The upper reducing flame is suitable for reductions, and possesses greater reducing power than the lower reducing flame already mentioned.

bŭr'-nĕt (1), *a. & s.* [From Fr. *brunette* = a dark brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality; Low Lat. *bruneta, brunetum;* from Fr. *brun* = brown.] [BROWN, BRUNETTE.]

A. *As adj.:* Of a brown colour.

"Sum pelrs, sum pale, sum *burnet*, and sum blew."
Doug.: Virgil, 106.

B. *As subst.:* A brown colour.

"*Burnet*, coloure. *Burnetum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

burnet-moth, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Entom.: The name for the genus of Hawkmoths called Anthrocera, or by some Zygæna. *Anthrocera filipendulæ* is the Six-spot Burnet-moth. The six spots, which are on the superior wings, are red, while the rest of the wings are green. It is common in England in June. Its caterpillar, which feeds on the plantain, trefoil, dandelion, &c., is yellow, spotted with black. *A. Loti* is the Five-spot Burnet-moth. It is less common. The caterpillar feeds on honeysuckle, bird's-foot trefoil, &c.

bŭr'-nĕt (2), *a. & s.* [M. E. *burnet* = the pimpernel; cog. with O. Fr. *brunete* = the name of a plant; Mod. Lat. *burneta* = springwort.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The Pimpernel.

2. Poterium, a genus of Rosaceæ (Roseworts). It is called also Salad-burnet and Lesser Burnet. The Common or Garden Salad-burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*) is abundant in England, but less frequent in Scotland and Ireland. It is a herbaceous plant one or two feet high, with pinnate leaves and dull purplish flowers. The leaves taste and smell like cucumber, and are eaten in salad. The Muricated Buruet, or Salad-burnet (*A. muricatum*), has larger fruit than the former, to which it is closely allied. It is not common. There are other species, but they are foreign. The Great Burnet is *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

B. *As adjective.* (See the compounds.)

burnet-bloodwort, *s.* A plant, *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

burnet-ichneumon, *s.*

Entom.: An ichneumon, the larva of which preys upon the caterpillar of the Burnet-moth.

burnet-rose, *s.* A book-name for *Rosa spinosissima.*

burnet-saxifrage, *s.* A book-name of Pimpinella, a genus of umbelliferous plants. There are two British species, the Common Burnet-saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*) and the Greater Burnet-saxifrage (*P. magna*). The former is frequent, the latter inclining to rare. The root of the common species is acrid, and is used as a masticatory in toothache, also as an external application to remove freckles, and in gargles to dissolve viscid mucus.

* **bŭr-nĕtte',** *s.* [BRUNETTE.]

"In mournyng blak, as bright *burnettes.*"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

bŭr'-nĕt-tīze, *v.t.* [Named after Burnett, who patented the process in 1837.] To use a certain process to prevent decay in wood and fibrous fabrics. [BURNETTIZING.]

bŭr'-nĕt-tīz-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.*

A. *As present participle.* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* A process for preventing decay of wood and fibrous materials or fabrics. The wood or fibre is immersed in a solution of chloride of zinc, 1 pound; water, 4 gallons for wood, 5 gallons for fabrics, 2 gallons for felt, contained in a wooden tank. Timber is saturated two days for each inch of thickness, and then set on end to drain for from two to fourteen weeks. Cotton, yarns, cordage, and woollens are immersed for forty-eight hours. (*Knight.*)

bŭr'-nĕ-wĭn, *s.* [From Eng. *burn*; Scotch *e* = the, and *win* = wind. Burn the wind.] A ludicrous appellation for a blacksmith.

"Then *Burnewin* comes on like death
At ev'ry chaup."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

bŭr'-nĭe, † **bŭr'-nȳ,** *s.* [From Scotch *burn* = a stream, and diminut. suff. *-ie* = little.] A little "burn," bourne, or stream. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye *burnies* wimplin' down your glens,
Wi' toddlin din."
Burns: Elegy on Captain Mathew Henderson.

bŭrn'-ĭng, * **brĕn'-nĭng,** * **bern-inde,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURN, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Flaming.

"Thus once, when Troy was wrapped in fire and smoke,
The helpless gods their *burning* shrines forsook."
Dryden: To the Lord Chancellor Hyde.

2. Hot.

"I know that from thine agony
Is wrung that *burning* rain."
Hemans: The Vaudois Wife.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of the body:* Producing or feeling a sensation of bodily heat.

"Her *burning* brow, or throbbing breast."
Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

2. *Of the heart or the emotions:*

". . . that *burning* shame
Detains him from Cordelia."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

3. *Of the utterance of the lips, or of the pen, or of anything similar:*

"Every *burning* word he spoke."
Cowper: Boadicea.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. & 2. The act or operation of consuming by fire, or the state of being so consumed.

". . . *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, . . ."
—*Exod.* xxi. 25.

3. Fire, flame. (*Lit. or fig.*)

(1) *Literally:*

"In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell,
Is all the sad variety of hell." *Dryden.*

(2) *Figuratively:*

"The mind surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) Maliciously to burn the sovereign's ships is a highly penal offence; so also is the setting fire to a house, barn, a haystack, &c. [ARSON.] One can be fined even for setting fire to furze, heath, &c., in a forest, chase, on a common, or any similar place.

(2) Burning was once itself a penalty.

(*a*) *Burning in the hand:* [BRANDING, BENEFIT OF CLERGY.]

(*b*) *Burning alive:* Women were formerly burned alive for treason, as men were for the crime against nature, and under Edward I. for arson. It was also the punishment during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for so-called heresy; the first person who thus suffered being Sir William Sawtre, priest of St. Osyth, London, 12th February, 1401. The cruel practice reached its consummation in Queen Mary's reign (1553–8), during three years of which 277 persons, most of them religious reformers, were consumed at the stake. (*Blackstone: Comment., &c.*)

2. *Metal-working:* Joining metals by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running into the intermediate space some molten metal of the same kind. It differs from soldering in this:—In burning a heat is required sufficient to melt the original metal, and a flux is seldom used. In soldering a lower heat is used and a more fusible metal employed, assisted by a flux. (*Knight.*)

3. *Ceramics:* The final heating of clay ware, which changes it from the dried or biscuited condition to the perfect ware. The glaze or enamel is applied to the baked ware, and is vitrified in the burning. (*Knight.*)

burning-bush, burning bush, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The bush of Exod. iii. 2–4.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The Artillery plant, *Pilea serpyllifolia*, an urticaceous species.

(2) *Euonymus atropurpureus*, and *E. americanus.* (*American.*)

(3) *Dictamnus fraxinella*, a garden plant, which is said to give off so much essential oil that if a light be brought near it it will ignite.

burning-glass, *s.*

1. *Lit. Optics:* A convex lens of large size and short focus, used for causing an intense heat by concentrating the sun's rays on a very small area. The larger the circular area of the lens and the smaller the area of the spot on which the concentrated rays fall, the greater is the effect produced.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which produces the heat of passion, *Spec.*, love.

"Dazzling and rich, as through love's *burning-glass.*"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

burning-house, *s.*

Metal.: A miner's term for a kiln or roast-

ing-furnace, in which volatile mineral matters are expelled, as the sulphur from tin pyrites; a kiln.

burning-mirror or **reflector,** *s.*

Optics: A concave mirror, or a combination of plane-mirrors, so arranged as to concentrate the rays of the sun into a focus and thus produce heat. Its operation is the same as that of a convex lens.

¶ Archimedes is stated to have burnt the Roman fleet of Marcellus before Syracuse, by concentrating on them the force of several large burning-mirrors.

burning-nettle, *s.* *Urtica urens* or *Urtica pilulifera.*

burning-on, *s.*

Metal.: A process of mending castings by uniting two fractured portions, or by attaching a new piece to a casting.

* **burning thorny-plant,** *s.*

* *Bot. or Ord. Lang.:* A species of Euphorbia. (*Webster.*)

bŭr'-nĭsh, * **bŭr'-nĭs,** * **bŭr'-nĭsch,** * **bŭr'-nÿs,** *v.t. & i.* [From Fr. *brunissant,* pr. par. of *brunir* = to make brown, from *brun* = brown.] [BURN (2), *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) To polish by rubbing, to render smooth, bright, and glossy.

(2) To render bright and glossy without friction.

"Others whose fruit, *burnish'd* with golden rind,
Hung amiable, . . ." *Milton: P. L.,* bk. iv.

2. *Of persons:* To wash or scrub clean.

"Thenne watz her blythe barne *burnyst* so clene."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness,* 1,085.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become bright or glossy.

"I've seen a snake in human form,
All stained with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish and make a gaudy show,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau." *Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* To shine forth, to grow, to spread out, to develop.

"Ere Juno *burnish'd,* or young Jove was grown."
Dryden.

"To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man."
Ibid.

† **bŭr'-nĭsh,** *s.* [From Eng. *burnish,* v. (q.v.). In Fr. *brunissure.*] Polish, gloss. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *burnish* of no sin."
Crashaw: Poems, p. 126.

burnish-gilding, *s.*

Gilding: A process for gilding and burnishing picture-frames, &c.

bŭr'-nĭshed, * **bŭr'-nÿscht,** * **bŭr'-nĕschte,** * **bŭr'-nĭst,** * **bŭr'-nÿst,** * **bŭr'-nĕste,** * **bŭr'-nÿste,** *pa. par. & a.* [BURNISH, *v.*]

"He Trulla loved, Trulla more bright
Than *burnish'd* armour of her knight."
Butler: Hudibras, I. ii. 365-6.

bŭr'-nĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [From Eng. *burnish; -er.* In Fr. *brunisseur.*]

1. *Of persons:* One who burnishes anything.

2. *Of things* (*Engraving, Bookbinding, Gilding, &c.*): A tool for smoothing or pressing down surfaces to close the pores or obliterate lines or marks. The engraver's burnisher is made of steel, elliptical in cross-section, and coming to a dull point like a probe. Some burnishers are made of the canine teeth of dogs. Burnishers of bloodstone are used for putting gold-leaf on china-ware. Agate burnishers are used by bookbinders. The gilder's burnisher is of agate or porphyry. (*Knight.*)

bŭr'-nĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURNISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & part. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of polishing metal, or anything similar, by friction; the state of being so polished.

burnishing-machine, *s.* A machine for giving a polish by compression. Such are the machines for burnishing paper collars and boot-soles. (*Knight.*)

burnishing-stone, *s.* [Eng. *burnishing; -stone.* In Ger. *brunirstein.*] A stone used for burnishing. [BURNISHER, 2.]

bŭr'-nôose, bŭr'-nŏs, *s.* [Fr. *bournous, burnous;* Port. *albernos;* Sp. *al-bornos;* from Arab. *burnus, al-bornos.*] An upper cloak or garment with a hood on it, worn by the Moors and the Arabs.

BURNOOSE.

". . . a cloak of sufficient weight as well as compass, or an Arab's *burnoose* . . . ." — *De Quincey: Works,* 2nd ed., i. 132.

* **bŭrn'-rōpe,** *s.* [Corruption of Eng. *burden,* and *rope.*] A rope for carrying a burden of hay or straw. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

bŭrnt (*Eng.*), **brunt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BURN, *v.,* BURNED.]

burnt-brandy, *s.* Brandy from which part of the spirit has been removed by burning.

burnt ear, *s.*

Bot.: A disease in grain caused by a fungus, *Uredo carbo,* which covers the seed-coat with a black dust, while leaving the interior apparently uninjured, but abortive.

burnt-offering, burnt offering, *s.* [Eng. *burnt; offering.* In Ger. *brandopfer.*]

Scrip. & Theol.: One of the sacrifices divinely enjoined on the Hebrew Church and nation. It is called in their language עֹלָה (*olah*), or עוֹלָה (*olah*), from the root עָלָה (*alah*) = to ascend, because, being wholly consumed, all but the refuse ashes was regarded as ascending in the smoke to God. In the New Testament it is called ὁλοκαύτωμα (*holokautōma*), meaning a whole-burnt offering, an offering wholly burnt. In the Vulgate it is called *holocaustum,* which has the same meaning. [HOLOCAUST.] Stated burnt-offerings were presented daily, every Sabbath, at the new moon, at the three great festivals, on the day of atonement, and at the feast of trumpets. Private ones might be presented at any time.

* **burnt silver,** * **brint silver,** *s.* Silver refined in the furnace. (*Scotch.*)

". . . that thair be strikin of the vnce of *brint siluer,* or buiyeoun of that fynes, . . ."—*Acts Ja. II.,* 1451, c. 34, ed. 1566.

burnt-up, *a.* [Eng. *burnt,* a., and *up,* adv.] Completely scorched so as to render destitute of verdure.

"Leaving Santiago we crossed the wide *burnt-up* plain on which that city stands."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xv., p. 314.

burnt-wine, *s.* Wine made hot, sweetened, and spiced.

* **bur-nys,** *v.t.* [BURNISH.]

* **bur-nyste,** *pa. par. & a.* [BURNISHED.]

* **burowe,** *s.* [BOROUGH, BURGH.]

bŭrr, *v.i.* [Imitated from the sound.] To make a guttural sound in which *r* is prominent, as is done in portions of Britain.

"And Johnny *burrs,* and laughs aloud,
Whether in cunning or in joy
I cannot tell." *Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.*

bŭrr (1), *s.* [From the verb or from the sound.] Guttural pronunciation in which *r* is unduly prominent.

"From that river [Tweed] southward, as far I believe as Yorkshire, the people universally annex a guttural sound to the letter *r,* which in some places goes by the name of the Berwick *burr.*"—*P. Coldstream: Berw. Statist. Acc.,* iv. 420.

bŭrr (2), * **bŭrre,** *s.* [BUR.]

bŭrr (3), **bŭr,** *s.* [BUR (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language, &c.:* Anything in the form of a knob.

II. *Technically:*

1. The waste or refuse of raw silk.

2. A vitrified brick.

burr-pump, *s.*

Naut.: A form of bilge-water pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather is nailed by a disk (burr) on the end of a pump-rod, the cone collapsing as it is depressed, and expanding by the weight of the column of water as it is raised. It is called also *bilge-pump.* (*Knight.*)

bŭrr (4), **bûhr,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bur* = a whetstone for scythes.] The same as BURR-STONE or BUHR-STONE. [BURR-STONE.]

Metallic buhr: A grinding-plate of metal made as a substitute for the real buhr-stone, and used for some coarse work, such as grinding corn for stock.

burr millstone, buhr millstone, *s.* The same as BURR-STONE, BUHR-STONE (q.v.).

burr-stone, buhr-stone, *s.* The name given to certain siliceo-calcareous rocks, coarse, flinty, and cavernous, like coarse chalcedony. Their cellular texture renders them suitable for millstones. The separate blocks which are hooped together to form a buhr-stone are known as panes. The best, which are of a whitish or cream colour, are from the Upper Fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, which are of Eocene age. So are those of South America, whilst the buhrs of Ohio, Washington, and other parts of North America, come from much older rocks.

bŭr'-ra, *s.* [Hindustani.]

In India: Great, as opposed to *chota* = small. (Continually used by natives in their intercourse with Europeans.)

bŭr'-ras, *a.* [An obs. form of *borax* (q.v.).]

burras-pipe, *s.* A tube to contain lunar caustic or other corrosive.

bŭr'-rĕl (1), *s.* [O. Fr. & Prov. *burel;* Sp. *buriel;* from O. Lat. *burnis* = red, reddish.] A sort of pear, otherwise called the red butter-pear, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. (*Phillips.*)

burrel-fly, *s.* [So called from the colour.] An insect, the breeze-fly.

burrel-shot, *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *bourreler* = to sting, to torture.] A medley of shot, stones, chunks of iron, &c., to be projected from a cannon at a short range; emergency shot; langrel.

bŭr'-rĕl (2), **bŭr'-rhĕl,** *s.* [Hind.]

Zool.: *Ovis burrhel,* the wild sheep of the Himalayas.

bŭr'-rĕl, *a.* [BORREL, *a.*]

burrel ley, *s.* An old term in husbandry.

"The inferior land, besides the outfields, was denominated faughs, if only ribbed at midsummer; was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughed; or *burrel ley,* where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe or baulk of barren land between every ridge."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.,* p. 236.

bŭr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURR, *v.i.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle and participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive. Woollen manufacture:* A process in the manufacture of wool by which burs and foreign matters are removed from wool, which has been opened by the willowing-process.

burring-machine, *s.* A machine for picking and burring wool. It follows the willowing machine and precedes carding.

burring-saw, *s.* A serrated wheel or blade which works in a burring-machine to seize the fibres of wool and draw them away from the burs, which cannot pass the opening through which the saw works. (*Knight.*)

burring-wheel, *s.* A circular or annular wheel with serrated periphery, used in burring wool or ginning cotton. (*Knight.*)

* **bŭr'-rĭ-oŭr,** * **bŭr'-ĭ-ōr,** * **bŭr'-rĭ-ō,** * **bur-ĭ-ō,** * **bŏr-eau'** (**eau** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr. *bourreau.*] An executioner. (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-rō, *s.* A small donkey. (*Western U. S.*)

bŭr'-rŏck, *s.* [From A.S. *beorg, beorh, burg* = a hill; and Eng. dim. suffix *-ock.*]

Hydraulic Engineering: A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed. (*Knight.*)

bŭr'-rōw, * **bŭr'-rōwe,** * **burwe,** * **burwhe,** * **burwth,** * **borwgh,** *s.* [A.S. *beorh.*] [BOROUGH.]

* 1. A place of shelter.

"Fast byside the *borwgh* there the barne was inne."
Wm. of Palerne, 9.

* 2. A borough town.

"*Burwthe* towne (*burwth K.*, *burwe H.*, *burrowe P.*). *Burgus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A hole in the ground made by a rabbit or other small mammal to serve as its abode.

". . . . they will out of their *burrows* like conies after rain."—*Shakesp.: Cor.*, iv. 5.

¶ *Burrow of habitation:*

Zool.: The name given by Nicholson to the temporary hole or burrow of an annelid. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 317.)

burrow-duck, *s.* One of the names of a duck, the Sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser.*

bŭr'-rōw, *v.i.* & *t.* [From *burrow*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To excavate a hole in the ground, to serve as a place of concealment or as a special abode. (Used most frequently of rabbits.)

"On Yarrow's banks let herons feed,
Hares couch, and rabbits *burrow!*"
Wordsworth: Yarrow Unvisited.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To dig, to excavate.

* **bŭr'-rōwe** (1), *s.* [Burrow.]

* **bŭr'-rōwe** (2), *s.* [From *burr* (1) (q.v.) (?). (*Way*).]

"Burwhe, sercle (*burrowe*, P.). *Orbiculus*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭr'-rōwed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Burrow, *v.*]

bŭr'-rōw-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Burrow, *v.*]

"In South America, a *burrowing* rodent, the tucotuco, or Ctenomys, is even more subterranean in its habits than the mole."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 137.

burrowing-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: An owl, the *Athene cunicularia.* In the West Indies these birds dig burrows for themselves, in which they form their nests and deposit their eggs, whilst in the United States they seize on the holes of the prairie dogs.

bŭr'-rōw-mail, bŏr'-rōw-maill, *s.* [From O. Eng. *burrow*; Eng. *borough*; and *mail*, from A.S. *mal* = tribute, toll.] The annual duty payable to the sovereign by a burgh for the enjoyment of certain rights. (*Scotch.*)

". . . . tua hundereth threttene pundis sex schillingis aucht pennyes of *borrow maill*, ..."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1617 (ed. 1816), p. 579.

bŭr'-rȳ, *a.* [From Eng. *burr* = the prickly spine of the burdock.]

Bot.: Covered with stiff hooked prehensile hairs, like those of the burdock.

"Indian mallow with an elm-leaf and single seeds armed with three *burry* prickles."—*Philip Miller: Gardener's Dictionary* (ed. 8, 1768), 12 I 4.

bŭr'-sa, *s.* [From Lat. *bursa*; Gr. βύρσα (*bursa*) = a hide stripped off, a wine-skin.]

Med.: A cavity interposed between surfaces which move on each other, as between the integument and front of the patella (knee-cap), containing fluid. There are two varieties, *Bursæ mucosæ* and *Synovial bursæ.*

bŭr-săl'-ŏ-ġȳ, *s.* [From Lat. *bursa*; Gr. βύρσα (*bursa*) = a hide stripped off, a wine-skin, the skin of a live animal; and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: A discourse or treatise concerning the *Bursa mucosa.*

bŭr'-sar, *s.* [From Low Lat. *bursarius* = (1) a treasurer, (2) a bursar; from *bursa* = a purse; Gr. βύρσα (*bursa*) = the skin stripped off a hide.]

1. A treasurer.

¶ Originally *bursar* and *purser* were but different methods of writing the same word. (*Trench.*)

"The name of *bursar*, or *bursarius*, was anciently given to the treasurer of an university or of a college, who kept the common purse of the community."—*Univ. Glasgow, Statist. Acc.*, xxi.; App., p. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A resident at a university who has for his complete or partial support a bursary. [Bursary.]

bŭr'-sar-shĭp, bŭr'-sẽr-shĭp, *s.* [From Eng. & Scotch *bursar*, and Eng. suff. *-ship.*] The office of a bursar.

". . . but the contriving of a *bursership* of twenty nobles a year, . . ."—*Hales: Rem.*, p. 276.

bŭr'-sar-ȳ, *s.* [From Low Lat. *bursaria.*] [Bursar.]

1. The treasury of a college or a monastery.

2. An exhibition in a university. The word is much used in connection with Aberdeen University, where many bursaries exist. Of these a large number are given by open competition, whilst the remainder are bestowed by presentation on various grounds. In some places merit bursaries are called scholarships, and the name bursary is limited to those given by presentation.

". . . and appoint the rent to be paid annually as a *bursary* to the student whom they have chosen, . . ."—*P. Dron: Perths. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 480.

"There are four *bursaries* at the King's college of Aberdeen for boys educated here."—*Statis. Acc. of Scotland*, xvii. 433.

* **bŭrse** (*Eng.*), * **burss** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Bourse.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A purse; one of the official insignia of the Lord Chancellor.

* 2. An exchange.

"She says, she went to the *burse* for patterns,
You shall find her at St. Katheru's."
Middleton & Decker: Roaring Girl, i. 1.

¶ In the Elizabethan time, and for a certain period afterwards, two London *burses* figure in English literature, as "Britain's Burse," or simply the Burse, which was the New Exchange in the Strand. After the Royal Exchange was opened in 1571, the former became the Old Exchange.

3. A bursary, an endowment given to a student in a university or Roman ecclesiastical college. (*Acts Jas. VI.* (ed. 1814), pp. 179–80.)

II. *Eccles.:* A small portfolio-like receptacle for holding the corporal at mass.

* **bŭrs'e-hōld-ẽr,** *s.* [Borsholder.]

* **bŭr'-sen,** * **bŭr'-sin,** *pa. par.* [Burst, *pa. par.*] (*Scotch.*)

bŭr'-sẽr-a, *s.* [Named after Joachim Burser, a friend of Caspar Bauhin, and professor of botany at Sara, in Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Burseraceæ, now again suppressed. [Burseraceæ.] The *Bursera gummifera* of Jamaica is an evergreen tree, rising to the height of twenty feet. It has unequally pinnate leaves and axillary racemes of flowers. It abounds in a watery balsamic fluid, which becomes thicker by exposure to the air. The root is said to possess the same properties as quassia. The South Americans, who call it Almacigo, plant it for hedges.

bŭr-sẽr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *bursera* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of plants constituting part of the old order of Terebinthaceæ, or Terebinths, which is now divided into several distinct ones. Some again suppress the Burseraceæ, as Lindley does, reducing them under his Amyridaceæ (Amyrids).

bŭr-sĭc'-u-lāte, *a.* [As if from *bursicula*, dim. of Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, and Eng. suffix *-ate.*] Shaped like a little purse.

bŭr'-sĭ-form, *a.* [From Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, and *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like a purse, subspherical. (*Nicholson.*)

bŭrst, * **berst'-en,** * **bras'-ten,** * **bros'-ten,** * **brest'-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *berstan*, *brestan* (pret. *bearst*, *burston*, *borsten*); O.S. *brestan*; O. Icel. *bresta*; Sw. *brista*; Dan. *briste*; Dut. *bersten*; O. Fris. *bersta*; Ger. *bersten*; M. H. Ger. *bresten*; O. H. Ger. *presto* Gael. *bris*, *brisd* = to break.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To break.

"*Brasten, supra* in breken, P."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst.*"
Shakesp.: Tam. Shrew, Induct. 1.

". . . and then he *burst* his head for crowding among the marshal's men."—*Ibid.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.

2. To break, to rend asunder with suddenness and violence; to force open with suddenness and violence.

"*Bursting* their waxen bands."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton. On the Death of Damon.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To break, to fly open, to open.

(1) To fly open with violence, suddenness, and noise; to explode.

"No—though that cloud were thunder's worst,
And charged to crush him—let it *burst!*"
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 21.

(2) To do so without these accompaniments; as, "the tumour *burst.*"

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To rush with suddenness and energy or force; to rush in, out, or away from.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"When *bursts* Clan-Alpine on the foe."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 23.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"And tears seem'd *bursting* from his eye."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 3.

"Had from their sheaths, like sunbeams, *burst.*"
Moore: L. R.: The Fire-Worshippers.

(2) To be subjected to sudden and powerful impression upon the senses, or yield to sudden and overpowering emotion.

"He *burst* into tears . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. iv.

bŭrst (1), * **bŭrst-en** (*Eng.*), **bŭrst, bŭrs-tĕn,** * **bŭr'-sĕn,** * **bŭr'-sin** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Burst, *v.t.*]

A. & B. *As pa. par. & particip. adj.* (*Of all the forms*): In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

* ¶ *A burst man, a bursten man:* A man affected by the disease called hernia or rupture.

C. *As subst.* (*Of the form* burst): A sudden and violent breaking forth of anything, as of thunder, speaking, passion, tears, &c.

"What is known at Kirkwall as a *burst* of razor or spout-fish (*Solen siliqua*) commenced on an extensive scale last Sunday morning on the Broadbay Sands."—*Weekly Scotsman*, Feb. 2, 1881.

"The snatches in his voice,
And *burst* of speaking, were as his: I am absolute,
'Twas very Cloten."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

bŭrst (2), *s.* [A.S. *byrst* = a loss, a defect.] An injury. (*Wright.*)

* **bŭrst'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [From * *bursten*, pa. par. (q.v.); and Eng. suffix *-ness.*] The state of having a rupture, the state of being affected with hernia. [Hernia.]

bŭrst'-ẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *burst*; *-er.*] One who or that which bursts. (*Cotgrave.*)

burster-bag, *s.*

Ordnance: A bag to hold the charge designed to burst.

bŭrst'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Burst, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act, operation, or process of flying asunder, or rushing with suddenness and violence.

bursting-charge, *s.*

1. *Mining:* A small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder or nitroleum to ensure the ignition of the latter. It is usually fired by voltaic means.

2. *Ordnance:* The charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot; it may be poured in loose, or placed in a burster-bag.

bŭrst'-wõrt, *s.* [Eng. *burst*, and *wort*; A.S. *wyrt* = a herb, a plant.] A name sometimes given to the botanical genus Herniaria or Rupture-wort; all the English names referring to the fact that the species were supposed to be of use in the disease called rupture or hernia. [Herniaria.] It belongs to the Illecebraceæ (Knotworts). *Herniaria glabra* is wild in Britain. [Rupture-wort.]

* **bŭrt,** * **bur-ton,** *v.t.* [Cf. Eng. *butt* (q.v.).] To butt like a ram, to make an indentation of anything. (*Huloet.*)

¶ Still used in Somerset.

burt, * **birt,** * **bret,** * **brut,** *s.* [Cf. Norm. Fr. *bertonneau* (*Mahn*).] A flat fish of the turbot kind.

* **bŭr'-tẽr,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *burt*, v. (q.v.); and Eng. suffix *-er.*] An animal which butts with its forehead or its horns.

"*Burtare*, beste (*burter*, P.). *Cornupeta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **burth,** * **burthe,** *s.* [Birth.] (*Chaucer: Boethius.*)

* **burth-tide,** *s.* The time of birth.

* **burthe-time,** * **burtyme,** *s.* Birth.

"From owre Lordes *burthetime* to the worldes ende."—*R. of Gloucester*, p. 9.

* **burth-tonge,** *s.* Native tongue. (*John of Trevisa.*)

bŭr'-then, *s.* [Burden.]

¶ For the compounds *burthenous*, *burthensome*, *burthensomeness*, &c., see *burdenous*, *burdensome*, *burdensomeness*, &c.

* **bur'-tŏn,** *v.t.* [Burt, *v.* (q.v.).]

bŭr′-tŏn, *s.* [Cf. O. Eng. *burton,* v.]

Naut.: A peculiar style of tackle. It has at least two movable blocks or pulleys and two ropes. The weight is suspended to a hook-block in the bight of the running part. (*Knight.*)

burton-tackle, *s.* The tackle described under *burton* (q.v.); an arrangement of pulleys.

* **bur-tre,** * **bur-tree,** *s.* [BOURTREE.]

* **burt-ynge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BURT, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of butting or pushing at with the horns.

"*Burtynge. Cornupetus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **burw,** * **burwgh,** *s.* [A.S. *burh* = (1) a town, a city; (2) a fort, a castle; (3) a court, a palace.] [BOROUGH.]

1. A town.

". . . . but bet a-doun *burwes* * & brutned moche peple."—*William of Palerne,* 1,073.

2. A castle or large edifice.

3. A convent.

"For one buldeth a *burw,* a brod and a large,
A churche and a chapaile with chambers a-lofte."
Piers Plow. Crede, 118-9.

* **burwgh mayden,** *s.* A "bower maiden," an attendant.

". . . . but on of hire *burwgh maydenes* that she loued most."—*William of Palerne,* 3,071.

bŭr′-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *bur; weed.*]

1. A plant, *Xanthium strumarium.*

2. A plant, genus *Sparganium.*

bur′-ў (ur as **ĕr),** * **bur-ye,** * **bur-i-en,** * **bir-ye,** * **bir-ie,** * **ber-ye,** *v.t.* [A.S. *byrgan, byrigean,* closely allied to A.S. *bergan* = to protect. (*Mahn & Skeat.*).]

1. *Lit.:* To place the body of a deceased or even a living person under the ground, rubbish, the water of the ocean, or anything similar.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Spec.:* To commit the body of a deceased person to the grave or to the ocean, with the appropriate ceremonies; to inter.

". . . Go up, and *bury* thy father, . . ."—*Gen.* l. 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To place anything in the ground.

"To *bury* so much gold under a tree."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., i. 3.

(2) To hide or conceal under heaps of anything.

"That is the way to lay the city flat,
And *bury* all." *Shakesp.: Coriol.,* iii. 1.

(3) *Reflexively or otherwise:* To place in retirement or in an obscure position, involving death to one's influence and name.

"And, seeking exile from the sight of men,
Bury herself in solitude profound."
Cowper: Truth.

(4) To cause to forget, also to forget; to get rid of, to hide.

"When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounced, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 6.

† **bŭr′-y** (1), *s.* [BURROW.]

† 1. A burrow.

"It is his nature to dig himself *buries,* as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity."—*Grew*

* 2. A receptacle for potatoes. (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

bur′-ў (2) (**ur** as **ĕr**), * **bĕr′-ў,** *s.* & *in compos.* [BOROUGH.] A borough. (Used chiefly in the names of places.)

1. As a separate word: as, Bury in Lancashire, Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk.

2. As a portion, generally the final one, of the names of places: as, Aldermanbury.

* **bur′-yĕd (ur** as **ĕr),** *pa. par.* [BURIED.]

* **bur′-ў-ęl (ur** as **ĕr),** *s.* [BURIAL.]

bur′-ў-ĭng (ur as **ĕr),** * **bur-y-inge,** * **bur-y-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BURY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act or operation of interring the dead; the state of being interred.

". . . she is come aforehand to anoint my body to the *burying.*"—*Mark* xiv. 8.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Burying-ground, burying-place.*

burying-beetles, *s.*

Entom.: The English name for the beetles of the genus Necrophorus. They belong to the family Silphidæ. Some are beautiful, having two orange-coloured bands across the elytra. They receive their name from a practice they have of burying the carcases of moles, mice, or other small quadrupeds to afford nutriment to their larvæ.

* **buryt,** * **borith,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A plant, *Saponaria officinalis.* (*Bailey: Dict.,* 1736.)

* **bŭs** (1), * **bŭss,** *s.* [BUSH.] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virgil,* 232, 16.)

* **bŭs** (2), *s.* [BUSS (1), *s.*]

† **bus** (3), *s.* [Contr. for *omnibus.*] An omnibus. (*Colloquial.*)

* **bus,** * **buse,** *v. impers.* [Contracted from *behoves.*] Behoves, must. (*Scotch.*)

"Then sal ye say, nedes *bus* me take."
F. M., Rom. i. 46. (*Jamieson.*)

"Nedes *bus* yow have sum nobil knyght."
Ibid.

¶ *Us bus:* We must. (*Brock.*)

* **bus-ard,** *s.* [BUZZARD.]

bŭs-âu′n, bŭs-ā′in, bŭz-ā′in, *s.* A reed-stop on the organ. [BASSOON.]

* **bus-cayle,** * **bus-kayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *boschaille,* from Low Lat. *boscalia,* pl. of *boscale* = a wood.] A copse, a thicket, especially as a place of ambush or concealment.

"On blonkez by yone *buscayle,* by yone blythe stremez."
Morte Arthure, 895.

"In the *buskayle* of his waye, on blonkkes fulle hugge."
Ibid., 1,634.

* **busch** (1), * **busche,** *v.i.* [BUSK (1), *v.*]

* **busch** (2) (pret. *buschyt*), *v.i.* [Cf. O. Fr. *embuscher* = to set an ambush. From Ger. *busch* = a bush.] [BUSH, AMBUSH.] To lie in ambush.

* **busch** (3), * **busche,** * **buschen,** *v.i.* [BUSKE, *v.*] (*William of Palerne,* 173.)

* **busch,** *s.* [BUSS (1).] (*Parl., Jas. III.,* A. 1471.)

* **busch-el,** * **busch-elle,** *s.* [BUSCHEL.]

* **bûsche′-mĕnt,** *s.* [BUSHMENT.]

"*Buschement* or verement. *Cuneus,* C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **busch-en,** *v.i.* [BUSK, *v.*] To go.

"Til hit big was and bold * to *buschen* on felde."
William of Palerne, 173.

* **busch-ope,** *s.* [BISHOP, *s.*] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **buse,** *v. impers.* [BUS, *v. impers.*]

* **buse-mare,** * **buse-mere,** *s.* [BISMARE.] Blasphemy.

bûsh (1), * **bushe,** * **busshe,** * **busch,** * **buysh,** * **buysch,** * **bosshe,** * **busk,** * **buske** (*Eng.*), **bûsh,** * **buss,** * **bus** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *buisson* = a bush, a thicket; Sp. & Port. *bosque;* Ital. *bosco* = a wood; Ger. *busch;* Dut. *bosch;* Dan. *busk;* Sw. *buske.* Prof. Skeat considers that the word is of Scand. origin; Dr. Murray that it is from Late Lat. *boscum* = a wood.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A thicket, a wood, a grove, a forest, a place overrun with shrubs.

"Ther as by aventure this Palamon
Was in a *bush* that ne man might se
For sore afered of death was he."
Chaucer: C. T.; The Knightes Tale, 1,519.

¶ This sense, or one akin to it, is still common among our Australian colonists.

2. A single shrub with numerous and close-set branches.

"And stud intill a *busk* lurkand."
Barbour: The Bruce, vii. 71.

"And the Angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a *bush;* and he looked, and, behold, the *bush* burned with fire, and the *bush* was not consumed."—*Exod.* iii. 2.

¶ *To beat about the bush:* To take circuitous methods of hinting at one's meaning in a matter of special delicacy, instead of blurting out one's desires or intentions in a way to startle and repel. The metaphor is taken probably from sportsmen beating about bushes to start game.

* 3. The branch of a tree formerly hung out in front of a tavern to indicate that liquor was sold inside.

"If it be true that good wine needs no *bush,* 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue."—*Shakesp.: As you Like it,* Epil.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot., Hortic., &c.:* A perennial ligneous plant (usually with several stems issuing from its root), which in its normal or natural state of growth does not attain a girth of more than six inches, and in consequence does not furnish timber. The same as a shrub.

* 2. *Hunting:* The tail of a fox cut off as a trophy of victory.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Bush-exploring* (*Cowper: Task,* bk. vi.).

bush-bean, *s.* The kidney bean or French bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris.* (*American.*)

bush-beater, *s.* One who beats amongst the cover to rouse game.

bush-creepers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The English name of the Mniotiltinæ, a sub-family of the Sylviadæ. These birds have sharply-conical bills and long pointed wings. They are usually diminutive in size, active in habits, have a twittering note, and build their nests in thickets, solitary bushes, or trees. They are found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, some of them, however, being migratory.

bush-extractor, *s.*

Husbandry: An implement for pulling out bushes and grubs. It is of the nature of a claw-bar or cant-hook, or a pair of claws.

bush-fighting, *s.* Irregular warfare in a woody country.

bush-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Calamagrostis Epigejos.*

bush-harrow, *s.*

Agric., &c.: An implement consisting of a number of limbs or saplings confined in a frame and dragged over ground to cover grass-seed.

bush-quails, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given to the Turnicidæ, a family of Gallinaceous birds, found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

bush-ranger, *s.* [BUSHRANGER.]

bush-scythe, *s.*

Agric., &c.: A stout short scythe for cutting brush and briers.

bush-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The English name of the Thamnophilinæ, one of the two sub-families of the Laniidæ (Shrikes). They have the upper mandible of the bill straight, and arched only at the tip, whereas it is curved in the Laniinæ. The typical genus, Thamnophilus, is American; the rest belong chiefly to the Old World.

bush-syrup, bush syrup, *s.* A saccharine fluid obtained in the Cape Colony from the flowers of *Protea mellifera.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **bush-tree,** *s.* A shrub, the Common Box, *Buxus sempervirens.*

bush-whacker, *s* (*American.*)

1. A raw countryman

2. A bush-scythe.

3. *During Civil War:* A marauding combatant, generally non-partisan and seldom uniformed, attacking singly or in detached bands under cover of woods or rocks.

bush-whacking, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the method of procedure described under B.

B. *As substantive:* The act of travelling or working one's way through bushes; fighting after the manner of a bushwhacker.

bûsh (2), *s. & a.* [From Fr. *bouche* = a mouth (*Knight*); from Dut. *bus* = a box (*Skeat*). There is prob. some confusion in the forms.]

A. *As substantive:* The metal box in which the axle of a machine works. (*Skeat.*) A bearing for a spindle or arbour, as in the case of the wooden chocks; called also followers, which surround the spindle within the eye of a bed-stone, and form the upper bearing of the spindle. A piece of metal or wood inserted

into a plate to receive the wear of a pivot or arbour. A thimble, sleeve, or hollow socket placed in a hole in a plate or block, and adapted to receive a spindle, gudgeon, or pivot. It forms a lining for a bearing-socket. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

bush-hammer, *s.*

Masonry:

1. A mason's large breaking-hammer.

2. A hammer for dressing millstones. The steel bits are usually detachable from the sockets of the heads, to enable them to be dressed on a grindstone.

bush-metal, *s.*

Metallurgy: Hard brass, gun-metal (q.v.).

* **bŭsh** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bush*, s. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To furnish with a bush.

2. To support with bushes.

3. To use a bush-harrow upon.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow thick. [Chiefly in the pr. par., *bushing* (q.v.).]

bŭsh (2), *v.t.* [From *bush* (2), s. (q.v.).]

Of the wheels of carriages: To enclose in a case or box, to sheathe.

bŭsh'-çhăt, *s.* [From Eng. *bush*, which the species, not excepting the so-called *stonechat*, frequent; and suffix *-chat.*]

Ornith.: A name given by Macgillivray to his genus Pratincola.

* **bushe** (1), *s.* [Bush (1).]

* **bushe** (2), *s.* [Buss.]

* **bushe-fishing,** *s.* [Buss-fishing.]

bŭsh'ẹl (1) * **bussh-el,** * **bush-ell,** * **bous-sel,** *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. & Nor. Fr. *boisseau;* Low Lat. *bustellus, bussellus, bissellus, bustula, buxula.* From Low Lat. *buza, buta* = a vat, a large brewing vessel (*Du Cange*); or from O. Fr. *boissel, boucel;* Prov. *bossel;* Ital. *botticello* = a small barrel; O. Fr. *boiste, boist* = a box.] [Box.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

"Gif us a *busshel* whet, or malt, or reye."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,327-8.

2. *Fig.:* A large quantity, without precisely indicating how much. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces."—*Dryden.*

II. *Weights and measures:*

(1) *In the United Kingdom:* A measure of capacity used for corn or what is called dry measure. It contains eight gallons or four pecks, whilst four bushels constitute one coomb or sack, and eight bushels a quarter.

(2) *In Canada and the United States:* A measure = 0·9,692 of the imperial bushel.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Bushel-full, bushel-maker, bushel-making.*

bushel-breeches, *s. pl.* Breeches wide laterally, and drawn in beneath so as to look like upright bushel measures. (*Carlyle.*)

bŭsh'-ẹl (2), *s.* [Bush (2), *s.*] A circle of iron within the hole of the nave of a wheel, to preserve it from wearing.

bŭsh'-el-age (1), *s.* [Eng. *bushel* (1), and suff. *-age.*] A duty on commodities estimated by their bushel bulk.

* **bŭsh'-et,** *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *bush* (1), (q.v.).]

1. A small bush. (*Glossog. Nov.*, 2nd ed.)

2. A wood. [Busket, Bosket.]

"Near Creek, in a *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the way-side."—*Ray: Rem.*, p. 251.

3. A common.

"We rode through a *bushet*, or common, called Rodwell Hake."—*Ray: Rem.*, p. 153.

bŭsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *bushy;* *-ness.*] The quality of being bushy. (*Johnson.*)

† **bŭsh'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [Bush (1), *v.*]

As participial adj.: Spreading bush-like; becoming bushy.

"The roses *bushing* round
About her glow'd." *Milton: P. L.*

"The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene."
Pope: Odyssey.

bŭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Bush (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *participial adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* A lining for a hole. Often called a bush (q.v.).

bŭsh'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *bush;* *man.*]

† 1. *Gen.* (*Ord. Lang.*): A man who habitually resides among bushes.

2. *Spec.* (*Ethnol.*, pl. *bushmen*): A tribe of men, diminutive in size and very far behind in culture, who exist in South Africa, and have not met with kind treatment either from the other dark races of the district or from the European settlers.

* **bŭsh'-mĕnt,** * **bûshe-ment,** * **bûsshe-ment,** *s.* [A contracted form of *abushment* = embushment (q.v.).] A thicket, a bushy place, a clump of bushes.

"Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile."—*Raleigh.*

bŭsh'-rān-ġẽr, *s.* [Eng. *bush;* *ranger.*] One who ranges through the bush, especially for predatory purposes, bushrangers often being escaped convicts. (*Anglo-Australian.*)

bŭsh'-rān-ġĭng, *s.* [Eng. *bush;* *ranging.*] The act or practice of ranging through the "bush." (*Anglo-Australian.*)

bŭsh'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *bush;* *-y.* In Sw. *buskig;* Dan. *busket;* Ger. *buschig, gebüschig.*] [Bosk.]

1. *Of literal bushes or vegetation of a similar character:*

(1) With many branches, but not tall enough to constitute a tree; shrubby, thick.

"Of stone, and ivy, and the spread
Of the elder's *bushy* head."
Wordsworth: The White Doe of Rylstone, i.

(2) Full of bushes, studded with bushes, overspread with bushes.

". . . spaces which were generally *bushy*. . ."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii. 167.

2. *Of anything thick, like a bush:* Thick, like a bush.

". . . with a thick, *bushy* beard . . ."—*Addison.*

bus'-ĭed (us as ĭz), * **bes-yed,** *pa. par.* [Busy, *v.*]

* **bus-i-hede,** * **bis-y-hed,** * **bys-i-hede,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bisy* = Eng. *busy;* and O. Eng. *hede* = Eng. *hood.*] The state of being full of business or care.

"Alle the *bisyhedes* and the greate niedes of the wordle."—*Ayenbite*, p. 164.

bus'-ĭ-ly, * **bus-y-ly,** * **bus-i-li,** * **bis-i-ly,** **bes-i-ly,** * **bus-i-liche (us as ĭz),** *adv.* [Eng. *busy;* *-ly.*]

1. *In a good sense:*

(1) Laboriously.

". . . & wyth besten blod *busily* anoynted."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris), *Cleanness*, 1446.

(2) Eagerly, carefully.

". . . Debated *busyly* about tho giftes."
Sir Gaw., 68.

"Bi-thought hire ful *busily*, howe best were to werche."
William of Palerne, 650.

(3) Industriously.

". . . how *busily* she turns the leaves."
Shakesp.: Tit. Andron., iv. 1.

2. *In a sense not so good:* Curiously, inquisitively.

"Or if too *busily* they will enquire
Into a victory which we disdain." *Dryden.*

business (pron. **bĭz'-nĕs**), * **bus-ĭ-nĕsse,** * **bus-ȳ'-nĕsse,** * **bus-y-nes (us as ĭz),** * **bĭs-y-nĕsse,** * **bĭs-ĭ'-nĕsse,** * **bes-i-nesse,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *busy;* *-ness.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Subjectively:*

† 1. The state of being industriously engaged.

"The fantasy and the curious *busynesse*
Fro day to day gan in the soule impresse."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,451-2.

¶ *To do businesse:* To apply oneself steadily to any work.

"The pilours diden *businesse* and cure."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, 149.

2. The state of being anxious; anxiety, care.

3. The act of engaging industriously in certain occupations.

(1) The act of forming mercantile or financial bargains. More generally an abundance of such acts done by separate individuals.

"Apparently *business* was partial in the Discount Market."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 8, 1877.

(2) The act of engaging in serious work, as distinguished from mere pastime.

"Pastime and *business* both it should exclude."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

II. *Objectively:* That with which one is engaged; that about which one is or should be busy or anxious. *Specially—*

1. A multiplicity of affairs. [¶ 1.] Specially mercantile transactions, commercial intercourse.

2. A single affair or transaction.

"You are so much the *business* of our souls." *Dryden.*

¶ In this sense it may have a plural.

". . . so full of *businesses* . . ."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 1.

3. An affair of honour, a duel. (*Affectedly.*)

"For that's the word of tincture, the *business*. Let me alone with the *business*. I will carry the *business*. I do understand the *business*. I do find an affront in the *business*."—*Masque of Mercury, &c.*, vol. v., p. 431.

4. A calling or occupation; also special province, sphere, or duty.

"The great *business* of the senses being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body."—*Locke.*

". . . the management of a wine and spirit *business*, or other position of trust."—*Times*, Nov. 18, 1878.

5. Legitimate occupation.

"What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds?"—*L'Estrange.*

6. That which requires to be done, an object.

". . . a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun."—*Bentley.*

*7. Labour and endeavour.

"To drawe folk to heven by fairnesse,
By good ensample, this was his *busynesse*."
Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 520.

¶ *Special phrases:*

1. *A man of business:* A man naturally gifted with capacity, adaptation, and love for managing a great commercial enterprise, a department of the political government, or anything similar.

"He was one of the most skilful debaters and *men of business* in the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *To do the business for one:* To kill one, destroy or ruin one, that being the most serious thing which can be done to him. (*Colloquial.*)

3. *To have no business in a place or to do anything:* To have no occupation calling one thither, or no obligation or even right to do the thing.

(1) *Lit.:* Of persons.

(2) *Fig.:* Of things.

"A frown upon the atmosphere,
That *hath no business* to appear
Where skies are blue, and earth is gay."
Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, x.

¶ (*a*) Crabb thus distinguishes between *business, occupation, employment, engagement,* and *avocation:* "*Business* occupies all a person's thoughts, as well as his time and powers; *occupation* and *employment* occupy only his time and strength: the first is mostly regular, it is the object of our choice; the second is casual, it depends on the will of another. *Engagement* is a partial *employment*, *avocation* a particular *engagement:* an *engagement* prevents us from doing anything else; an *avocation* calls off or prevents us from doing what we wish. . . . A person who is *busy* has much to attend to, and attends to it closely: a person who is *occupied* has a full share of *business* without any pressure; he is opposed to one who is idle: a person who is *employed* has the present moment filled up; he is not in a state of inaction: the person who is *engaged* is not at liberty to be otherwise *employed:* his time is not his own; he is opposed to one at leisure."

(*b*) *Business, trade, profession,* and *art* are thus discriminated: "These words are synonymous in the sense of a calling, for the purpose of a livelihood: *business* is general, *trade* and *profession* are particular; all *trade* is *business*, but all *business* is not *trade*. Buying and selling of merchandize is inseparable from *trade;* but the exercise of one's knowledge and experience, for purposes of gain, constitutes a *business;* when learning or particular skill is required, it is a *profession;* and when there is a peculiar exercise of *art*, it is an *art:* every shop-keeper and retail dealer carries on a *trade;* brokers, manufacturers, bankers, and others, carry on *business;* clergymen, medical, or military men follow a *profession;* musicians and painters follow an *art.*"

(*c*) The following is the distinction between *business, office,* and *duty:* "*Business* is what

one prescribes to one's self; *office* is prescribed by another; *duty* is prescribed or enjoined by a fixed rule of propriety; mercantile concerns are the *business* which a man takes upon himself; the management of parish concerns is an *office* imposed upon him often, much against his inclination; the maintenance of his family is a duty which his conscience enjoins upon him to perform. *Business* and *duty* are public or private; *office* is mostly of a public nature: a minister of state, by virtue of his *office*, has always public *business* to perform; but men in general have only private *business* to transact; a minister of religion has public *duties* to perform in his ministerial capacity; every other man has personal or relative *duties*, which he is called upon to discharge according to his station." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

business-like, *a.* Like business, with proper accuracy, with attention to details, and a careful adaptation of means to the end aimed at, such as is seen in men expert in business, and is one of the most important elements in their success.

"There is no need, however, that it should diminish that strenuous and *business-like* application to the matter in hand. . . ."—*J. S. Mill. Political Economy* (1848), vol. i., bk. i., ch. vii., § 3, p. 125.

* **bŭsk** (1), * **bŭske**, * **bŭsk'-ȳ**, * **bŏsk**, * **busch**, * **busche** (*Eng.*), * **bŭsk** (*Scotch*), (pret. *buskit*), *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *búask* = to prepare one's self; from *búa* = to prepare.] [BOUN.] (*Skeat.*)

A. *Transitive:*

1. To prepare, to make ready.

2. To dress, to array.

"Thou hurne for no brydale art *busked* in wedez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 142.

3. To fasten. (Used of an article of dress.) (*Scotch.*)

". . . . cockernony she had *busked* on her head at the kirk last Sunday."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

B. *Reflexive:*

1. To prepare one's self.

"He *buskyt* hym . . . ."—*Barbour: The Bruce* (ed. Skeat), i. 142.

"All thay *buskede* tham fit to bere,
Helme and hawberke, schelde and spere."
Roland and Ottuell (ed. Herrtage), 43.

2. To go, to hurry.

". . . . the Iustices somme
Busked hem to the boure . . . ."
Piers Plowm., iii. 13, 14.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To get ready.

"The king *busket* and mad him yar."
Barbour: The Bruce, viii. 409.

2. To begin.

"Than hamvardis *buskit* he to fair."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vii. 492.

3. To direct one's steps towards a place, to go.

"And *buskit* theddirward but bard."
Barbour: The Bruce, x. 404.

4. To brush about, to hurry about, to hurry, to hasten.

"Than bad he a baroun *buske* to here chamber."—*William of Palerne*, 1,968.

¶ *To busk* or *buske of:* To hurry from. (*Wm. of Palerne*, 1,653, 1,997.)

* **bŭsk** (2), *v.* [Etym. doubtful.] To pulverise, as fowls do in the dust. (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

* **bŭsk** (1), *s.* [From Eng. *busk* (1), v. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Dress. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Fig.:* Decoration.

". . . the *busk* and bravery of beautiful and big words . . ."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 356.

bŭsk (2), * **buske** (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *busc.*]

A. *As substantive:* A stiffening bone or plate in a corset, to maintain its shape and prevent its gathering in folds and wrinkles around the waist. The busk is made of wood, steel, brass, whalebone, or vulcanite.

"Her long slit sleeves, stiffe *buske*, puffe verdingall."
Marston: Scourge, ii. 7.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound.)

* **busk-point**, *s.* The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk.

* **busk** (3), * **buske** (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *boscus*, *buscus* = a bush.] [BUSH.] A bush.

"And stud intill a *busk* lurkand."
Barbour: The Bruce (ed. Skeat), vii. 71.

"And range amid the *buskes* thy selfe to feede."
Davison: Poetical Rapsodie (1611), p. 39.

* **busk-ad-dre**, * **bosk-ed-dre**, *s.* [From *busk* (3); and *adder.*] An adder, a snake.

"Be it turned into a *boskeddre.*"—*Wycliffe: Exodus*, vii. 9.

* **bŭs'-kāyle**, *s.* [BUSCAYLE.]

bŭsk'-ed (*Eng.*), **bŭsk'-ĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par. & a.* [BUSK, *v.*]

"Th[er]e were beddes *busked* ' for eny burn riche."
William of Palerne, 3,196.

"Nae joy her bonnie *buskit* nest."
Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

† **bŭsk'-ed**, *a.* [From *busk* (3), *s.*] Wearing a busk. (*Pollok.*)

* **bŭsk'-ẽr**, *s.* [O. Eng. & Scotch *busk*, v.; *-er.*] One who dresses another.

"Mistress Mary Seaton . . . is praised, by the queen, to be the finest *busker*, that is, the finest dresser of a woman's head of hair, that is to be seen in any country."—*Knolly: Lett. Chalmers's Mary*, i. 285.

* **bŭsk'-et**, *s.* [Fr. *bosquet* = a grove, a thicket.] [BOSKET, BOSQUET.] A small bush or branch with flowers and foliage. (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, v.)

* **bŭsk'-ie** (1), *a.* [From *busk* (1), and suff. *-ie.*] Fond of dress.

". . . kintra lairds, an' *buskie* cits,
A' gather roun' some sumphs."
Tarras: Poems, p. 136.

* **bŭsk'-ie** (2), *a.* [BOSKY.]

† **bŭs'-kin**, * **bus-kyn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. In Dut. *broos* = a buskin; O. Dut. *brosekin;* Fr. *bottine*, *brodequin* = (1) an ancient boot, which covered the foot and part of the leg; (2) a boot worn by actors in comedies; Sp. *borsegui;* Ital. *borzacchino.* Remotely from Low Lat. *byrsa;* Gr. *βύρσα* (*bursa*) = a hide, leather. Skeat considers that it may be cognate with *brogue.*]

1. A boot covering the foot and the lower part of the leg, so as to defend it against mud, thorns, &c.

(1) As worn by men.

"The hunted red deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied."
Scott: Marmion, v. 5.

(2) As worn by women.

"My Mary's *buskins* brush the dew."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

* **2.** A similar boot worn among the ancients by actors in tragedy. Sometimes it had thick cork soles so as to make the wearer look taller than he really was.

(1) *Lit.:* In the foregoing sense.

"In her best light the comic muse appears,
When she with borrow'd pride the *buskin* wears."
Smith.

(2) *Fig.:* Tragedy.

"Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear."
Dryden.

† **bŭs'-kined**, *a.* [Eng. *buskin;* *-ed.*] Provided with or wearing buskins, tragic.

"Ennobled hath the *buskin'd* stage."
Milton: Penseroso.

* **bŭsk'-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUSK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Dressing, manner of dressing. (*Skeat.*)

". . . either a stoninglie *busking* or an ouerstaring frounced hed."—*Roger Ascham: The Schoolmaster*, bk. i.

2. Headdress or other dress or decoration.

"That none weare upon their heads, or *buskings*, any feathers."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1621, c. 25, § 2.

bŭsk'-ĭt, *pa. par. & a.* [BUSK (1), *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **bŭsk'-rȳ**, *s.* [From *busk* (1), v.; and suffix *-ery.* The same as BUSK (1), *s.*]

1. Dress.

2. Decoration, outward show. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . put off with the *buskry* or bravery of words, when the thing itself is lost and let go, . . ."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 324.

* **bŭsk'-ȳ**, * **bŭsk'-ie** (2), *a.* [BOSKY.] The same as *bosky*, *i.e.*, woody, shaded with woods.

"How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

† **bŭss** (1), * **busse**, * **basse**, *s.* [In Sw. *puss* = a puddle, a plash, a smack, a kiss; O. H. Ger. *bus;* Fr. *baiser*, s.; Sp. *beso;* Port. *beijo;* Ital. *bacio;* Lat. *basium;* Gael. *busag* = a smacking kiss; *bus* = the mouth; Wel. *bus* = the lip. Perhaps imitated from the sound.] A smacking kiss. (At first good English, now vulgar and ludicrous.)

* **1.** *Originally:* Of the form *basse*, from Fr. *baiser.*

2. *Then:* Of the forms *busse*, *buss*, from the Teutonic.

"But every Satyre first did give a *busse*
To Hellenore: so *busses* did abound."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 46.

bŭss (2) (*Eng.*), **buss**, * **busse**, * **bussche**, * **busch**, * **busche** (*Scotch*), *s.* [In Dut. *buis;* Ger. *büse;* O. Fr. *busse;* Prov. *bus;* Low Lat. *bussa*, *busa.*]

* **1.** *Originally:* A large vessel, wide, capacious, and well adapted for stowage.

"Ane *busche* quhilk was takin be the Franchemen."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, v. 16.

* **2.** *Then sometimes:* A hulk.

"Hulks or *busses* . . ."—*Howell: Letters* (1650). (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

3. *Afterwards and now:* A two-masted fishing-vessel of from fifty to seventy tons burden,

BUSS.

with a cabin at each end. It is employed chiefly in the herring fishery.

". . . to drive the Dutch whalers and herring *busses* out of the Northern Ocean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

buss-fishing (*Eng. & Scotch*), * **bushe-fishing** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* The act of fishing in busses.

"That there be no *bushe fishing* betwix the ylands and the mayne land . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.*, ed. 1814, V., v. 238.

buss (3), *s.* [BUSH, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* A bush. (*Scotch.*)

"I like our hills an' heathery braes,
Ilk hurdie, *buss*, an' burnie."
Picken: Poems, ii. 163.

2. *Fig.:* Shelter. (*Scotch.*) (Or is it from another root?)

"My trunk of eild, but *buss* or bield,
Sinks in Time's wintry rage."
Burns: The Auld Man.

bŭss (4), *s.* [BUS (3).]

† **bŭss** (1), * **basse**, *v.t.* [From *buss* (1), s. (q.v.). In Sw. *pussa;* Provinc. Ger. *bussen;* Fr. *baiser;* Norm. Fr *beser;* Sp. *besar;* Port. *beijar;* Ital. *baciare;* Lat. *basio.*] [BUSS, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To give a smacking kiss to. (Now vulgar and ludicrous, but not so formerly.)

". . . that I lye *bassing* with Besse."—*Sir T. More Workes*, p. 557. (*Richardson.*)

"Come, grin on me, and I will think thou smilest,
And *buss* thee as thy wife."
Shakesp.: K. John, iii. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To come in close contact with.

"Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 5.

"Thy knees *bussing* the stones, . . ."
Ibid., *Coriol.*, iii. 2.

* **bŭss** (2), *v.t.* [BUSS (3), *s.*] To place in ambush.

"Saladyn priuely was *bussed* beside the flom."
R. de Brunne, p. 187.

* **bussche'-mĕnt**, * **busse'-mĕnt**, * **busche'-ment**, * **buysche'-ment**, *s.* [BUSHMENT.] Ambush.

"Leulyn in a wod a *bussement* he held."
R. Brunne, p. 242.

* **bŭssh'-ŏp**, *s.* [BISHOP.]

* **bus'-sic**, *a.* [BUSHY.] (*Scotch.*)

bŭss'-ĭng, * **bass'-ĭng**, *pr. par. & s.* [BUSS *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:* The act of kissing with a smacking sound.

"Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *busse* our wantons, but our wives we kiss."
Herrick: Works p. 219.

* **bŭss'-ĭng**, *s.* [From Eng. *bushing* (q.v.), or from Ger. *busch* = a bundle, a fardel (?).] Covering.

"The folk was fain
To put the *bussing* on thair theis."
Redsquair: Evergreen, ii. 230

bŭs'-sle, *s.* [BUSTLE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **bust** (1), *s.* [BUIST.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A box.

2. A tar mark upon sheep, generally the initials of the proprietor's name.

bŭst (2), *s.* [In Ger. *büste;* Fr. *buste;* Prov. *bust;* Sp. & Port. *busto:* from Ital. *busto* = bust, stays, boddice; Low Lat. *bustum* = the trunk of a body without the head. Mahn thinks that it is from Ger. *brust* = breast.] [BREAST, BUSTO.]

Ordinary Language & Sculpture:

1. A statue of the upper part of the body, *i.e.*, the head, shoulders, and breast, without the arms.

"His library, where *busts* of poets dead
And a true Pindar stood without a head,
Received of wits . . ."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 235.

2. The chest or thorax of the human body, the trunk, more specifically the portion of the human body between the head and the waist; whether—

(1) In the actual person.

Or (2) in a statue.

* **bust,** *v.t.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *baste*, v.] To beat.

"Beateth the and *busteth* the as his ibohte threi."
Hali Meidhenhad, p. 31.

bŭs'-tam-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Bustamente, its discoverer, and suff *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Rhodonite (q.v.). Dana makes it the equivalent of his calciferous Rhodonite. It is greyish-red in colour.

bŭs'-tard, *s.* [In Fr. *outarde;* Provinc. & O. Fr. *bistarde, bostarde, boustarde;* Prov. *austarde;* Sp. *avutarda;* Port. *abetarda, betarda;* Ital. *ottarda;* from Lat. *avis tarda* (*Pliny*) = slow bird.]

Ornith.: The name of a genus of birds, the Otis, which is the typical one of the family Otitidæ. [OTIS, OTITIDÆ.] Three species occur in Britain, the Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*), the Little Bustard (*O. tetrix*), and Macqueen's Bustard (*O. Macqueeni*). The Great Bustard was formerly common in Wiltshire and in Norfolk, but being large, the male about four feet long and the female three, it was too conspicuous a bird to escape persecution, and now it is a rare visitor. It is one of the indigenous animals which Sir Chas. Lyell cites as having been recently extirpated or all but extirpated in England. (*Prin. of Geol.*, ch. xlii.) It has the plumage on the back of a bright-yellow traversed by a number of black bars, the rest of the plumage being greyish. It runs and flies well. It is still common on parts of the Continent. The Little Bustard (*O. tetrix*) is a Mediterranean bird which occasionally straggles to Britain. It is brown dotted with black above, and beneath is whitish. The male has a black neck with two white collars.

¶ *Thick-kneed bustard:* One of the English names for a bird, the Common Thick-knee (*Oidicnemus Bellonii*).

* **bŭs'-tō-ŭs,** * **bus'-tĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [BUSTUOUS.]

* **bŭs'-tĭne,** *s.* [Of uncertain origin; perhaps from Eng. *fustian*, or from O. Fr. *boutane* = a fabric made at Montpelier.] A fabric, resembling fustian, of foreign manufacture.

"Neat, neat she was, in *bustine* waistcoat clean."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 70.

bŭs'-tle, * **bŭs'-tĕl** (*t* silent), * **bŭs'-le,** * **bŭs'-kle,** * **bŭss'-kle,** *v.i. & t.* [*Bustle* is probably from Icel. *bustla* = to bustle, to splash about in the water; and *buskle* from A.S. *bysgian* = to be busy. (*Skeat, Mahn, &c.*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *In a good sense:* To be active.

"Come, *bustle, bustle;* caparison my horse."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., v. 3.

2. *In a slightly bad sense:* To move about in a fussy manner; to go hither and thither with agitation, and generally with unnecessary noise or stir.

"Wherefore now began the hisshopes to *busskle* and bear rule."—*Joye: Expos. of Dan.el*, ii.

"Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great!"
Granville.

"Of idle busy men the restless fry
Run *bustling* to and fro with foolish haste.
In search of pleasures vain that from them fly."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 49.

† **B.** *Transitive:* To cause to move about with unnecessary noise or stir; to jostle, to push about.

bŭs'-tle (1) (*t* silent) (*Eng.*), **bŭs'-sle** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From *bustle*, v. (q.v.). In Icel. *bustl* = a bustle, the splashing about of a fish.] The act of hurrying about with much noise, generally to an unnecessary extent; stir, agitation, tumult.

"The *bustle* of the mariners,
In stillness or in storm."
Wordsworth: The Blind Highland Boy.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *bustle, tumult,* and *uproar:*—"*Bustle* has most of hurry in it; *tumult* most of disorder and confusion; *uproar* most of noise: the hurried movements of one, or many, cause a *bustle;* disorderly struggles of many constitute a *tumult;* the loud elevation of many opposing voices produces an *uproar*. *Bustle* is frequently not the effect of design, but the natural consequence of many persons coming together; *tumult* commonly arises from a general effervescence in the minds of a multitude; *uproar* is the consequence either of general anger or mirth. A crowded street will always be in a *bustle;* contested elections are always [not even in the olden time 'always,' and now under the ballot rarely] accompanied with a great *tumult;* drinking parties make a considerable *uproar*, in the indulgence of their intemperate mirth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

bŭs'-tle (2) (*t* silent), *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps connected with *busk* (2), s.] A pad or cushion, formerly worn by ladies beneath their dress to expand their skirts behind, and relieve the wearer of part of their weight. It was called also a bishop.

† **bŭs'-tlĕr** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *bustle; -er.*] One who bustles; an active, stirring man.

"Forgive him, then, thou *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth, an idler in the best."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi.

bŭs'-tlĭng (*t* silent), **bŭs'-tĕl-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUSTLE, *v.*]

* **bŭs'-tō** (pl. *bustoes*), *s.* [Ital. *busto.*] [BUST, *s.*] A bust (*prose and poetry*).

". . . a vestibule supported with pillars, with some antick *bustoes* in the niches."—*Ashmole, Berk.* iii. 115.

"Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes,
The *busto* moulders, and the deep-cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge."
R. Blair: The Grave.

* **bus-tu-ous,** * **bus-te-ous,** * **bus-ti-ous,** * **bous-tous,** *s.* [BOISTOUS.] Large in size; strong, powerful; terrible, fierce; rough, unpolished, boisterous, rude. (*Dunbar: The Thrissel and the Rose*, 5; *Doug.: Virgil*, 131,27; *Lyndsay: Warkis* (1592), p. 167.)

* **bus'-tu-ous-ness,** *s.* [BOISTOUSNESS.] (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 374,45.)

bus'-ỹ, ***bus'-ie,** ***bus'-i** (**us** as **ĭz**), ***bes'-y,** * **bes'-i,** * **bis'-y,** * **bis'-i** (*Eng.*), **bus'-ỹ,** * **biz'-zy** (*Scotch*), *a.* [A.S. *bysig, bisig, bysi* (*Somner*); Dut. *bezig.*] [BUSINESS.]

1. *Of persons, or of the inferior animals:* Occupied so that the attention is fixed on what is being done; occupied, with much work to be done.

(1) Occupied at the time to which attention is being directed.

"Gude ale keeps me bare and *bizzy*,
Gaurs me tipple till I be dizzy."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 90. (*Jamieson.*)

"Sir, my mistress sends you word
That she is *busy* and she cannot come."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

(2) Troublesome; vexatiously meddlesome.

"The Christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

(3) Habitually occupied, with only necessary remission; bustling, active, industrious.

(*a*) *In a good or in an indifferent sense:* Occupied.

". . . or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed."—*Temple.*

(*b*) *In a bad sense:* Fussy, meddling.

"On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. *Of things personified:* At work temporarily or habitually. *Used*—

(1) Of the hands, feet, &c., or other material instruments of man's action.

"Display with *busy* and laborious hand
The blessings of the most indebted land."
Cowper: Expostulation.

(2) Of the powers or faculties of the human mind.

"This *busy* pow'r is working day and night."
Davies.

(3) Of such abstract conceptions as rumour, scandal, science, culture.

"Rumours strange,
And of unholy nature, are abroad,
And *busy* with thy name."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Busy-looking* (*Pope*), *busy-minded.*

bus'-ỹ (**us** as **ĭz**), * **bus-i-en,** * **bis-i-en** (pret. *busied*), *v.t. & i.* [From *busy*, a. (q.v.). A.S. *bysigan, bysgian.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or keep busy, to engage, to employ industriously or with unremitting attention.

"Laverd *bisied* es of me."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps.* xxxix. 18.

¶ It is followed by *with, in, about, amid,* &c., or by an infinitive.

"Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

". . . *busied* with dice and claret, love letters and challenges."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species."—*Locke.*

¶ It is often used reflexively.

"For the rest, it must be owned he does not *busy* himself by entering deep into any party."—*Swift.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be active, to be much engaged.

"Martha *bisyede* aboute moche seruyce."—*Wickliffe: Luke* x. 40.

"Naf I now to *busy* bot bare thre dayes."
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 1,066.

bus'-ỹ-bŏd-ỹ (**us** as **ĭz**), *s.* [Eng. *busy; body.*] A person at a certain period or habitually engaged with things with which he has no duty or no clear call to intermeddle. (Used of either sex.)

"And withal they [the younger widows] learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house, and not only idle but tattlers also, and *busybodies*, speaking things which they ought not."—*1 Tim.*, v. 13.

"William thought him a *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

bus'-ỹ-ĭng (**us** as **ĭz**), *pr. par.* [BUSY, *v.*]

* **bus-y-ship,** * **bis-i-schipe,** * **bes-i-ship,** *s.* [O. Eng. *bisi, besi* = Eng. *busy*, and suffix *-ship.*] Business, exercise.

"Licomliche *bisischipe* is to iutel wurth."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 384.

bŭt (1), * **bŭtte,** * **bute,** * **bot,** * **bote,** * **buton,** * **boute,** * **buten,** *prep., conj., adv., & s.* [A.S. *bútan, búton, bútun, búta, búte*, as prep. = without, except; as conj. = unless, except, save, but (*Bosworth*), from A.S. *be*, Eng. *bi* = by, *útan, úte* = without, beyond; O. Sax. *biútan, bútan.* [OUT.] In Dut. *buiten* = without, out, besides, except.]

A. *As preposition:*

¶ Technically it is one of separation or exclusion (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*) Its signification is excepting.

1. Except, unless, besides, save.

". . . and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages by our ignorance in facts and persons."—*Swift.*

2. Without.

"'Touch not the cat *but* a glove;' the motto of the Macintoshes." (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As conjunction:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

¶ Technically it is a co-ordinate conjunction of the division called adversatives, and the subdivision arrestives, that is, it is a conjunction in which the second sentence or clause is in opposition to the one preceding it, and arrests an inference which that first sentence or clause would else have suggested. (*Bain: Higher Eng. Gram.*) Its significations are—

1. *Properly or strictly:*

(1) Yet still, notwithstanding which, contrary to what might have been expected.

¶ It expresses that the inference which would naturally be deduced from the first of the two clauses which it couples together cannot legitimately be drawn, there being a disturbing element which destroys its validity.

"The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, *but* war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords."—*Psalms*, lv. 21.

† (2) Excepting that, except that, unless that, were it not that, had it not been that.

¶ Properly it is an ellipsis for *but that.*

"And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill thinking."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

(3) Except, unless, otherwise than, otherwise than that.

"I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother."
Shakesp.: Temp., i. 2.

"Who shall believe
But you misuse the reverence of your place?"
Ibid: 2 Hen IV., iv. 2.

2. *More loosely:* Yet, still, however, added to which; as a complementary statement to which.

¶ In this second sense it is used, though there is no disappointment of expectation with regard to the inference derivable from the first clause.

(1) Yet, still, however, nevertheless.

". . . he [Naaman] was also a mighty man in valour; *but* he was a leper."—2 *Kings,* v. 1.

(2) Added to which, as a complemeutary statement to which.

"By the blessing of the upright the city is exaited: *but* it is overthrown by the mouth of the wicked."—*Prov.* xi. 11.

¶ In the foregoing example there is an opposition between the words exalted and overthrown, and between upright and wicked, but the second clause, taken as a whole, is complementary and not antithetical to the first.

(3) Without this consequence following.

"Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand."
Dryden.

(4) Than.

"The full moon was no sooner up and shining in all its brightness, *but* he opened the gate of Paradise."—*Guardian.*

(5) Therefore, but that, that, for anything otherwise than that.

"It is not therefore impossible *but* I may alter the complexion of my plays."—*Dryden.*

". . . many looking *but* he should have died."—*Spa'ding,* i. 18. (*Jamieson.*)

* (6) Provided that.

"*But* onlych he haue the crystendom."
Robt. of Brunne, 5,764.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Logic:* The connecting word which introduced the minor term of a syllogism.

"God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made."—*Watts: Logick.*

¶ The word *but* in such a case being useless, and even incorrect, is omitted by Whately and other modern logicians.

"All wits are dreaded; some who are admired are wits; therefore some who are admired are dreaded."—*Whately: Logic,* II., iii. § 5.

2. *Math.:* As assumed or formally proved.

". . . therefore the side DB is greater than the side BC; *but* DB is equal to BA and AC."—*Simson: Euclid,* bk. i., prop. 20.

C. *As adv.:*

* 1. Without.

"Whose wule mei beon *buten.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 418.

2. Not more than, only.

". . . there is *but* a step between me and death."—1 *Sam.* xx. 3.

D. *As substantive:*

I. The word *but* or the idea which it expresses.

"If they [a man's virtues] be like a clear light, eminent, they will stab him with a *but* of detraction."—*Feltham,* pt. i., Res. 50. (*Richardson.*)

2. A hindrance, an impediment. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

E. *In special phrases and compounds:*

1. *But-and, but and, boland, bot and,* conj. [O. Eng. *but, bot,* &c.] Besides.

"Or I sall brenn yoursel therein,
Bot and your babies three."
Edom o' Gordon, Percy's Reliques, i. 88.

2. *But for:* Without, had it not been for.

"Rash man, forbear! *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief." *Waller.*

3. *But-if, bot if, but if, but gif, bute if:* Unless, except.

"*But gif* he wold in ani wise . him-self schewe formest."—*William of Paterne,* 939.

"I cannot gif yon that pre-emynence and place, *but gif* I kuew some excellent godlie learning and gude lyfe in you mair than all the anceant Doctouris."—*Kennedy of Corraguell in Keith's Hist.,* App. p. 197. (*Jamieson.*)

4. *But persaving:* Without being seen.

"Thai set thair iedderes to the wall,
And *but persaving,* com vp all."
Barbour: Bruce, xvii. 91-2.

5. *But that, bote that, bute that, buttan thatt, buton that:* Unless, except.

"He wolde al his kinelond selten on heore lond, *bute that* he ideoped weore king of than loude."—*Layamon,* iii. 252.

5. *But yet:* Yet, still, notwithstanding, stated more emphatically.

"*But yet,* Madam——
I do not like *but yet;* it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but yet!*
But yet is as a gaoler, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 5.

but-and, *prep.* [BUT, E (1).]

but-if, *conj.* [BUT, E (3).]

bŭt (2), **bŭtt,** *prep., adv., & s.* [From A.S. *bútan, búton, bútun,* (prep.) = without, except. From prefix *be* and *útan* = without, beyond.] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As prep.:* Towards the outer part of the house.

"Lifts up his head, and looking *butt* the floor"
Ross: Helenore, first ed., p. 74.

"Flaught hred upon her *but* the house he sprang."
Ibid, p. 76.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Towards the outer apartment of a house.

"And *but* scho come into the hall anone;
And syne slio went to se gif oay conne."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 70.

2. In the outer apartment.

". . . to the bernis fer *but* aweit hienkis I cast."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 63. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *But-and-ben,* a.: Outside and inside; pertaining to the two rooms of a two-roomed cottage.

C. *As substantive:* The outer room in a two-roomed cottage. It is the kitchen, while the "ben" (be—in), or inner room, is the parlour. [BEN.] (*Scotch.*)

"Mony hienkis ben our the *but* [that] full far sittis."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 62. (*Jamieson.*)

bŭt (3), *s. & a.* [BUTT.] The thick end of anything. [BUTT.]

but-end, butt-end, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The thick end of anything; thus the *but-end* of a musket or rifle is the end opposite to the muzzle.

"Another had rudely pushed back a woman with the *but end* of his musket."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

* 2. *Fig.:* The most important portion of anything.

"Amen; and make me die a good old man!
That is the *butt-end* of a mother's blessing."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

II. *Gardening:* In a similar sense.

¶ *The but end of a tree:* The part of the stem nearest the root; the part at which the lowest measurement is taken.

but-hinges, *s. pl.* [BUTT, HINGES.]

* **bŭt** (4), *s.* [Dut. *bot;* Sw. *butta;* Ger. *bütt.*] The pecten or scallop-shell (?). [BUTT (6).]

"*But,* tysche. *Pecten.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭt (1), *v.t.* [Contracted from Eng. *abut* or Fr. *abouter.*] To abut.

* **but** (2), *v. impers.* [BOOT, *v. impers.*] (*Scotch.*)

bū-tăl'-an-ine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *but(yl); alanine.*]

Chem.: Amidoisovaleric acid $C_5H_9(NH_2)O_2$ or $(H_3C)_2CH.CH(NH_2).OC(OH)$. It occurs in the pancreas of the ox. It can be formed by heating bromoisovaleric acid with ammonia. It crystallises in shining plates, which can be sublimed. It is soluble in alcohol and in water.

bū'-tāne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *butyl;* suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: A compound, also called Tetrane, C_4H_{10}. It exists in two modifications: (1) *Normal Butane,* $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$ or Diethyl, a paraffin hydrocarbon occurring in petroleum, also obtained by heating ethyl iodide with zinc in sealed tubes to 100°. It is a colourless gas which may be condensed into a liquid boiling at 1°C. (2) *Isobutane,* $CH_3—CH<^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$, is obtained from tertiary butyl alcohol by converting it into tertiary butyl iodide and acting on that with nasceut hydrogen. It is a gas which liquifies at 17°.

bŭ'tçh-ĕr, * **boçh'-ĕr,** * **boçh'-ere,** * **bowçh'-ĕr,** * **bouçh'-ĕr,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *boucher;* Prov. *bochier;* Ital. *beccaio, beccaro;* Low Lat. *bocherius* = (1) a killer of goats (2) a butcher generally. From O. Fr. *boc;* Fr. *bouc;* Ital. *becco* = a goat, a buck.] [BUCK (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* One who makes a livelihood by killing sheep, oxen, and other animals, and selling their flesh as human food.

"The barbour, and the *bowcher,* aud the smyth."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,027.

"Bochere. *Carnifex, macellarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The captains were *butchers,* tailors, shoemakers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.:* A person of sanguinary character; a man delighting in bloodshed.

". . . now fastened on the prince who had put down the rebellion the nickuame of *Butcher.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

butcher-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* A shrike. [2 *Pl.*]

2. *Plural* (*butcher-birds*):

(1) One of the English names of the genus Lanius. The species are so denominated because they cruelly impale on a thorn the small birds, small quadrupeds, insects, and worms on which they feed. They are also called shrikes. Three are known in Britain.

(*a*) The Great Grey Butcher-bird, or Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*).

(*b*) The Red-backed Shrike or Butcher-bird (*Lanius collurio*).

(*c*) The Woodchat Shrike (*Lanius rutilus.*) [LANIUS, SHRIKE.]

(2) A name for the True Shrikes, or Laniinæ, the first sub-family of Laniadæ. [LANIINÆ, SHRIKES.]

butcher-broom, *s.* The same as BUTCHER'S-BROOM (q.v.).

butcher-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting meat. The tang of the blade is usually riveted between two scales, which form the handle.

butcher-meat, *s.* [BUTCHER'S-MEAT.]

* **butcher-row,** *s.* A row of shambles.

"How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the Eng.,* p. 97.

* **butcher-sire,** *s.* One who kills his child.

"Or *butcher-sire* that reaves his son of life."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 766.

butcher's-broom, *s.* [So called because the green shoots of the plant were formerly used by butchers to sweep their blocks.] The English name of the Ruscus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Liliaceæ (Lilyworts), and the section Asparageæ. The Common Butcher's-broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) is wild in England, being the only native monocotyledonous shrub. It has a rigid brauched stem, very rigid and pungent, with ovate, acuminate leaf-like expansion, with a solitary inconspicuous white flower on their upper surface. This is succeeded by a red berry almost as large as a cherry. The tender shoots have sometimes been gathered by the poor in spring and eaten like asparagus. There are several foreign species.

butcher's-meat, butcher-meat, *s.* Such animal food as a butcher deals in, beef, mutton, lamb, &c., as distinguished from fish, fowl, shellfish, and such like.

butcher's prick-tree, *s.* Two plants —(1) *Rhamnus Frangula,* (2) *Euonymus europæus.*

† **butcher-work,** *s.* The work of a butcher. (Contemptuously applied to slaughter in war.)

"That those who loathe alike the Frank and Turk
Might once again renew their ancient *butcher-work.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 67.

bŭtçh'-ĕr, *v.t.* [From *butcher,* s. (q.v.).]

† 1. *Lit.:* To kill an animal, in butcher fashion, for food.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To put a human being to death with sanguinary and remorseless cruelty.

". . . to strip and *butcher* the fugitives who tried to escape by the pass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

(2) To destroy (anything).

"And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd.*"
Shakesp.: Rich III., i. 3.

bŭtçh'-ĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [BUTCHER, *v.*]

bŭtçh'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUTCHER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. and particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The trade of a butcher. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Six thousand years are near hand fled,
Sin' I was to the *butch'ring* bred."
Burns: Death and Doctor Hornbook.

butchering-tool, *s.* A contemptuous appellation for a sword.

"But as yet, though the soldier wears openly, and even parades, his *butchering-tool*, nowhere, far as I have travelled, did the schoolmaster make show of his instructing-tool."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **bŭtçh'-ĕr-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *butcherly; -ness.*] The quality of being butcherly or resembling a butcher. (*Johnson.*)

† **bŭtçh'-ĕr-lȳ,** * **bocch'-ĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *butcher; -ly.*]

1. *Of persons:* Butcher-like, sanguinary, cruel.

2. *Of things:*

† (1) *Subjectively:* As if inspired by a butcher; as if one were being butchered.

"There is a way, which brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin."—*Ascham.*

(2) *Objectively:* Butcher-like, cruel.

"What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!"
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

bŭtçh'-ĕr-ȳ, * **boçh'-ĕr-ȳ,** * **boçh'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *butcher; -y.* In Fr. *boucherie.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The procedure of a butcher in killing animals for food.

"Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written."—*Pope.*

*2. A slaughter-house, a place where animals are killed or human beings in large numbers put to death.

"This is no place; this house is but a *butchery*:
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it."
Shakesp.: As you like It, iii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:* Cruel and remorseless slaughter of human beings, especially on an extensive scale.

"I did suborn
To do this ruthless piece of *butchery*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

"The *butchery* was terrible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **būte,** *v.t.* [From Icel. & Sw. *býta* = to change, to exchange, to truck, to shift, to divide, to share; Dan. *bytte* = to exchange; Dut. *buiten* = to pilfer, to get booty.] [BOOT (1), *v.*; BOOTY, BUITING.] (*Scotch.*)

* *O. Scots Law:* To divide for a prey. (Used specially of prizes at sea.)

". . . to *bute* and part the prizes takin ather in thair presence or absence."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 636.

* **bute,** *pret. of v.* [BEAT, *v.*] Beat.

"By that he hanede y-blowe a blaste,
On the toun thay *blute* tabours faste, and made noyse horryble."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), 3,895-96.

* **būte,** *s.* [BOOT (1), *s.* From *bute*, v.]

1. Remedy, help. (*Rowlande and Ottuell* (ed. Herrtage), 495.)

2. Booty.

"And gif it beis mair, it sall remane to *bute* and parting."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 640.

* **bute,** *prep.* & *conj.* [BUT.]

bute if, *conj.* [BUT IF.]

būt'-tĕ-a, *s.* Named after John, Earl of Bute (1713-92), a munificent patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, consisting of trees and scandent shrubs. *Butea frondosa* (Downy-branched Butea) is a large tree called in India *pullus*, whence the name Plassy, the locality of the celebrated battle on June 23, 1757, which laid the foundation of the Indian empire. It has large axillary and terminal racemes of deep-red downy flowers, which dye cotton cloth, previously impregnated with a solution of alum, or of alum and tartar, a fine yellow colour. They are used also as a discutient to indolent tumours. The gum-lac of commerce comes from the same tree.

* **būte'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [BUTE, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of dividing goods captured; the state of being so divided.

". . . the haill richt that thay sall hane to the said prize, and *buteing* of gudis, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 638.

2. The goods divided.

"Of all pillage, the capitane, the master, &c., gettis na part nor *buteing*, bot it sall be equallie dividit amang the remanent of the companie mariners that mak watch, and gangis to the ruder."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 640.

būte'-lang, *s.* [From O. Scotch *bute* = a butt, and *lang* = long, length.] The length or distance between one butt, used in archery, and another.

"As his maiestie wes within tua pair of *butelangis* to the towne of Perth, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 203.

* **bûte'-lĕsse,** * **bote'-lĕsse,** *a.* [BOOTLESS.] (*Morte Arthure*, 981 & 1,014.)

* **bu-ten,** *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *bútan.*] About.

"Those *buten* noe long swing he dreg."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 566.

bū'-tēne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *but(yin)*, and *-ene*, a termination used for hydrocarbons having the formula $CnH_2'n$.]

A. *As substantive:*

Chem.: An organic, diatomic, fatty radical, C_4H_8'', called also Butylene, Quartene, and Tetrene. There are three modifications of it, having the formula C_4H_8. Normal Butene, $CH_3-CH_2-CH=CH_2$; Pseudo-butene, $CH_3-CH=CH-CH_3$; Iso-butene, $\begin{matrix}H_3C\\H_3C\end{matrix}>C=CH_2$.

Normal-butene is produced by the action of alcoholic potash on primary-butyl-iodide ($CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2I.$), or by the action of zinc ethide $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$ on brom-ethene ($CH_2=CHBr$). It is a gas at ordinary temperatures; at 10° it is condensed into a liquid.

Pseudo-butene is formed by the action of alcoholic potash on a pseudo-butyl-iodide ($CH_3-CH_2-CHI-CH_3$). It boils at 3°. It can also be obtained by the decomposition of amyl alcohol at red heat.

Iso-butene is formed by the action of alcoholic potash and tertiary-butyl-iodide, or by the electrolysis of isovaleric acid. It boils at 6°. It is absorbed by strong H_2SO_4; on diluting with water and distilling, tertiary-butyl-alcohol is obtained, $C(CH_3)_3OH$. The di-bromides of the three isomeric butenes, $C_4H_8Br_2$, boil—normal at 160°, iso at 159°, and pseudo at 149°.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound.)

butene glycols, *s. pl.* Chemical compounds, $C_4H_8(OH)_2$, called also butylene alcohols and quartene alcohols. They are diatomic alcohols. Six are theoretically possible. The following have been examined:—

1. *Normal Butene Glycol:* $CH_3-CH(OH)-CH_2-CH_2(OH)$. Formed by leaving a cold mixture of acetic aldehyde and dilute hydrochloric acid for a few days, when aldol, the aldehyde of butene glycol, is formed; this is treated with sodium amalgam. It is a thick liquid, boiling at 204°. By oxidating with chromic acid mixture it is converted, first into crotonic aldehyde, then into acetic and oxalic acids.

2. *Ethyl Glycol:* $CH_3-CH_2-CH(OH)-CH_2(OH)$, obtained from normal butene bromide by saporification with caustic potash. It is a viscid liquid, boiling at 192°. By rapid oxidation it is converted into oxalic acid, but by dilute nitric acid into glycollic and glyoxylic acids.

3. *Isobutene Glycol:* $\begin{matrix}H_3C\\H_3C\end{matrix}>C(OH)-CH_2(OH)$, or dimethyl glycol. It is prepared by heating isobutene bromide for several days with potassium carbonate. It boils at 178°. Oxidised by potassium permanganate into carbonic and acetic acid.

bū'-tĕ-ō, *s.* [Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, the typical one of the sub-family Buteoninæ. There are two British species, *Buteo fuscus*, the Brown or Common Buzzard, and *B. lagopus*, the Rough-legged Buzzard. [BUZZARD.]

bu-tĕ-ŏ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard, and f. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Falconidæ, containing the Buzzards. It is placed near the Aquilinæ (Eagles), and has a remote affinity to the Vulturidæ (Vultures). [BUZZARD.]

bu-tē'-ō-nine, *a.* [BUTEONINÆ.] Pertaining to, or resembling the Buzzards.

* **buth,** * **buthe,** 1, 2, *and* 3 *pers. pl. pr. indic. of v.* [BEN.] Are.

"Ne *buth* here in this bonr bnt our selue tweyne."
William of Palerne, 4,447.

"[&] if thay two ne *buth* noght bolde! aghen me to fighte on stoure."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 4, l. 100.

* **buths-carle,** *s. pl.* [A.S. *bútse-carl* = a sailor.]

O. Law: Mariners, seamen. (*Selden: Mare Clausum*, 184.) (*Wharton.*)

bŭt'-lĕr, * **bŭt'-tel-ar,** * **bu'-tel-er,** * **bot'-tel-er,** * **bot'-il-er,** * **bŏt'-ĕl-ĕr,** * **bŏt'-lĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *bouteiller*; Norm. Fr. *butuiller*; Prov. *boteillier*; Sp. *botillero*; Ital. *bottigliere*; Low Lat. *buticularius.* From Fr. *bouteille*; Norm. Fr. *butuille* = a bottle.] [BOTTLE.]

* 1. A cup-bearer.

"This *buteler* Ioseph sone for-gat."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 2,092.

"Botlere (*boteler*, P.). *Pincerna, promus, propinator, acaliculis*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his *butler*."—*Gen.* xl. 13.

2. An officer who had charge of the wine for the royal tables, and certain duties connected with the import of wine. [BUTLERAGE.]

3. The head male servant of a household, who has charge of the plate, wines, &c.

"This letter, notwithstanding the poor *butler's* manner of writing it."—*Spectator.*

* **bŭt'-lĕr-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *butler*, and suff. *-age.*] An ancient hereditary duty belonging to the crown. It was the right of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more into England. This right, which is mentioned in the great roll of the Exchequer in 8 Richard I., was commuted under Edward I. for a duty of two shillings on every tun imported by merchant strangers. The proceeds were given to the king's butler, whence the name butlerage. It was called also prisage of wines. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.)

"Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost."—*Bacon.*

bŭt'-lĕr-shĭp, * **bŭt'-tĕl-lar-shyppe,** *s.* [Eng. *butler*, and suff. *-ship.*] The office or functions of a butler.

". . . and restored the chiefe buttelar vnto hys *buttelarshyppe*."—*Bible* 1551), *Gen.* xl.

"And he restored the chief butler unto his *butlership* again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand."—*Gen.* xl. 21.

bŭt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Contr. from Eng. *abutment* (q.v.).]

Architecture:

1. The buttress of an arch; the supporter, *i.e.*, the part which joins it to the upright pier. [ABUTMENT.]

2. The mass of stonework at the extremities of a bridge to give lateral support to its arches, or support to the ends of the beams if the bridge be a wooden one.

butment-check, *s.*

Carp.: The part of a mortised timber surrounding the mortise, and against which the shoulders of the tenon bear.

bū-tŏ-mā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *butomus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Butomads, an order of plants placed by Dr. Lindley under his seventeenth or Alismal alliance. The sepals are three, generally herbaceous. The petals are three, coloured, and petaloid, being generally purple or yellow. The flowers are in umbels. There are three, six, or more ovaries distinct, or united into a single mass. The seeds are numerous and minute. The leaves, which are very cellular, have parallel veins, and often a milky juice. The species are found in marshes in Europe and in tropical America. In 1845 Dr. Lindley estimated their number at seven, in four genera.

bū'-tŏm-ăds, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *butomus* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order Butomaceæ (q.v.).

bū'-tŏm-ŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *butome*; Sp. & Ital. *butomo*; Gr. βούτομος (*boutomos*); βούτομον (*boutomon*); from βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox, and τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut. So called because the sharp leaves cut the mouths of oxen which feed upon them.]

Bot.: Flowering-rush, formerly called also Water-gladiole, or Grassy-rush. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Butomaceæ. It has nine stamens, a very unusual number, and six capsules. *Butomus umbellatus*, or Common Flowering-rush, is wild in ditches and ponds in England and Ireland. It is a highly ornamental plant, with the leaves, which are all radical, two or three feet long, and an umbel of many rose-coloured flowers.

bŭtt (1), **bŭt,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *bout;* O. Fr. *bot* = an end.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The end, the furthest limit of anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Tools, weapons, &c.:*

(1) *Gen.:* The hinder, larger, or blunter end of an object; as of a gun, a connecting-rod, a crow-bar, &c.

(2) *Spec.:* The shoulder-end of a gun-stock covered with a heel-plate.

2. *Tanning, &c.:*

(1) The thick part of an ox-hide.

(2) *Pl.* (*butts*): Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound.)

butt-end, *s.* [But-end.]

bŭtt (2), *s.* *in compos.* [From *butt* (1), *v.* = to abut.] An abuttal.

¶ *Butts and bounds:* The abuttals and boundaries of land. (*Holloway.*)

"*But* or bertel or bysselle (bersell, P.) *Meta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

1. *Joinery, &c.:*

(1) The end of a connecting-rod against which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib.

(2) The end of an object where it comes squarely against another.

(3) A joint where the ends of two objects come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The meeting-joint of two planks in a strake. The joint between two strakes is a seam.

3. *Door-hinges:* A form of door-hinge which screws to the edge of a door, and butts against the casing instead of extending along the face of a door, like the strap-hinge. It consists of two oblong plates, one edge of each of which is dentated to fit its fellow, a pintle traversing each interlocking portion to form a joint. [Butt-hinge.]

4. *Fire-engines:* The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose.

butt-chain, *s.*

Saddlery: A short chain which reaches from the leather-tug to the single-tree, to each of which it is hooked.

butt-hinge, but-hinge, *s.* A hinge formed of two plates and interlocking projecting pieces which are connected by a pintle.

butt-howel, *s.*

Coopering: A howeling-adze used by coopers.

butt-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A joint in which the pieces come square against each other, endwise. In iron-work the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to a lap-joint or weld.

butt-weld, *s.*

Forging: A weld in which the edges are square-butted and jammed against each other, and then welded; a jump-weld.

bŭtt (3), *s.* & *a.* [From Fr. *but* = a butt, a mark, aim, a laughing-stock; *butte* = a hillock, a mark, a mound of earth, point, aim, goal, butt.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A place or person aimed at.

(1) *Lit.:* A place on which a mark is placed to be shot at, a target. [II., 1.]

¶ Often in the plural, referring to a line of marks to be aimed at rather than a single one.

"But chief, beside the *butts*, there stand
Bold Robin Hood and all his band."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

¶ *A butt's length:* The distance at which the butt is from the person aiming at it.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) A place which one aims at reaching.

"Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very sea-mark of my utmost sail."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

(*b*) A person or persons viewed as an object for angry attack, or for ridicule.

"The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed."—*Clarendon.*

"Finds thee, at best, the *butt* to crack his joke on."
Pope: Satire, 1,740.

2. Ground appropriated for practising archery. (*Scotch.*)

3. A piece of ground which in ploughing does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded at an angle; a piece of land in any way disjoined from the rest. (*Scotch.*)

"And that other rigg or *butt* of land of the same lyand in the ffield called the Gallowbank, or the taill or south end thereof."—*Act Chas. II.* (ed. 1814). viii. 295.

¶ Hence a small piece of land is sometimes called the butts. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Technically:*

Rifle and Artillery Practice:

1. A target.

2. A wooden structure, consisting of several thicknesses of boards, separated by small intervals, for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of penetration of bullets.

3. A frame of iron and wood, representing a large section of armour-plating, and moored in position for determining the destructive power of shot, shell, and given charges of powder.

4. A mound of earth to receive the bullets in the proof of gun-barrels. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds.)

* **butt-shaft,** * **but-shaft,** *s.* A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted. (*Nares.*)

"The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's *butt-shaft*."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, ii. 4.

"Cupid's *butt-shaft* is too hard for Hercules' club."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, i. 2.

bŭtt (4), *s.* [From *butt* (1), v. = to strike as a ram does; Fr. *botte* = a blow in fencing with a foil or sword; Sp. & Port. *bote* = a thrust, a blow, a rebound; Ital. *botta, botto* = a blow, a stroke.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or operation of aiming a blow.

2. A blow given by a ram, or other animal, with its forehead.

* **II.** *Fencing:* A stroke given in fencing.

"If disputes arise
Among the champions for the prize,
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shews the chalk on Robert's coat."
Prior.

bŭtt (5), *s.* [Fr. *botte* = a boot, a vessel, a butt; O. Fr. *bout, bous, bouz;* Sp. *bota* = a leather bottle, a butt, a boot; Ital. *botte* = a cask, a vessel, a boot.] [Boot, *s.*]

1. *Of wine:* A cask containing 126 gallons.

". . . he, being adjudged for a traitor, was privily drowned in a *butt* of malmsey."—*Fox: Acts and Monuments* (ed. Cattley), vol. iii. p. 755.

2. *Of beer:* A vessel containing 108 gallons.

3. *Of currants:* A vessel containing from 15 to 22 cwt.

bŭtt (6), * **bŭtte,** * **but,** *s.* [In Sw. *butta* = a turbot; Dut. *bot;* and Ger. *bütt, butte* = a flounder.]

1. (*Of the form* but): A pecten, a scallop-shell (?).

"*But*, fysche. *Pecten.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. (*Of the form* butte): A turbot (?). (*Havlok the Dane*, 759.) (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

3. (*Of the form* butt): A name given at Yarmouth to the flounder (*Platessa flesus*). (The term is of northern origin.)

bŭtt (1), * **butten,** * **button,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Norm. Fr. *buter;* O. Fr. *boter* = to push, to strike; Sp. *botar* = to rebound; Port. *botar* = to throw; Ital. *buttare* = to throw.]

A. *Intrans.:* To strike against with the forehead, as a ram or a bull does.

"For bigge Bulles of Basan brace hem about,
That with theyr hornes *butten* the more stoute."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

"He seeks the fight; and, idly *butting*, feigns
His rival gor'd in every knotty trunk."
Thomson: The Seasons; Spring.

B. *Trans.:* To strike with the forehead, as a ram; to drive. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Come, leave your tears; a brief farewell:—the beast
With many heads *butts* me away."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

bŭtt (2), *v.i.* [Contracted from *abut*, v. (q.v.)] To abut, to join at the extremity or at the side, to be as a boundary to.

"And Burnsdale then doth *butt* on Don's well-watered land." *Drayton.*

bŭt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* [But (1), *v.t.*]

bŭt'-tĕd, *a.* [From *but* (2), *v.*]

bŭt'-tĕr (1), * **bŭt'-tēre,** * **bŭt'-tīre,** * **bŭt'-tūre,** * **bŭt'-tȳr,** * **bŭt'-ĕre,** * **bot-ure,** * **bot-ere,** * **bot-yr,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *butere, butyre, butera;* Fries. *butere;* Dut. *boter;* Ger. *butter;* Fr. *beurre;* Prov. *buire, boder;* Ital. *burro;* Lat. *butyrum, butyron, buturium;* Gr. *βούτυρος* (*bouturos*) = (1) butter, (2) a kind of salve; *βοῦς* (*bous*) = an ox, bullock, or cow, and *τυρός* (*turos*) = cheese.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1 (q.v.).

"*Boture* (*botyr*, K.). *Butirum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) *The butter of Scripture:* In most cases curdled or inspissated milk.

"And he took *butter*, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them . . ."—*Gen.* xviii. 8.

2. *Fig.:* A substance resembling butter in consistency, or in any other obvious quality. [II. 2.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dairy-work, Comm., &c.:* The fatty portion of milk or cream solidified by churning. In the making of butter, the cream is collected from time to time and kept in covered jars. When a sufficient quantity of cream has been obtained, it is transferred to a churn, or other suitable apparatus, and kept constantly agitated, until the butter forms. In order to preserve the flavour and colour, it is important that the agitation should be as regular as possible, and that the temperature in the churn should never exceed 64° Fahr. As soon as the churning is finished, the butter is thoroughly washed with cold water to free it from the adhering butter-milk, and a small quantity of salt, not exceeding 2 per cent., is worked into it.

Pure butter should consist entirely of milk fat, with a small and variable quantity of water; but in the process of manufacture it is found impossible to exclude altogether the other constituents of the milk. We find, therefore, in genuine butter, from 0.8 to 2.0 per cent. of casein, or curd, and a trace of milk sugar. The "fat" of butter consists of the glycerides of the insoluble fatty acids—stearic, palmitic, and oleic—in combination with from 5 to 7 per cent. of the glycerides of the soluble or volatile fatty acids, principally butyric. The characteristic taste and smell of butter are chiefly due to the presence of these volatile acids.

For many years it was held by chemists of considerable repute that milk fat was similar in every respect to pure beef and mutton fats, and that there were no means of detecting foreign fat, when added to butter. This difficulty is now overcome, and detection of such adulterations can be easily made.

Butter making in the United States has of recent years been largely performed in creameries, or butter factories, each of which uses the material supplied by a considerable number of farms. These were instituted to overcome the difficulty of obtaining good results in small establishments, and their results have been excellent. By employing the co-operative principle farmers are enabled to employ the best trained and most skillful operators, and to introduce the best machinery and other appliances, the purpose being to keep the product up to a uniformly high standard, the output of a well-conducted creamery, when once well known, securing a price above that of ordinary farm-made butter. Another part of the work of many of the creameries is the conversion of skim milk into cheese, some pure oil being first added to make up for the loss of the butter fat. Of late years the American creamery system has been introduced into Britain and Ireland, with a considerable improvement in the quality of the butter produced. Centrifugal separators are used, as in America, to remove the cream from the milk as soon as possible, the skim milk being sold while still sweet and fresh.

Butter is an article of food very frequently adulterated, the chief adulterants being water, curd, and prepared animal fats. The quantity of water in butter should never exceed 15 per cent. In some cases as much as 30 per cent. has been found. Curd is used in some parts of Ireland to increase the bulk and weight of the butter; any excess above 4 per cent. should be considered an adulteration. Animal fats, as the fat of beef, mutton, and pork, are prepared on a large scale, and extensively sold and eaten under the names of "butterine," "oleo-margarine," &c. These are frequently added to butter to the extent of from 50 to 70 per cent. [BUTTERINE.] So long as the fats used are pure and good, and the purchasers know that they are not buying butter, but a mixture of butter and fat, there can be no objection to its sale; but when this mixture is sold as genuine butter, at a genuine butter price, the seller renders himself justly liable to the heaviest penalties. An excessive quantity of common salt is sometimes added to butter for the purpose of causing it to absorb and hold more water. Fresh butter should not contain more than 2 per cent. of salt, whilst salt butter should never exceed 6 per cent.

2. *Botany:*

Butter and eggs: Several plants, the flowers of which are of two shades of yellow; *spec.*, (1) *Narcissus pseudonarcissus;* (2) *N. incomparabilis;* (3) *N. biflorus;* (4) *N. poeticus;* (5) the double-flowered variety of *N. aurantius;* and (6) *Linaria vulgaris,* with other plants of which the name *butter and eggs* is known only locally. (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. *Vegetable Chem.:* A name given to certain concrete fat oils, which continue of a butyraceous consistence at ordinary temperatures.

(1) *Butter & Tallow:* A greasy juice found in various parts of the butter and tallow tree, but specially in the fruit.

¶ *Butter and Tallow Tree:* The *Pentadesma butyracea,* a Sierra Leone tree belonging to the order Clusiaceæ, or Guttifers. It has large handsome flowers, and opposite coriaceous leaves with parallel veins. [(1).]

(2) *Butter of Cacao:* A concrete oil, obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao.*

(3) *Butter of Canara:* A solid oil, obtained from the fruits of *Vateria indica,* and called Piney-tallow.

* 4. *Inorganic Chem.:* Old names for various chemical compounds, specially for chlorids. They were so-called from their soft butyraceous consistence.

¶ (1) *Butter of Antimony:* Sesquichloride of antimony, terchloride of antimony. [ANTIMONY.]

(2) *Butter of Arsenic:* Sesquichloride of arsenic.

(3) *Butter of Bismuth:* Chloride of bismuth.

(4) *Butter of Sulphur:* Precipitated sulphur.

(5) *Butter of Tin:* Sublimated muriate of tin, protochloride of tin.

(6) *Butter of Zinc:* Chloride of zinc.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

butter-bird, *s.* A name given in Jamaica to the Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

butter-boat, *s.* A small vessel for holding melted butter at table.

"Nae doubt it was for fear of the soup, and the *butter-boats,* and the like."—*Scott: St. Ronan,* ch. xxii

butter-bur, *s.* [So called because the country housewives used to wrap their butter in the large leaves of these plants.] The English name of Petasites, a genus of Compositæ. The Common Butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*) is a rank weed growing commonly in Britain in wet meadows and by roadsides. The root creeps to a distance. The pale flowers, which appear before the leaves, are attractive to bees. The leaves are very large.

butter-dock, butter dock, *s.* A plant, *Rumex obtusifolius.*

butter-fish, *s.* [So called from a copious mucous secretion on its skin.]

Ichthyol.: The Spotted Gunnel (*Murænoides guttatus*).

butter-jags, *s. pl.* Two plants, (1) *Lotus corniculatus,* (2) *Medicago falcata.*

butter-mould, *s.*

Husbandry: An implement by which pats of butter of a given size are shaped and printed for market. (*Knight.*)

butter-print, *s.* A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. It is called also a BUTTER-STAMP.

butter-scotch, *s.* A sort of oleaginous taffy.

butter-stamp, *s.* The same as BUTTER-PRINT (q.v.).

butter-tongs, *s.* An implement for cutting and transferring pieces of butter.

† **butter-tooth,** *s.* An incisor tooth

butter-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to several trees belonging to the order Sapotaceæ.

I. Indian Butter-tree (*Bassia butyracea*). It is called also the Phulwara. It is a native of Nepaul and the Almorah hills. A white fatty substance is pressed from its seeds. It can be burnt, makes good soap, and is used to adulterate ghee, to dress the hair, and as an application in rheumatism. The juice of the flowers furnishes a kind of sugar.

2. The African Butter-tree, or Shea-tree (*Bassia Parkii*). It produces the galam-butter mentioned by Mungo Park. The "butter" is a white fatty substance extracted from the seeds by boiling them in water. It is an important article of commerce at Sierra Leone.

butter-worker, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for pressing and rolling butter to free it of the buttermilk. It may be a fluted roller working in a bowl or on a board, or a conical roller on a slanting board, which permits the buttermilk to run off. (*Knight.*)

* **bŭt'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [BITTERN.] (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

butter-bump, *s.* The bittern. (*Johnson.*)

bŭt'-tĕr (3), *s.* [BUTT, *v.*]

Wood-working: A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to render them square and to remove faulty portions.

bŭt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [From Eng. *butter,* s. (q.v.). In Ger. *buttern;* Fr. *beurrer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To spread with butter.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *With "bread" for the object:* To make any thing in one's lot more palatable.

¶ *To butter both sides of one's bread:* To attempt to obtain advantages from more sides than one.

"Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread,
Of which he *butter'd* both sides; 'twould delay."
Byron: The Vision of Judgment, 96.

(2) *With a person for the object:* To flatter, to coax. (*Vulgar.*)

* II. *Gaming:* To increase the stakes every throw or every game. (*A cant term.*) (*Johnson.*) [BUTTERING.]

* **bŭt'-tĕr-ăced,** *a.* [BUTTRESSED.]

"Imbattailed, vaulted, and chareroofed, sufficiently *butteraced,* . . ."—*A Journey through England* (1724). (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

bŭt'-tĕr-cŭp, bŭt'-tĕr-cŭps, *s.* [Eng. *butter; cup.*] [BUTTERFLOWER.] A name given to the Ranunculus genus, and specially to *Ranunculus acris, R. bulbosus, R. repens, R. Ficaria,* and *R. auricomus.* (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)

Water Buttercup: Two plants, (1) *Ranunculus aquatilis,* (2) *Caltha palustris.*

bŭt'-tĕr-flĭp, *s.* [Second element doubtful.] A local name for the Avocet (q.v.).

bŭt'-tĕr-flŏw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *butter; flower.* So called, apparently, because the common people thought that the yellow colour of butter arose from the cattle eating these plants, which they never do. (*Curtis.*)]

1. *Gen.:* The same as buttercup; the popular English name of the plants belonging to the genus Ranunculus.

2. *Specially:*

(1) One of the names popularly given to a plant, the *Ranunculus bulbosus,* or Bulbons Crow-foot. It is called also Buttercups, King's-cups, and, by Shakespeare, Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. It flowers in May, and may, without digging for its root, be accurately identified by observing that the segments of its calyx are reflexed, whereas in *R. repens,* often confounded with it, they are tolerably erect.

"The watered meadows are yellow with *butter-flowers.*"—*Aubrey: Nat. Hist. of Wilts.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *Ranunculus acris.*

(3) *R. repens.*

(4) *R. Ficaria.*

(5) *R. auricomus.*

Great Butterflower: A ranunculaceous plant (*Caltha palustris*).

bŭt'-tĕr-flȳ, *bŭt'-tĕr-flĭe, *bot-ur-flye, *s. & a.* [Eng. *butter; fly;* A.S. *buter-fleg* (*Somner*); *buttor-fleoge;* Dut. *boter-vlieg* (*Skeat*); Ger. *butterfliege.* Why so called is not certain. It may be from appearing at the beginning of the season for butter, or because some species are yellow, or because the droppings of some are butter-like.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A person who is dressed attractively, but is shallow in intellect and of no perceptible use to society.

"The fops are painted *butterflies.*"
Pope: To Moore, the Worm Doctor, 17.

II. *Entom.:* The English name for any species of the Diurnal Lepidoptera, or Rhopalocera. The antennæ end in a club; the wings in repose are generally quite upright, and there are no bristles on the hinder pair. They fly by day, whilst their allies the Hawk-moths do so by twilight, and the Moths by night. Before coming to the perfect state they exist first as the caterpillar, and afterwards in the chrysalis state. Butterflies exist in all climates except those marked by extreme cold; the tropical species are, however, most numerous, besides being the largest in size and, as a rule, the brightest in colouring. The Butterflies, or Diurnal Lepidoptera, are divided into four families: Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Lycænidæ, and Hesperidæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

butterfly-cock, *s.* A valve having two semicircular wings pivoted on a central cross-bar. A butterfly-valve.

butterfly-fish, *s.* [Named from the colour.] A name for a fish, the Ocellated Blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*). It has the dorsal fin bilobate. Its anterior lobe is elevated and marked with a round and black spot, surrounded with a white circle and a black one. It is found in our seas.

butterfly-net, *s.* A net of very fine gauze, attached to a handle, and used by entomologists for capturing butterflies, moths, &c.

butterfly-nut, *s.*

Mach.: A nut having two wings attached, so that it may be easily turned by hand.

butterfly-orchis, *s.*

Bot.: A common book-name for two varieties of orchis, viz. (1) *Habenaria chlorantha;* (2) *Habenaria bifolia.*

butterfly-plant, *s.*

Botany:

I. The name of an Orchid (*Oncidium papilio*) brought from Trinidad. It is so called because its large yellow and red blossoms, poised on slender footstalks so as to vibrate with every breath of wind that blows, resemble butterflies hovering on the wing.

2. The Indian Butterfly Plant, *Phalænopsis amabilis* of Lindley, not of Blume, is another Orchid. It is a very beautiful epiphyte.

butterfly-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Somewhat resembling the aspect of a butterfly on the wing. Used especially of the corolla, in what have been called, from the same circumstance, papilionaceous flowers. [PAPILIONACEOUS.]

butterfly-shell, *s.* Any shell of the genus Voluta.

butterfly-valve, *s.* A double clack-valve, each leaf of which is hinged to a bar crossing the passage-way. There are butterfly pump-valves and butterfly throttle-valves.

butterfly-weed, *s.* A plant (*Asclepias tuberosa*).

bŭt'-tĕr-ine, *s.* [From Eng. *butter,* and suff. *-ine.*] A substance prepared in imitation of

butter from animal or vegetable fats. The fat is first freed from all impurities, and by heat converted into olein. The olein is then transferred to a churn containing a small quantity of milk, and churned into butterine. Lastly, it is coloured, in imitation of butter. Freshly prepared, it is sweet and palatable, and when spread on bread or cold toast, is but slightly inferior to a fair quality butter. Butterine is imported into this country under various names, "Oleomargarine," "Oleine butter," "Normandy Oleine butter," &c. It is frequently used to adulterate butter. [MARGARINE.]

". . . there was a manufactory for 'butterine,' which no sooner got into the shops than it lost the 'ine.'"—*Mr H. C. Bartlett, in Times.*

bŭt'-tĕr-ĭng (*Eng.*), **bŭt'-tĕr-ĭn'** (*Scotch*), *pr. par. & s.* [BUTTER, *v.*]

A. *As present participle:* (See the verb.)

"It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester, that stakes all his winning upon one cast: so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone." —*Addison.*

B. *As substantive:* Flattery. (*Scotch.*)

bŭt'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [From Fr. *boutoir* = a tool used by curriers and farriers; Prov. *boutevan* (?).]

Farriery: A knife with a bent shank, used by blacksmiths to pare the hoofs of horses. It has a blade like a chisel, and is operated by a thrust movement, the handle resting against the shoulder.

bŭt'-tĕr-man, *s.* [Eng. *butter; man.*] A man who sells butter.

bŭt'-tĕr-mĭlk, *s.* [Eng. *butter; milk.* In Ger. *buttermilch.*] That part of the milk which remains when the butter is extracted.

"A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk.*"—*Harvey.*

buttermilk ore, *s.*

Min.: Dana's rendering of the German term *Buttermilcherz*, a mineral, the same as Cerargyrite (q.v.).

bŭt'-tĕr-nŭt, *s.* [Eng. *butter; nut.*] The English name of a North American tree, called also the Oil-nut and the White Walnut. It is the *Juglans cinerea.* It has oblong, lanceolate, serrate leaflets, downy beneath. The petioles are viscid and the fruit oblong ovate. It grows to the height of thirty feet. The North American Indians use the nuts as cathartics.

bŭt'-tĕr-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *butter; weed.*] A composite plant, *Erigeron canadensis.*

bŭt'-tĕr-wīfe, *s.* [Eng. *butter; wife.*] A woman who sells butter. [BUTTERWOMAN.]

"Divers of the queen's and the said duchess's kindred and servants, and a *butterwife*, were indicted of misprision of treason. . ."—*Ld. Herbert: Hist. of K. Hen. VIII.*, p. 473.

* **bŭt'-tĕr-wŏm-ăn,** *s.* [Eng. *butter; woman.*] A woman who sells butter. [BUTTERWIFE.]

"Tongue, I must put you into a *butter-woman's* mouth. . . ."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 1.

bŭt'-tĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [From Eng. *butter*, A.S. *butere*, and A.S. *wyrt* = wort, an herb, a plant. The leaves coagulate milk, like rennet.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The English name of Pinguicula, a genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Lentibulariaceæ (Butterworts). The Common Butterwort has the leaves, which are thick and greasy to the touch, all radical. The flowers are in single-flowered scapes, purple in colour, with a spur. The capsule is one-celled. Common in Scotland, less so in England. There are three other British species of the genus, the Large-flowered (*Pinguicula grandiflora*), the Alpine (*P. alpina*), and the Pale (*P. lusitanica*). The alpine one has yellowish flowers.

2. *Plur.:* Lindley's name for the order Lentibulariaceæ. The type is Pinguicula. [See 1.]

bŭt'-tĕr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *butter; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the appearance of butter.

2. Possessing the qualities of butter.

"Nothing more convertible into hot choleric humours than its *buttery* parts."—*Harvey.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A room in which butter, milk, &c., are kept; a pantry.

2. The room in which provisions are kept. (Now chiefly at colleges, in the universities.)

"Now sought the castle *buttery.*"
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 8.

bŭt'-tĭng, * **but-tinge,** *pr. par. & s.* [BUTT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of striking.

"*Buttinge* with sharpe speres."—*Havelok*, 2,320.

butting-joint, *s.*

Carp.: The same as *butt-joint* (q.v.).

butting-machine, *s.*

Machinery: A machine having planing-cutters on the face of a disc-wheel, and used for smoothing, cornering, or rounding the ends of joists or small timbers used in the frames of agricultural implements, etc. The stuff is laid alongside the fence or gage, and is fed up endwise to the cutter. (*Knight.*)

butting-ring, *s.*

Vehicles: A collar on the axle against which the hub *butts*, and which limits the inward movement of the wheel, as the linch-pin or axle-nut does the outward.

butting-saw, *s.* A cross-cut saw attached to a stock at one end, and used for butting logs on the carriage of a saw-mill.

* **bŭtt-nĕ'r-ĭ-ą,** *s.* [BYTTNERIA.]

* **bŭtt-nĕr-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [BYTTNERIACEÆ.]

bŭt'-tŏck, * **bŭt-tŏcke,** * **bŭt-tŏk,** * **bŭt-tŏke,** * **bot-tok,** * **bot-ok,** *s. & a.* [From Eng. *butt* (1), s., and dimin. suff. *-ock.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*generally in the pl. buttocks*): The rump, the protuberant part behind.

"The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. *Shipbuilding:* The rounded-in, overhanging part on each side and in front of the rudder; terminating beneath by merging into the run.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds.)

buttock-lines, *s. pl.* The curves shown by a vertical longitudinal section of the after-part of a ship's hull, parallel to the keel. A similar section forward exhibits the bow-lines, and a continuous section through the whole length of the ship the buttock and bow-lines.

* **buttock-mail,** *s.* A fine imposed on any one convicted of fornication, in lieu of his sitting on the stool of repentance. (*Scotch.*)

". . . yer *butock-mail*, and yer stool of repentance." —*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

bŭt'-tŏcked, * **bŭt'-tŏckt,** *a.* [Eng. *buttock; -ed.*]

In compos.: Having buttocks of a particular type.

". . . sharp rumped and pin *buttockt* also."—*Holland: Plinie*, xxix. 6.

bŭt'-tŏn, * **bot-hum,** * **bot-on,** * **bot-vn,** * **bot-wyn,** * **bot-wn,** * **bot-un,** *s. & a.* [From Fr. *bouton* = a bud, a button (*Littré*); Norm. Fr., Prov. & Sp. *boton*; Port. *botao*; Ital. *bottone.* Cf. Gael. (from Eng.) *putan*; Wel. *botwm.* From Fr. *bouter* = to put forth, to thrust.]

A. *As substantive:*

† 1. A bud, *spec.*, a small bud.

"The canker gails the infants of the spring
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclosed."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

"Fair from its humble bed I reared this flow'r,
Suckled, and cheer'd with air, and sun, and show'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 408.

2. A knob or protuberance fastened to another body.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"We fastened to the marble certain wires, and a *button.*"—*Boyle.*

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A knob on a cap. (*Lit. & fig.*) (In the case of Chinese mandarins rank is denoted by the material of which the button is composed.)

"On fortune's cap we are not the very *button.*"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

(*b*) A catch to fasten the dress. It fits into a button-hole. [II., 1.]

"*Botun* (*botun*, P.) *Boto, fibula, nodulus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Pray you, undo this *button.*"
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

(*c*) The unexpanded head of a mushroom.

¶ *Not worth a button:* Not of any value.

"And once but taste of the Welse mutton,
Your Englis sheeps *not worth a button.*"
Witt's Recreations, 1654.

† 3. A name for the sea-urchin (*Echinus*).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Button-manufacture:* A small circular disk or knob of mother-of-pearl, horn, metal, or other material, with a shank for attachment to an object, and made to fit into a hole formed in another one for its reception, the two fastening the objects together. Its chief use is to unite portions of a dress together. The ancient method of fastening dresses was by means of pins, brooches, buckles, and tie-strings. Buttons of brass are found on dresses of the 16th century. The metallic button manufacture of England arose in 1670, and in 1687 became located specially in Birmingham. Gilt buttons were first made in 1768, and others of papier mâché in 1778.

2. *Carpentry, &c.:*

(1) A small piece of wood or metal, swivelled by a screw through the middle, and used as a fastening for a door or gate.

(2) A knob on a sliding bolt.

3. *Metallurgy:* A globule of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion.

4. *Harness. The button of the reins or bridle:* A leathern ring with the reins passed through which runs along the length of the reins.

5. *Music:*

(1) *Of an organ:* A small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) *Of an accordion:* One of the keys of the first-made accordions. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compounds.)

button-and-loop, * **button and loop,** *s.*

Naut.: A short piece of rope, having at one end a walnut knob crowned, and at the other end an eye. It is used as a becket to confine ropes in. (*Ogilvie.*)

button-blank, *s.* A circular blank cut out of any material and designed to be fabricated into a button.

button-brace, *s.* A tool for making buttons. The handle is like the common brace; the bit has cutters, but no router, and removes a circular blank or planchet of bone, pearl, wood, or whatever the material may be; an *annular bit* operating like a crown-saw or trephine. (*Knight.*)

button-bung, *s.* [From Eng. *button*, and *bung* = a cant term for a pocket or purse.] A stealer of buttons. (*An Age for Apes.*)

* **button-bur,** *s.* A plant—*Xanthium Strumarium.* (*Johnson: Mercurius Botanicus.*)

button-bush, *s.* The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a plant belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads). It is a bushy shrub, with leaves either simply opposite or in whorls of three, and yellowish-white flowers in globular heads.

button-flower, *s.* The English name of *Gomphia*, a genus of plants belonging to the order Ochnaceæ (Ochnads). It has very beautiful flowers, with serrated, shining leaves and long spikes of brilliant yellow flowers. Two species have been introduced from Jamaica.

button-hold, *v.t.* To hold by the button, so as to detain; hence to detain (a person against his will) in conversation.

button-holder, *s.* One who detains another in conversation against his will.

button-hole, *s.* [BUTTONHOLE.]

button-hook, *s.* A hook for grasping a button below the head, in order to draw it through the button-hole and fasten it.

button-key, *s.* A spring loop, the free ends of which, being passed through the shank of a button, expand so as to hold the loop in position and keep the button in place. A piece of coiled wire, making two or more turns, is also used for this purpose. It is called also a *button-fastener.*

button-lathe, *s.* A machine for cutting round discs from plates of horn, bone, ivory, wood, mother-of-pearl, &c.

button-loom, *s.*

Weaving: A loom for weaving button-blank coverings.

button-mould, *s.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button.

button-riveting, *a.* Riveting, or designed to rivet, a button.

Button-riveting machine: A tool for fastening buttons to garments by swagging down on the back of the washer the end of the rivet which forms the shank of the button.

button-tool, *s.* A tool for cutting out buttons or circular blanks for them.

button-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of Conocarpus, a genus of plants belonging to the order Combretaceæ (Myrobalans). The species are trees or shrubs from the tropics of both hemispheres.

button-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. The English name of Spermacoce, a genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonoceæ (Cinchonads). The species are inconspicuous weeds, growing in cultivated grounds in the East and West Indies, &c.

2. An American name for Diodia, also a Cinchonad.

button-wood, *s.*

1. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.* [BUTTON-BUSH.]

2. An American name for the genus Platanus, containing the true plane-trees.

bŭt'-tŏn (1), * **bŭt'-tĕn,** *v.t.* [From Eng. *button,* s. (q.v.). In Gael. (from Eng. ?) *putanaich;* Fr. *boutonner;* Sp. *abotonar;* Port. *abotoar;* Ital. *abbottonare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To fix with a button, or with a row of buttons; having the coat buttoned.

"An honest man, close *button'd* to the chin."
Cowper: An Epistle to Joseph Hill.

* 2. To dress, to clothe.

"He gave his legs, arm, and breast to his ordinary servant, to *button* and dress him."—*Wotton.*

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. To fasten around as with buttons

¶ Sometimes it is followed by *up.*

"One whose hard heart is *button'd up* with steel."
Shakesp: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

† 2. To gather one's thoughts together; to place defences in front of or around one.

¶ Sometimes it is used reflexively.

". . . the first mad paroxysm past, our brave Gneschen collected his dismembered philosophies, and *buttoned* himself together."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

bŭt'-tŏn (2), *v.t. & i.* [BUTT (1), *v.*] To drive or cast forth.

"*Button* or caste forthe (hutt, P.) *Pello.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bŭt'-tŏned, * **bŭt'-tĕned,** *pa. par. & a.* [BUTTON, *v.t.*]

bŭt'-tŏn-hole, *s. & a.* [Eng. *button; hole.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A hole, slit, or loop made in the dress for the reception of a button.

"Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my skill in *buttonholes* display." *Bramston.*

¶ *To take a buttonhole lower:* To humble, to take the conceit out of.

"Let me *take you a buttonhole lower.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

II. *Hort.:* A small bouquet of flowers designed to be worn in a buttonhole.

buttonhole-cutter, *s.* A device on the shears principle, specially adapted for cutting buttonholes.

buttonhole sewing-machine, *s.* A sewing-machine specially adapted for working buttonholes.

buttonhole-shears, *s.* A pair of scissors having an adjustability for length of cut, for the purpose of cutting buttonholes.

bŭt'-tŏn-hōle, *v.i. & t.* [BUTTONHOLE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make buttonholes.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sew (a garment or material) with buttonhole stitches.

2. To button-hold (q.v.).

* **bŭt-tour (tour** as **tûr),** *s.* [BOTAURUS, BITTERN.] A bird, the Bittern (*Ardea stellaris*).

bŭt'-trĕss, * **bŭt-tĕr-ĕsse,** * **bŭt'-rasse,** * **bŏt'-ẽr-açe,** * **bŏt'-ẽr-aş,** *s.* [O. Fr. *bouterez,* pl. of *bouteret* = a prop, cog. with Fr. *bouter* = to thrust, to prop.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1, the word being properly a technical one.

"*Boteras* of a walle. *Machinis, muripula, muripellus, fultura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"When *buttress* and *buttress,* alternately,
Seem framed of ebon and ivory."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Legal, moral, or any other support or prop to that which without it would be deficient in stability.

"It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of nonconformity."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A pier or lean-to pillar on the exterior of a wall, to enable it to withstand an interior thrust, as in the case of a retaining or breast wall.

¶ *Flying Buttress:* A buttress which is in

FLYING BUTTRESSES (ST. GILLES, CAEN).

the form of a section of an arch, springing from a wall or pillar.

2. *Fortif.:* A counterfort or sustaining wall or pillar, built against and at right angles to the wall to which it forms a revetment. [COUNTERFORT.]

bŭt'-trĕss, *v.t.* [From *buttress,* s. (q.v.).] To support by a buttress, to prop. (*Lit. & fig.*)

¶ Sometimes, though rarely, followed by *up.*

". . . the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, *buttressed up* by props (of parentheses and dashes), . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. i., ch. iv.

bŭt'-trĕssed, *pa. par. & a.* [BUTTRESS, *v.*]

"Fain would he hope the rocks 'gan change
To *buttressed* walls their shapeless range."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 3.

bŭtts, *s. pl.* [BUTT.]

bŭt'-tȳ, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

1. *Of persons:* The deputy acting for another. (*Wharton.*) A partner in work. (*Local.*)

2. *Of things:* Whatever is held in common. (*Wharton.*)

¶ The term *butty* was often used in connection with the truck-system (q.v.).

bū'-tȳl, *s.* [From Gr. βούτυρον (*bouturon*), βούτυρος (*bouturos*) = butter, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An organic monad fatty radical, having the formula $(C_4H_9)'$; also called Quartyl, or Tetryl, from its containing four carbon atoms.

butyl alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_4H_{10}O$ = quartyl alcohols, or tetryl alcohols. Four alcohols having this formula are known, two primary, one secondary, and one tertiary; they are metameric with ethylic ether. They are, (1) *Normal Butyl Alcohol,* or *Propyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2.CH_3\\H_2\\OH.\end{cases}$ (2) *Isobutyl Alcohol,* or *Isopropyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}CH(CH_3)_2\\H_2\\OH\end{cases}$ (3) *Secondary Butylic Alcohol,* or *Methyl-ethyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}CH_3\\C_2H_5\\H\\OH\end{cases}$, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$, and (4) *Tertiary Butyl Alcohol,* or *Trimethyl Carbinol,* $C\begin{cases}(CH_3)3\\OH.\end{cases}$

butyl aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CO.H.$ It is obtained by distilling a mixture of butyrate and formate of calcium. It boils at 75°. By the action of iodine and phosphorus it is converted into normal butyl iodide, and by that of nascent hydrogen into normal butyl alcohol. Butyl, or butyric aldehyde, heated with alcoholic ammonia, forms dibutyraldine, $C_{18}H_{17}ON$, which distilled yields paraconine

butyl carbinol, *s.*

Chem.: [AMYL ALCOHOL.]

bū-tȳl'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng., &c., *butyl,* and *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_4H_7O.NH_2$ is a crystalline compound which melts at 115°, and boils at 216°.

bū-tȳl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *butyl; amine.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_{11}N$, or $\left.\begin{matrix}C_4H_9\\H\\H\end{matrix}\right\}N.$ There are a Normal Butylamine, $CH_3(CH_2)_3.NH_2$; an Isobutylamine, $CH(CH_3)_2CH_2.NH_2$; a Secondary Butylamine, $\begin{matrix}H_3C\\H_5C_2\end{matrix}{>}CH.NH_2$; and a Tertiary Butylamine, or Katabutylamine, $(CH_3)_3.C.NH_2$.

bū'-tȳl-ēne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *butyl,* and suffix *-ene.*]

Chem.: The same as BUTENE (q.v.).

bū-tȳr-ā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *butyracé.* From Lat. *butyrum* = butter, and suffix *-aceus.*] Having the consistency of butter.

bū'-tȳr-āte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyr(um);* and Eng., &c., suffix *-ate.*] [BUTYRIC ACID.]

bū-tȳr-ĕl'-līte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyrum* = butter, and dimin. suffix *-elium,* with Eng. suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An acid hydrocarbon, called also Bog-butter and Butyrite. Its consistency is like that of the substance after which it is named. It crystallises in needles. It is soluble in alcohol or ether. Its colour is white. Compos.: Carbon, 75·0; hydrogen, 12·5; oxygen, 12.5 = 100. It is derived from the Irish peat bogs. (*Dana.*)

bū-tȳr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *butyr(um);* and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Connected with *butter* (q.v.).

butyric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8O_2$.

Normal Butyric Acid: $C\begin{cases}CH_2CH_2CH_3\\O''\\OH\end{cases}$ = propyl formic acid, or ethyl acetic acid. Obtained by the oxidation of normal butyl alcohol with chromic acid; also by the action of alkalies on normal propyl cyanide, or by the action of hydriodic acid on succinic acid; also by saponification of butter which contains tributyrin; and by the fermentation of sugar in contact with putrid cheese and chalk, calcium lactate is first formed which decomposes into butyrate, which is then distilled with sulphuric acid. Butyric acid is a colourless liquid, boiling at 164°. Its salts are called *butyrates,* and are soluble in water. By oxidation with nitric acid it yields succinic acid. *Isobutyric acid,* $C_4H_8O_2 + {}_3O$ yields $H_2O + C_2H_4(CO.OH)_2$ $C\begin{cases}CH(CH_3)_2\\O''\\OH\end{cases}$ = *Isopropionic formic acid,* or dimethyl-acetic acid, obtained by oxidising isobutyl alcohol, or by the action of alkalies on isopropyl cyanide. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 154°. Both these acids form fragrant ethers with ethyl.

¶ Butyric acid has an odour of rancid butter. It is found in sweat, urine, and other fluids, and, as a neutral fat, in small quantities in milk. It is the chief product of the second stage of lactic fermentation. [DEXTROSE.]

butyric ether, *s.* The same as ETHYL BUTYRATE (q.v.).

bū'-tȳr-īte, *s.* [From Lat. *butyr(um),* and suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Butyrellite (q.v.).

bū'-tȳr-ōne, *s.* [Lat. *butyrum;* and Eng., &c., *ketone.*]

Chem.: A ketone of the fatty series, also called *dipropyl ketone,* $CO''\begin{cases}CH_2.CH_2.CH_3.\\CH_2.CH_2.CH_3.\end{cases}$ It boils at 144°, and, by the action of oxidizing agents, it is converted into butyric acid,

$CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CO.OH$, and propionic acid, $CH_3.CH_2.CO.OH$. It can be obtained by the dry distillation of calcium butyrate.

bū'-tȳr-ŏus, *a.* [From Lat. *butyrum*=butter, and Eng. suffix *-ous.*] Having the properties of butter.

"Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle." *Floyer.*

bŭx-baŭ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after John Christian Buxbaum, a German who published a botanical work on Asia Minor in 1728.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses containing a solitary species (*Buxbaumia aphylla*), so like a fungus that it might be easily mistaken for one. It is found, though rarely, in Britain.

¶ Buxbaumia is by some made the type of an order, Buxbaumiaceæ.

* **bŭx'-ē-oŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *buxeus* = (1) of boxwood; (2) of the colour of boxwood; *buxus* = the box-tree.] Pertaining to the box-tree.

bŭx'-ŏm (1), * **bŭx'-ŏme,** * **bŭck'-sŏme,** * **bŭx'-ŭm,** * **box-ome,** * **box-some,** * **bo-som,** * **boc-sum,** * **boux-some** (*Eng.*), * **bousum,** * **bowsom** (*Scotch*), *a.* [A.S. *bocsum, bŭhsom* = obedient, flexible, tractable, buxom (*Somner*). In Dut. *buigzaam*; Ger. *biegsam, beugsam* = pliant, flexible. From A.S. *bûgan, beógan* = to bow, bend, stoop, give way, submit, yield.]

1. *Of persons, whether male or female, but spec. the latter):*

*(1) Pliable, compliant, obedient to those to whom obedience is due, polite or courteous to those who can claim no more than these.

"For who can be so *buxom* as a wyf?
Who is so trewe and eek so entyf." *Chaucer: C.T.*, 9163-4.

¶ In this sense often followed by *to.*

"To make thee *buxom* to her lawe." *The Romaunt of the Rose.*

". . . to make them more tractable and *buxome* to his government . . ."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*(2) Merry, blithe, gay, lively.

"Sturdy swains,
In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand." *Philips.*

*(3) Wanton, jolly.

"She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd." *Dryden.*

(4) Stout, besides being rosy with health; healthy, hearty.

"Which made thy closet much frequented
By *buxom* lasses." *Swift: Horace*, bk. ii., ode i.

*2. *Of animals:* Meek, tractable, docile; essentially the same sense as 1 (1).

"And bene of ravenous Wolves yrent,
All for they nould be *buxome* and bent." *Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, ix.

"So wilde a beast so tame ytaught to bee,
And *buxome* to his hands in joy to see." *Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale*, 625-6.

*3. *Of inanimate things:*

*(1) Yielding.

"And therewith scourge the *buxome* aire so sore,
That to his force to yielden it was faine." *Spenser: F.Q.*, I. xi. 37.

". . . then with quick fan
Winnows the *buxom* air." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. v.

*(2) Lively, fresh, brisk.

"Bardolph a soldier, firm and sound of heart,
And of *buxom* valour." *Shakesp.: Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

(3) Rosy (?), or cheerful (?).

"I'm born
"Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the sun's first beams." *Crashaw.*

(4) Lavish, prodigal; opposed to penurious.

"There *buxom* Plenty never turns her horn." *Thomson: Liberty*, pt. i.

* **bŭx'-ŏm-lȳ,** * **bŭx'-ŭm-lȳ,** * **bŭx'-ŭm-lĭ,** * **box'-ŭm-lȳ** (compar. *buxumlier*), *adv.* [Eng. *buxom; -ly.*] In a buxom manner.

1. Obediently; reverently.

"And they with humble herte ful *buxomly*,
Kneeling upon thir knees ful reverently,
Him thanken all." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,062.

"And netheless full *buxomly*
He was redy to do that she bad." *Gower: Con. A.*, bk. vii.

2. Civilly.

"And louted to the ladies, and to the lord alse,
Buxumli as any best, bi any resoun schuld." *William of Palerne*, 8,716-17.

"For-thi me [bi-]houes the *buxumlier* me bere." *Ibid.*, 723-4.

3. Wantonly, amorously. (*Johnson.*)

bŭx-ŏm-nĕss, * **bŭx'-ŏm-nĕs,** * **bŭx'-ŭm-nĕsse,** * **bŭx'-ŭm-nĕs,** * **bŭx'-sŏm-nĕsse,** * **bŭck'-sŏme-nĕss,** * **bŏw'-sŏme-nĕsse,** * **bough'-sŏme-nĕsse,** * **bŏc'-sŭm-nĕsse** (*Eng.*), * **bow'-su-nes** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A.S. *bocsumnes* (*Somner*), *bŭhsomnes* = obedience, pliantness, buxomness.] The quality of being buxom in any of the senses of that word. *Specially—*

*(1) Obedience, pliableness.

"*Buhsomnesse* or *boughsomnesse.* Pliableness or bowsomenesse, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing doune in sign of obedience. Chaucer writes it *buxomnesse.*"—*Verstegan: A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence.* (*Richardson.*)

"But on the other part, if thou by vertuous liuing and *buxumnes*, giue him cause to loue thee, . . ."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

*(2) Wantonness, amorousness. (*Johnson.*)

(3) Healthiness, heartiness.

bŭx'-ŭs, *s.* [In Ger. *buchs;* Fr. *buis;* Sp. *box;* Ital. *busso;* Pol. *bukspan;* Lat. *buxus* or *buxum;* Gr. πύξος (*puxos*).]

Bot.: Box-tree, a genus of plants belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ (Spurgeworts). It contains three species, *Buxus sempervirens*, or the Common Box [BOX-TREE]; *B. balearica*, or the Minorca Box; and *B. chinensis*, or the Chinese Box. [Box.]

buȳ, * **bye,** * **bie,** * **beye,** * **bey-en,** * **beg-gen,** * **bĭg-gen,** * **beg-gin,** * **bug-gen** (pret. *bought* [pron. *bâwt*], *boght, boghte, bought, bohte*) (*Eng.*), **buy,** * **by** (pret. *bocht*) (*Scotch*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *bycgan, bycgean, bicgan, bicgean, gebicgan* (pret. *bóhte, gebóhte*) = to buy; O. S. *buggean;* O. L. Ger. *buigean;* Mœso-Goth. *bugjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To purchase, to acquire an article or property of any description, or the right and title to it by giving for it a sum which the owner is willing to accept as an equivalent for what he surrenders. Such a purchase may be with ready money or on credit.

"And he *bogte* Ioseph al forthan." *Story of Gen. & Exod.*, 1,996.

". . . from the land of Canaan to *buy* food."—*Gen.* xlii. 7.

"And he *bought* the hill Samaria of Shemer for two taleuts of silver, . . ."—*1 Kings* xvi. 24.

2. *Fig.:* To acquire for some consideration any real or imagined advantage.

(1) *With a thing for the object:*

(*a*) In the foregoing sense.

"*Buy* the truth, and sell it not; . . ."—*Prov.* xxiii. 23.

". . . means are gone that *buy* this praise."—*Shakesp.: Tim.*, ii. 2.

*(*b*) To exact atonement for. (*King Horn*, 912.) (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

(2) *With a person or persons for the object:* To bribe, to gain over.

"Judges and senates have been *bought* for gold." *Pope: Ess. on Man*, iv. 187.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a purchase or purchases, to deal.

"I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, i. 3.

C. *In special phrases and compounds:*

1. *To buy in:*

(1) *Of stock, &c.:* To purchase it in any partnership.

(2) *Of an article offered at an auction:* To buy it for the vendor, and temporarily withdraw it from sale, when a price deemed too low is bidden for it.

2. *To buy off:*

(1) *Lit. With a person for the object:* To induce one, by a pecuniary or other consideration, to desist from opposition to, or join in forwarding the projects of, the buyer.

*(2) *Fig. Of conscience:* To offer some consideration to induce the inward monitor to acquiescence in an act or in conduct against which it had protested.

"What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience!"—*South.*

3. *To buy on credit:* To buy, with a promise of paying at a future time.

4. *To buy out:*

*(1) To cause to cease to act against one.

"Dreading the curse that money may *buy out.*" *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

¶ *To buy out the law:* To quit the penalty of the law. (*Schmidt.*)

*(2) To redeem.

(*a*) Generally.

"And not being able to *buy out* his life." *Shakesp.: Com. of Err.*, i. 2.

(*b*) Of a soldier out of the army.

(3) To substitute one's self for another person in a partnership by purchasing his shares or interest in the concern.

5. *To buy the refusal of anything:* To give money for the right, at a future time, of purchasing it for a fixed price.

6. *To buy up:* A more emphatic expression for *to buy.* (Used specially when the whole supply of a commodity is purchased for speculative purposes.)

* **bŭye,** *v.t. & i.* [A contracted form of O. Eng. *abiggen* or *abyen;* A.S. *abicgan, abycgan* = to buy again, to pay for, to recompense.] To suffer or have to pay for. (*Chaucer, &c.*)

buy'-ĕr (**uy** as **ī**), * **bȳ'-ĕr,** * **bī'-ĕr,** * **bĭg'-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *buy; -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who buys, a purchaser.

"It is naught, it is naught, saith the *buyer*: . . ."—*Prov.* xx. 14.

*2. *Spec.:* A redeemer. (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

buȳ'-ĭng, * **bī'-ȳng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [BUY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of purchasing.

". . . to have the advantage in the *buying* of them." —*Golden Boke*, i. 26.

". . . all *buyings* and sellings . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, xxxiii. 3. (*Richardson.*)

* **buyrde,** *s.* [BIRD.]

* **buyrne,** *s.* [BURNE.] A man. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Patience*, 340.)

* **buysch,** *s.* [BUSH (1), *s.*] (*Wycliffe, Purvey, Mark* xii. 26.)

* **buysch'-el,** *s.* [BUSHEL.] (*Wycliffe, Purvey, Luke* xi. 33.)

* **buy'-stous,** *a.* [BOISTOUS, BUSTOUS.] Rough, rude, strong.

"And no man putteth a clout of *buystous* clothe in to an olde clothiug . . ."—*Wycliffe* (*Purvey*), *Matt.* ix. 16.

† **bŭzz,** † **bŭz,** *interj.* [A sibilant sound.] An utterance to command silence.

"*Pol.* The actors are come hither, my lord.
Ham. Buz, Buz!" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

bŭzz, † **buz** (*Eng.*), **bĭzz,** † **bȳsse** (*Scotch*), *v.i. & t.* [Imitated from the sound. In Ital. *buzzicare* = to sneak away, to whisper.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a sound, partly like a hum, partly as if the letter z, or as if two z's, were being pronounced. *Used—*

1. Of the hum of bees, wasps, some flies, and similar insects.

"Like a wasp it *buzzed* and stung him." *Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, iii.

"As bees *bizz* out wi' angry fyke
When plundering herds await their byke." *Burns: Tam O'Shanter.*

† 2. Of the whispering by human beings, singly or in numbers.

"Through his teeth he *buzzed* and muttered
Words of anger and resentment." *Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xvii.

† 3. Of things inanimate, as the waves of the sea. [BUZZING, *a.*]

B. *Trans.:* To whisper; to spread abroad secretly.

"Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears." *Shakesp.: Rich. II.*, ii. 1.

"I will *buz* abroad such prophecies,
That Edward shall be fearful of his life." *Ibid.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 6.

bŭzz, *s. & a.* [From *buzz*, v., or imitated from the sound.]

A. *As subst.:* A hum attended with a hissing sound, as if the letter z or s were being continuously pronounced. *Used—*

(1) Of insects.

"The *buzz* of an insect."—*Taylor: New Zealand.*

† (2) Of the hum of crowds.

"With Midas' ears they crowd: or to the *buzz*
Of masquerade unblushing." *Thomson: Liberty*, pt. v.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound.)

buzz-saw, *s.* [Named from the buzzing sound produced by the rapidity of revolution.] A circular saw.

* **bŭz-zard** (1), *s.* [From *buzz*, and suffix *-ard.*]

1. *Lit.:* A buzzing insect. *Specially—*

(1) A lamellicorn beetle [BEETLE], or a fly.

"*Pet.* Should be! should—buzz!
Kath. Well ta'en, and like a *buzzard.*" *Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew*, ii. 1.

¶ *As blind as a buzzard:* As blind as such a beetle. (*Nares.*)

(2) A kind of hawkmoth—"the buzzard moth" (q.v.). (*Nares.*)

"O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, *buzzards*, and beetles?"—*Gayt.: Fest. Notes*, p. 188.

* 2. *Fig.:* Any person wanting in foresight.

"Those blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciousness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, anything at all."—*Ascham.*

buzzard-moth, *s.* A kind of Sphinx or Hawk-moth. (*Nares.*)

bŭz′-zard (2), * **bŭz′-ard,** * **bŭs-zarde,** * **bŭs-sarde,** * **bŭ-sard,** * **bŭs-arde,** * **bos-arde,** *s.* & *a.* [In O. Dut. *buizert;* Ger. *bussaar, buszaar;* Ital. *bozzago;* Prov. *buzart, buzac;* Nor. Fr. *buzac* = a kite; Fr. *busard;* O. Fr. *buzart, busart;* suffix *-art*, appended to Fr. *buse;* Low Lat. *busio;* Class. Lat. *buteo* = a buzzard (not *butio*, which is = the bittern).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The bird or birds described under II. 1.

"*Bosarde*, hyrde. *Capus, vultur.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. *Fig.:* A bird or any person or thing of inferior gifts or character.

¶ *Between hawk and buzzard:* Between a good and a bad thing, with some relation to each other.

"'*Between hawk and buzzard*' means, between a good thing and a bad of the same kind; the hawk being the true sporting bird, the *buzzard* a heavy, lazy fowl of the same species, *buteo ignavus*, the sluggish *buzzard*."—*Comenii Janua*, Lond., ed. 1662, § 146.

II. *Zoology:* The English name of the Buteo, a genus of birds. These are—

¶ The Buzzards are birds of prey, belonging to the family of Falconidæ, and approach closely to the eagles in appearance and general character, though not their equal in strength and courage. In the United States and Canada the Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*) is a bird of common occurence, and is equally plentiful in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*) is another American Buzzard, and one in very bad repute among the farmers and housewives of the United States, from its frequent attacks upon the tenants of the poultry yard. This habit has given it the title of Hen Hawk. The Common Buzzard of Europe (*Buteo vulgaris*) is plentiful in all the wooded parts of that continent, as well as in North Africa and Western Asia. This bird measures nearly four feet from tip to tip of the expanded wings, and is a very useful bird of prey, from its destruction of mice, adders and similar noxious animals. The Turkey Buzzard of the United States, a common scavanger in some of the Southern cities, does not call for description here, as it is not properly a buzzard, but belongs to the family of vultures.

¶ *Bald-buzzard:* One of the names for the Fishing Osprey (*Pandeon haliaëtus*).

Capped-buzzard: [Honey-buzzard.]

Honey-buzzard: The English name of a predatory bird, the *Pernis apivorus*, called also the Beehawk, or the Brown Beehawk. [Honey-buzzard.]

Moor-buzzard: The Marsh-harrier (*Circus æruginosus*).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Senseless, stupid.

"Those who thought no better of the living God, than of a *buzzard* idol."—*Milton: Eiconoclastes*, ch. i.

"Thus I reclaimed my *buzzard* love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I choose."
Donne; Poems, p. 47.

buzzard-cock, buzzard cock, *s.* The male of the buzzard.

"Sometimes he'll hide in the cave of a rock,
Then whistle as shrill as the *buzzard cock*."
Wordsworth: Address to a Child During a Boisterous Winter Evening.

* **bŭz′-zar-dĕt,** *i.* [Eng. *buzzard*, and suff. *-et.*]

Ornith.: A North American bird, said by Pennant to resemble the common buzzard, except in having slightly longer legs. Perhaps the Pennsylvanian Buzzard (*Buteo pennsylvanicus*).

* **bŭz′-zẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *buzz*, and suffix *-er.*] A whisperer.

"And wants not *buzzers* to infect his ear
With pestilent speeches of his father's death."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

bŭz′-zĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Buzz, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pres. part.* & *participial adjective:* (See the verb.)

"But here, where murder breathed her bloody steam;
And here, where *buzzing* nations choked the ways."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 142.

C. *As subst.:* A buzz, whispering; talk in an undertone.

"A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Katharine?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

† **bŭz′-zĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *buzzing; -ly.*] In a buzzing manner; in a whisper. (*Webster.*)

* **bwnte,** *s.* [Bounty.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: Bruce*, x. 294.)

* **bwrgh,** *s.* [Borough, Burgh.]

bȳ, * **bī,** * **be,** *prep., adv.,* & *in compos.* [A.S. *be, bi, big* = (1) by, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; (2) of, from, about, touching, concerning; (3) for, because of, after, according to; (4) beside, out of (*Bosworth*); O.S. & O. Fries. *bi, be;* Dut. *bij;* Goth. & O. H. Ger. *bi;* (N. H.) Ger. *bei;* Dan. (in compos. only) *bi.*] [Be, *prep.;* Bi.]

A. *As preposition:*

1. *Of place:*

(1) Near, not far from, beside, in proximity to, whether the person or thing referred to be as near another, be at rest or in motion.

"They passed *by* me."
Shakesp.: Troilus, iii. 3.

"There is a light cloud *by* the moon."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 21.

(2) On, upon. (Used often in such phrases as *by sea, by land, by water.*) (*Bacon, Pope, Dryden, &c.*)

"I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger."
Dryden.

¶ E. *by* N., according to the compass card, means one point northward from east.

2. *Of time:*

(1) During, throughout the continuance of.

". . . have ye offered to me slain beasts and sacrifices *by* the space of forty years in the wilderness?"—*Acts*, vii. 42.

(2) In.

". . . that he could not do it *by day*, that he did it *by night.*"—*Judges* vi. 27.

¶ *By the morwe:* In the morning. (*Chaucer.*)

(3) Not later than, by the time of. (Followed by a substantive.)

"Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call some knight to arms."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.

¶ Often used in the phrases *by this time, by that time, by to-morrow, &c.*

* (4) By the time that. (Followed by the clause of a sentence.)

"*By* thir words were said, his men were so enraged."—*Pitscottie*, p. 31.

(5) After, succeeding.

"Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day."
Dryden.

3. *Of agency, conjoint agency, causation, and instrumentality.*

(1) *Of agency:* Noting the agent by whom or by which anything is done.

"*By* Hector slain, their faces to the sky,
All grim with gaping wounds our heroes lie."
Pope. Iliad, xix. 201-2.

(2) *Of conjoint agency or action:* By aid of, by conjoint action of.

"The sons of Abraham *by* Keturah."—*Gen.* xxv. (title).

(3) *Of causation:* Noting the cause by which any effect is produced.

"Fissures near Serocarne, in Calabria, caused *by* the earthquake of 1783."—*Lyell: Prin. of Geol.*, ch. xxix.

(4) *Of instrumentality:* Noting the instrument or means by which anything is done.

". . . and the brasen altar shall be for me to enquire *by.*"—*2 Kings*, xvi. 15.

"Such a danger England and Holland might lawfully have averted *by* war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ *[illegible]he part in relation to the whole:*

"[illegible]e tok his chylde *by* the hande."—*Isumbras*, 325.

¶ Regarding the distinction between *with* and *by*, Johnson says that *by* is commonly used after a verb neuter, while *with* would be put after an active one. Blair says both these particles express the connection between some instrument, or means of effecting an end, and the agent who employs it; but *with* expresses a more close and immediate connection, *by* a more remote one. We kill a man *with* a sword; he dies *by* violence. The criminal is bound *with* ropes *by* the executioner. In a passage of Dr. Robertson's *History of Scotland*, we are told that when one of the old kings was making an enquiry into the tenure by which his nobles held their lands, they started up and drew their swords; "*By* these," said they "we acquired our lands, and *with* these we will defend them." (*Blair: Lectures on Rhetoric & Belles Lettres*, ed. 1817, vol. i. p. 233.)

4. *Of the effect of causation:* Used to denote ground of judgment or comparison in reasoning back from effect to cause, in constructing an *à posteriori* argument, in reasoning from a fact or occurrence to any similar one.

"*By* this I know that thou favourest me."—*Psalms*, xli. 11.

5. *Of relation with respect to number or magnitude:*

(1) Measured by, estimated by.

"Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five pence unclipped money."—*Locke.*

(2) By the magnitude or number of.

"Meantime she stands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty springs."
Dryden.

(3) *Of addition to:* Besides, over and above; in Scotch foreby. (*Scotch.*)

". . . she [the ship] wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norroway."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 107.

(4) In succession to, after, following.

"The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument."—*Hooker.*

* (5) In the case of.

"Als it fales *bi* a tre."—*Psalms*, i. 3.

"So faleth it *by* a ryotous servaunt."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,406.

6. *Of specification:* In specification of. (Used in naming one, or doing anything similar.)

"Greet the friends *by* name."—*3 John*, 14.

7. *Of taking of oaths, & of adjuration:*

"Swear not at all: neither *by* heaven, for it is God's throne, nor *by* the earth."—*Mat.*, v. 34-5.

"I adjure thee *by* the living God."—*Ibid.*, xxvi. 63.

8. *Of duty, conduct, or action towards.*

"He had discharged his duty *by* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

9. *Of accordance with:* According to, noting permission or conformity.

"It is excluded. *By* what law? of works? Nay; but *by* the law of faith."—*Rom.*, iii. 27.

10. *Of preference for:* Beyond, above, more than, in preference to. (*Scotch.*)

"For thow may rew *by* all the rest"
Davidsone: Schort Discurs., st. 7. (*Jamieson.*)

* 11. *Of absence of or contrariety to*, implying the passing of anything by: Without, without regard to, contrary to. (*Scotch.*)

". . . tuik him to be hir husband, *by* the adwyse and counsall of the lordis, for they knew nothing thairof a long time thairefter."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 284.

* 12. With regard to, with reference to. (*Scotch.*)

"I speake not this *by* english courtiers"
George Gascoigne, 763.

* 13. Against.

"I know nothing *by* [Rev. Ver. *against*] myself."—*1 Cor.* iv. 4.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Near; situated or temporarily resting in proximity to.

". . . I also was standing *by*, and consenting unto his death . . ."—*Acts* xxii. 20.

2. Near, passing near; moving past; past.

"I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't came *by?*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. Aside, beside.

* 4. Though a certain contingency take place, as "I carena by" = I don't care, though I agree to your proposal. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *By and by, by-and-by*, adv. & s.:

(1) *As adverb:*

* (*a*) *Of place:* Hard by. (*Chaucer.*)

* (*b*) *Of numbers, or of a plurality of persons or things:*

(i) From time to time.

"*By and by* Sigillatim."—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ "The Medulla renders *sigillatim* [(?) *singillatim* or *singulatim*], fro seel to seel." (*Harl. MS.*, 2,257.) (*Way.*) Probably *sigillatim* is a mistake for *singulatim.*

(ii) One by one, singly.

"Nature did yeeld thereto; and *by-and-by*
Bade Order call them all before her Majesty."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 27.

(*c*) *Of time:*

* (i) At once, as soon as possible, quick, immediately.

"I will that thou give me *by and by* in a charger the head of John the Baptist."—*Mark* vi. 25.

¶ In the Greek of this verse, by and by is ἐξ αὐτῆς (*ex autês*) = at the very point of time; at once; from ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς ὥρας (*ex autês tês hōras*) = from this very time. (*Trench.*)

(ii) After a short time; after a time. As Trench well shows, the tendency of mankind to procrastination has altered the meaning of

this phrase from "at once, immediately," to "after a time."

† (2) *As subst.:* The future.

"In the sweet *by and by*.
We shall meet on that beautiful shore."
Sankey: Hymn 9.

2. *By himself or herself* (Eng.); *By himself or hersell* (Scotch), adv. phrase.

(1) Alone.

"Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by himself*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

¶ The expressions *by one's self, by itself,* have a similar meaning.

(2) Beside himself or herself; destitute of reason, insane. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. *By one's mind* or *minde:* Deprived of reason.

". . . bot raged in furie as if they had beine *by* thair *myndis*."—*Pitscottie: Chron.*, p. 416.

† 4. *By that:* By the time that.

". . . thou shalt deliver it unto him *by that* the sun goeth down."—*Exodus* xxii. 26.

5. *By the head*, a.:

Naut.: Having the bow lower in the water than the stern.

6. *By the lee:*

Naut.: So far fallen off from her course that the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

7. *By the run*, adv.:

Naut.: Altogether; in the phrase "To let go by the run" = to let go altogether, instead of slacking off.

8. *By the stern:*

Naut.: Having the stern lower in the water than the bow.

9. *By the way:*

† (1) In coming along the way.

". . . See that ye fall not out *by the way*."—*Gen.* xlv. 24.

(2) In passing. (Used to introduce an incidental remark.)

". . . and one that is your friend: I can tell you that *by the way* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

10. *To come by*, v.t.: To gain possession of, to obtain.

". . . everything that he can *come by* . . ."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. iii. 1.

11. *To do by:* To do to one; to behave to one.

"I would not *do by* thee as thou hast done."
Byron: On hearing that Lady Byron was ill.

12. *To set by*, v.t.: To value.

13. *To stand by*, v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* To render one countenance by deliberately standing by his side on a trial.

"Now, brother Richard, will you *stand by* us?
Gloue. Ay, in despite of all that shall withstand you."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 1.

(2) *Intrans.* (*Naut.*): To be in readiness.

* **by-coming,** *s.* The act of passing by or through a place. (*Scotch.*)

"He had gottin in Paris at his *by-coming* Bodin his method of historie . . ."—*Melvill: Diary* (*Life of A. Melville*, i. 429.) (*Jamieson.*)

* **by-common,** *a.* Beyond commou; what is uncommon. (*Scotch.*)

"They were represented to me as lads *by common* in capacity."—*Ann. of the Par.*, p. 253.

by-east, *adv.* Towards the east.

* **by-going,** *s.* The act of passing.

"In our *by-going*, being within distance of cannon to the towne."—*Monro: Exp.*, pt. ii., p. 15.

by-hand, *adv.* Over. (*Scotch.*) [HAND.]

* **by-lyar,** *s.* [Eng. & Scotch *by*; and Scotch *lyar* = who lies down.] A neutral.

"Item, In caise it beis inquyred of all *By-lyars*, and in speciall of my Lord of Huntlie in the Northe."—*Knox*, 222.

* **by-ordinar,** *adv.* More than ordinary. (*Scotch.*)

* **by-past, by-passed,** *a.* Passed by; past.

"To put the *by-pass'd* perils in her way."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.

". . . for these three hundred years *by-past* . . ."—*Cheyne.*

* **by-than,** *adv.* [A.S. *bi, tham.*] By the time that.

"But *by-than* he com by that barn and a-bonte loked,
The werwolf and the wilde hert."
William of Palerne, 220-21.

by-west, *adv.*

1. *Lit.:* To the west of.

* 2. *Fig.:* Beyond the power of.

"Whereupon grew that by-word, used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow."—*Davies on Ireland.*

bȳ (1), **bȳe,** *s.* & *a.* [From Eng. *by*, pref. &c. (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:* A subordinate object; anything not the main aim, but taken incidentally. Specially in the phrases:—

1. *By the by*, adv. phrase.

(1) Meanwhile.

"So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom *by the by*."
Dryden: Conq. of Granada.

(2) By the way (half figuratively).

"This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by the by*."—*L'Estrange.*

(3) By the way (quite figuratively), in passing, incidentally.

* 2. *In the by*, adv.: Not as one's main object, incidentally, as a subordinate aim.

"They who have saluted her [Poetry] *in the by*, and now and then teudered their visits, she hath done much for."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries.*

* 3. *Upon the by, on the by*, adv.: Incidentally.

"In this instance, there is *upon the by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. *As adj.:* Aside, apart. *Used*—

(1) *Of roads, lanes, paths, &c.:* Out of the main thoroughfares.

(2) *Of incidental remarks, &c.:* Out of the main thread of a speech or discourse.

(3) *Of purposes or aims:* Secret, unavowed, crooked.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *By-passage, by-place, by-purpose.*

† **by-bidder,** *s.* One who bids at an auction on behalf of the owner or of the auctioneer, with the view of running up the price.

* **by-blow,** *s.*

1. A blow which strikes a person or thing against whom or which it was not aimed.

". . . how also with their *by-blows* they [Christian and Apollyon] did split the very stones in pieces."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 2.

2. A bastard.

* **by-business,** *s.* A business which is not one's leading occupation.

* **by-coffeehouse,** *s.* A coffeehouse situated out of the main thoroughfares.

"I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane."—*Addison.*

* **by-concernment,** *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A subject of concern or thought which is not one's main occupation.

"Our plays, besides the main design, have underplots or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot."—*Dryden.*

* 2. *Spec.:* The underplot in a play.

* **by-corner,** *s.* A private corner; an obscure corner.

"In *by-corners* of
This sacred room, silver, in bags heap'd up."
Massinger: City Madam.

* **by-dependence,** *s.* An accessory circumstance.

"These,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* **by-design,** *s.* An incidental design.

"And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other *by-designs*."
Hudibras.

* **by-drinking,** *s.* Drinking between meals.

"Yon owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, iii. 3.

† **by-end,** *s.* Private interest; secret advantage.

"All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ One of Bunyan's characters in the "Pilgrim's Progress" is called By-ends.

"They overtook one who was going before them, whose name was *By-ends*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. 1.

by-gate, bye-gate, * **byget,** *s.* A byway. (*Scotch.*)

". . . seikand refugis and *bygets*."—*J. Tyrie: Refutation of Knox's Answer*, Pref. 7.

"Aff to the Craigs, the hale forenoon,
By a' the *bye-gates* round and round,
Crowds after crowds were flocking down.
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 31.

* **by-hours,** *s. pl.* Hours or time not allotted to regular work. (*Scotch.*)

". . . who, it was thought, might give the necessary repairs at *by-hours*. These *by-hours*, however, seldom occurred."—*Agr. Surv.*

* **by-interest,** *s.* Interest apart from that of the community in general; private interest.

"Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the public good."—*Atterbury.*

by-lane, *s.* A lane not leading to any public place, and therefore but little traversed.

"She led me into a *by-lane*, and told me there I should dwell."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 504.

* **by-matter,** *s.* A matter distinct from the chief one on hand.

"I knew one that when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*."—*Bacon.*

* **by-name, byname,** *s.*

1. Au additional name.

". . . that suffisaunce power noblesse reuerence and gladnesse ben only dyuerse *bynames*." — *Chaucer: Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 84, l. 2,333.

2. A nickname.

* **by-name,** *v.t.* To nickname.

"Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English."—*Camden.*

by-path, * **bypathe,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A private or unfrequented path.

"*Bypathe. Semita, orbita, callis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* Indirect means.

"By what *by-paths* and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5.

by-play, *s.*

1. A play apart from and going on simultaneously with the main one.

2. The play of feature or gesture used by actors when not speaking or engaged in the principal business of the scene.

by-product, *s.* Something obtained in the course of a process or manufacture over and above the chief product.

* **by-respect,** *s.* A private end, aim, or purpose.

"Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law."—*Dryden.*

by-road, *s.* A road little frequented, as not leading to any important place, or as not the most important one leading to a place. (*Lit.* & *fig.*)

"Through slipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep."
Swift.

* **by-room,** *s.* A room opening out of another.

"Do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

* **by-speech,** *s.* An incidental speech different from the main one.

". . . their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law."—*Hooker.*

by-stander, *s.* [BYSTANDER.]

by-street, *s.* An obscure or unfrequented street.

"He seeks *by-streets*, and saves th' expensive coach."
Gay.

* **by-stroke,** *s.* A casual or insidiously-inflicted stroke. [BY-BLOW.]

by-time, *s.* Time not required for one's primary work; odds and euds of time. (*Scotch.*)

* **by-turning,** *s.* A turning or current of road away from the main one.

"The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

* **by-view,** *s.* A private or self-interested view, aim, or purpose.

"No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him."—*Atterbury.*

* **by-walk,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A walk away from the main one; an obscure or unfrequented walk.

"The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes for ease and refreshment."—*Broome.*

2. *Fig.:* An unavowed aim or purpose.

"He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under-plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious, though they are still naturally joined."—*Dryden.*

by-way, *s.* [BYWAY.]

* **by-wipe,** *s.* A side stroke of raillery.

"Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe*?"—*Milton: Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

bȳ (2), *s.* & *suff.* [Dan. *by* = a city, town, or borough; Sw. *by* = a village, a hamlet.]

A. *As subst.* (*as an independent word*): A town. (*Cursor Mundi.*) (*Skeat.*) [BYLAW.]

B. *As suff.:* A termination of various towns in England, originally Danish, or at least

named by the Danes, as Derby, Appleby, Naseby.

¶ Trench says that in Lancashire, one of the chief seats of Danish immigration, nearly a fourth of the towns and villages have this ending; whilst in Hampshire and other places, uninvaded by the Danes, the termination *by* is almost unknown. (*Trench: The Study of Words.*)

bȳ, *prefix.* [*Bi* as a prefix; *be* as a prefix.] A number of words have passed through three stages. First they have been spelled with *by*, then with *bi*, and finally with *be*; as *byhynde, bihynd, behind.*

As Bi: Compounds of A.S. *bi* not found under *bi* should be looked for under *be*. They may exist also as *by*, as *byse, bise, besee.*

As Be: The chief articles on the following compounds of *by, bi,* or *be,* will be found at *be*:—* *Bycause* (= because); * *bycom,* * *bycome,* * *bycorn,* * *bycorne,* * *bydaffe,* * *byfalle,* * *byfyl,* * *byget,* * *bygyle,* * *bygonne,* * *bygonnen* (pa. par. = begun); * *bygyn,* * *bygynne,* * *bygynner,* * *bygynnyng,* * *byhest,* * *byheste,* * *byhete* (v. t. = behight); * *byholde,* * *byhote* (v. = behott, behote), * *byhyght* (= behight); * *byhynde* (= behind), * *byjape,* * *bykenne* (= bekenne, 2), * *byknowe,* * *byknowen* (= beknow), * *byloved* (= beloved), * *bylyve,* * *bylyue* (= belive), * *bymene* (= bemene, bemoan), * *bymourn,* * *bymorne,* * *bymurne* (= bemourn), * *bynethe,* * *bynethen,* * *bynythe* (= beneath), * *byquethe* (= bequeath), * *byraft* (= bereft), * *byreyne* (= berain), * *byschrewe* (= beshrew), * *byschine* (= beshine), * *byse* (= besee), * *bysech,* * *byseche,* * *byseme* (= beseem), * *byseye,* * *byset,* * *byside,* * *bysmoke,* * *bysoughte* (= besought), * *byspotte* (= bespot), * *bysprent,* * *bystowe* (= bestow), * *bystrood* (= bestrode), * *byswyke* (= beswike), * *bysyde* (= beside), * *bytake,* * *bythuixte* (= betwixt), * *bythought,* * *bytide,* * *bytok,* * *bytoke,* * *bytraie* (= betray), * *bytraised,* * *bytrende,* * *bytweene* (= between), * *bytwixe,* * *bytwixen,* * *bytwyste,* * *bytyde* (= betide), * *bywayle,* * *byweyle* (= bewail), * *bywave,* * *bywepe,* * *byweop* (= beweep), * *bywreye* (= bewray), * *bywreyinge* (= bewraying).

* **by** (1), *v.t.* [Buy.] (*Acts, Mary,* 1563.) (*Chaucer.*)

* **by** (2), *v.i.* [A.S. *beón* = to be.] [Be, *v.*] To be.

"... to moche slac and wylles-uol ssel *by*."—*Dan Michel of Northgate, Sermon on Matt.* xxiv. 43. *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris and Skeat), pt. ii.

* **by,** *part of an interj.* [Bye.]

* **bȳ'-ar,** *s.* [Buyer.] (*Scotch.*)

bȳ'-ard, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Mining: A leather breaststrap used by miners in hauling the waggons in coal-mines.

* **bȳ'-are,** *s.* [Buyer.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **bȳ'-ass,** *s.* [Bias.] (*Tillotson.*)

* **bȳ'-bĭll,** *s.* [Bible.] A large writing, a scroll so extensive that it may be compared to a book. (*Queen Mary: 2nd Letter to Bothwell.*) (*Jamieson.*)

* **by'-calle,** *v.t.* [O. Eng. prefix *by* = bi or be, and *calle* = call.] To call, to arouse. [Bicalle.]

"Never the lese cler I yow *by-calle.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl,* 913.

* **by'-calt,** *pa. par.* [Bycalle.]

"Out of that caste I wats *by-calt.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: The Pearl, 1,163.

* **by'-case,** *adv.* [Eng. *by,* and *case* (q.v.).] By chance.

* **byc'-kar,** *v.i.* [Bicker, *v.*]

* **by'-clyppe,** * **by-clappe,** *v.t.* [Beclip.] (*Chaucer.*)

* **bȳd,** * **bȳdde,** * **byde,** *v.t. & i.* [Bid (1), *v.*]

* **bȳd'-dȳng,** * **bȳd'-dinge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Bid (1).]

* **bȳde,** *v.i.* [Bide, Bid, *v.*] (*Spenser: Shep. Cal.,* x.)

* **bydene,** * **by-dene,** * **bidene,** *adv.* [Perhaps from Dut. *bij dien* = (1) by that, thereby, (2) forthwith.]

1. Quickly.

"Doun the bouke con boghe *by-dene.*"
The Pearl, 196.

2. At once, besides.

"And other doghty meu *bydene.*"
Laurence Minot: Political Songs, B. 54; *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii.

* **by-dol-ven,** *pa. par.* [A.S. *bedolfen* = buried, from *bedelfan* = to dig in or around.] Buried.

". . . and foud here a gobet of gold *by-doluen.*"
Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 151, 4,348.

* **bȳ'-dȳng,** *pr. par.* [Biding.]

bȳe, *adv. & a.* [From *by,* prep. & adv. (q.v.).] Near. (*Scotch.*)

bye-wash, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: A channel to divert past a reservoir water of streams which would otherwise flow into it, and which are impure or otherwise undesirable. The outlet of water from a dam; a waste. Called also a *by-lead* and a *diversion-cut.*

bȳe (1), *s.* [From *by,* prep. & adv.]

Cricket: A run obtained when the ball has passed the wicket-keeper w thout being touched by the striker. [Longstop, Leg-bye.]

bȳe (2), *s. & a.* [By (1), *s. & a.*]

* **bȳe** (3), * **bee,** *s. & in compos.* [A.S. *bȳ, bȳe* = a dwelling, a habitation; from *bian* = to inhabit, to dwell.]

A. *As an independent word* (*of the form* bye): [By.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dwelling, a habitation. (*Gibson.*)

2. *Game-playing:* The place occupied by an individual player in some games.

B. *In compos.* (*of both forms*): A habitation; as, *bying, i.e.,* a dwelling-house. (*Wharton.*)

* **bye** (4), * **boye,** *s.* [Etymology doubtful. It may be simply Eng. *boy.*] Au ox-driver.

"*Bye* or *boye. Bostio,* U.G."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bȳe,** *part of an interj.* [Eng. *be, with, you.*] A word used ouly in the subjoined salutation.

Good-bye, good-by. [*Good* = God; *bye, by* = be with you.] God be with you.

* **bȳe** (1), *v.t.* [Contracted from *aby.*] [Abie (2).] To pay for, to suffer, to expiate, endure.

"Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly *bye* the same."
Ferr. and Porr., O. Pl., i. 140.

* **bȳe** (2), *v.t.* [Buy, *v.*] (*Wycliffe* [Purvey], *Matt.* xiv. 15.)

* **byear,** *s.* [Bier.] A bier. (*Chevy Chase,* 117.)

* **by-efthe,** *s.* [Behoof, *s.*] (*Rob. of Gloucester,* p. 354.)

* **byeth,** *pl. of pres. indic., also imperat. pl. of v.* [A.S. *beoth.*]

1. Are.

"Ine the bokes *byeth* y-write all the zenneu of meu."
—*Dan Michel of Northgate, Sermon on Matt.* xxiv. 46 (A.D. 1340).

2. Be ye.

"*Byeth* sleghe au waketh ine youre bedes."—*Ibid.,* 44. *Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris and Skeat), pt. ii.

* **by-fore,** * **by-forn,** * **by-forne,** * **by-for-en,** *prep. & adv.* [Before.]

"*Byforn* hem alle."—*Chaucer: C.T.,* 5,434.

* **byg,** *v.t.* [Bigg, *v.*] (*Barbour: Bruce,* v. 453.)

* **by-get,** *v.t.* [Beget.] To get.

"For when he hath oht *bygeten.*"—*Proverbs of Hendyng,* 221.

* **bȳgge,** * **bȳg'-gȳn,** *v.t.* [Bigg, *v.*]

"*Byggyn',* or hyldyn. *Edifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **bȳg'-gȳd,** *pa. par.* [Bygge.]

* **bȳg'-gȳng,** * **bȳg'-gȳnge,** * **byg-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Bygg.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & a.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Building.

"That tham thoghte that alle the *byggynge* brake."
Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 457.

* **byghe,** *s.* [A.S. *bedh, bedg* = ring, collar, diadem.] A crown.

"Thy heued hatz uanther greme ne gryste,
On arme other fynger, thaz thou ber *byghe.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl,* 465-6.

* **by-ghyte,** *s.* [Beget.] (*Rob. of Gloucester,* p. 388.)

* **bȳg'-lȳ,** *a.* [Big, *a.*] Great, strong.

"Bryng me to that *bygly* belde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *The Pearl,* 963

* **by-go,** * **by-gon,** *a.* [From Eng. *by,* and *go.*]

1. (*Of the form* bygo): Ruined, deceived.

"Many ys the manlich man, that thorw womman ys *by-go.*"
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 68, l. 2,013.

2. (*Of the form* bygon): Overrun, covered.

"A messager til him to schape,
For al the coutre wyth-outen lys so ful *by-gon* wyth enymys,
That non ne schold hem scape."
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 108, l. 3,428-30.

* **bȳ'-gōne** (*Eng.*), * **bȳ'-gane,** * **bī'-gāne** (*Scotch*), *a. & s.* [Eng. *by; gone.*]

A. *As adj.:* Gone by.

"Tell him, you are sure
All in Bohemia's well; this satisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. *As subst.* (pl. *bygones,* Eng.; *byganes,* Scotch): Things past, and spec. of offences against the state, lovers' quarrels, and arrears of money owed. (*Jamieson.*)

¶ (1) *Let bygones be bygones:* Let the past be forgotten.

(2) *Byganes suld be byganes:* The past should not be brought up against one. [1.]

"Ye see, I spoke to them myself, and tauld them *byganes suld be byganes* . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xvii.

* **by-gonne,** *pret. & pa. part.* [Begun.]

"Ye knowe wel that myne adversaries han *bygonne* this debate and brige by here outrage."—*Chaucer: The Tale of Melibeus.*

* **by-gyns,** *s. pl.* [Beguin.] An order of quasi-religious women not bound by vows. (*Chaucer.*)

* **bȳ-hāte,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. prefix *by* = prefix *be* or *bi* (q.v.), and Eng. *hate,* v.] To hate.

"This is to seyn that it was he *by-hated* of alle folk."
Chaucer: Boethius (ed. Morris), p. 75, l. 2,051.

* **by-hirne,** *v.t.* [From A.S. prefix *by* = bi, and *hirne* = a corner.] To hide in a corner, conceal.

"That thei may heuten they holden, *by-hirneth* it sone."
Piers Plowman Crede, 642.

* **by-hod,** * **by-hede,** *v. imper.* [A contracted form of *behoved.* Cf. O. Eng. *bud* = behoved.] Behoved.

". . . and that so foule and so felle that fight hym *by-hode.*"
Sir Gaw. and the Gr. Knight, 717.

* **by-hynde,** * **by-hyn-den,** *prep. & adv.* [Behind.]

* **byīl'-yĕit,** *pa. par.* [Boiled.] (*Scotch.*)

* **by-inge,** *pr. par. & s.* [Buying.]

* **by-knyf,** * **by-knife,** *s.* [From A.S. *bȳ* = beside, and *cnif* = a knife.] A knife worn at the side, a dagger. (*Scotch*).

"With that his *byknife* furth hes taue."
Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th *Cent.,* p. 323.

* **by-lafte,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [A.S. *belifan* = to remain.] (*Sir Ferumbras,* 1,595.)

* **by-lave,** *v.t.* [O. Eng. *by,* and *lave* (q.v.).] To wash, smear over.

"Naked and *bylaued* myd blode."—*O. Eng Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 140.

bȳ'-lâw (*Eng.*), **bĭr'-lâw, bur'-lâw** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Icel. *bœjar-lög;* Sw. *bylag;* Dan. *bylov* = the community of a village. From Icel. *bœr, byr* (genit. *bœjar*) = a town, a village; Sw. & Dan. *by* = a village, a city, town, or borough.] [By.]

Law: A private statute made by the members of a corporation for the better government of their body. A voluntary association, not incorporated, has no right to make binding laws. Nor can a corporation do so if the bylaws affect the good of society, or the common profit of the people. If they are found to be contrary to the law of the land, they are null and void. A forfeiture imposed by the bylaws of a corporation is enforceable in a law court. [Burlaw.] (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 18; bk. iii., ch. 9.) Railway or other incorporated companies, social, charitable, or political societies of any character in this country are allowed to make bylaws.

"*Bylaws* are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, further than the publick law binds."—*Cowel.*

"*Bylaws,* or ordinances of corporations."—*Bacon. Hen. VII.,* 218. (*Skeat.*)

* **byīd,** *v.t.* [Build.]

* **bylde,** *s.* [From *build,* s. (q.v.).] A building.

"Quen such ther cnoken on the *bylde*."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris): *The Pearl*, 727.

***byle**, *v.t.* [BOIL, *v.*]

***byle**, *s.* [BOIL, *s.*]

***by-leeve**, *s.* [BELIEF.] Belief, creed. (*Chaucer.*)

***by-leve** (1), ***by-leue**, *v.i.* [A.S. *belifan* = to be left, to remain.] [BELEIF (2), *v.*] To stay, to remain.

"The kynge *byleues* thare stiil."
Sege of Melayne (ed. Herrtage), 207.

***by-leve** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [BELIEVE.]

***by-leyn**, *pa. par.* [BELAY, *v.*]

***byl-len**, ***bol-lyn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bylle* = bill (1), *s.*] To peck with the bill.

"*Bollyn'* or jowyn' wythe the byile as byrdys (*byllen* or jobben as bryddys, K. iobbyn with the byl, H. P.) *Rostro*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***byl-lerne**, *s.* [BILLURS.]

"*Bylleme*, watyr herbe. *Berula*, C.F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***byl-lyn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [From *bylle* = bill (1).] To dig with a mattock.

"*Byllyn* with mattokys. *Ligonizo, marro*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***by-loke**, *v.t.* [From O. Eng. prefix *by*, and *loke* = to look.] To look after, to take care of.

"... and before al thyng bad me kepe thys, and faste hit her *by-loke*."—*Sir Ferumbras*, 2,127.

***bȳ-lȳn'ne** ***blinne**, ***blynne**, *v.t.* [A.S. *blinnan* = to rest, cease, leave off; from *blin* = rest, intermission.] To delay.

"They hyeden faste, woid they nought *bylynne*,
Til they come to the gate, ther Gamelyn was inne."
Chaucer: C.T., 553-4.

***by-mole**, *v.t.* [Cf. A.S. *mâl* = a spot, stain.] To stain, disgrace.

"Shal nevere cheeste *bymolen* it."—*P. Plow.*, 8,946.

***bynd**, ***bynde**, ***bynden**, *v.t.* [BIND.]

"Whateuer thou shalt *bynde* vpon erthe shal be bounden and in heuenes."—*Wickliffe: Matt.* xvi. 19.

***bynd-ynge**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BINDING.]

***by-nempt**, *pa. par.* [BENEME.] Named, appointed; promised.

***bynge**, *v.i.* [BEENGE.] (*Scotch.*)

***bynk**, *s.* [BENK.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: Bruce*, vii. 258.)

***bynne**, *prep.* [A.S. *binnan*=within.] Within.

"That the hurne *bynne* borde byhelde the bare erthe."
Allit. Poems: The Deluge, 452.

***by-nome**, ***by-no-men**, *pa. par.* [BYNYME, BENIM.] Taken from or away.

"Huntynge or haukynge if any of hem use,
His boste of his benefys worth *bynome* hym after."
Piers Plow, iii., 311-2.

"... for shrewes were *bynomen* hem so that thei ne myghten nat anoyen or don harme to goode men."—*Chaucer: Boethius* (ed. Morris), p. 124, l. 3,527.

***by-nyme**, *v.t.* [BENIM.] To deprive, to take away.

"... ne fortune may not *by-nyme* it the, ..."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 43, l. 1,117.

***bȳ'-păs-sĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *by*; *passing.*] (*Scotch.*) Lapse.

"And giff they faill at the *bypassing* of everie ane of the saidis termes, to denunce and eschete."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1621 (ed. 1814), p. 603.

***byp'-ti-çit**, *pa. par.* [BAPTIZED.] (*Scotch.*) (*Houlate*, ii. 4, MS.) (*Jamieson.*)

***by'-quide**, *s.* [BEQUEST.] (*Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 384.)

***byr**, *s.* [BUR (†).]

by'r (pron. **bŭr**), *prep.* & *pron.* [Contraction for *by our*.] A word or words used only in the subjoined phrase.

By'r lakin: By our lady (*i.e.*, by our lady kin.)

"*By'r lakin*, a parlous fear."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

***by-rad**, *pret. of v.* [AS. *rǣdan* = to advise, determine.] Determined, resolved, self-advised.

"Anon he was *by-rad*,
To werk that he hem lad
For nyht noide he nout wonde."
Spec. of Lyric Poetry, Parable of the Labourers, 22-4.

***byrche**, *s.* [BIRCH.]

"*Byrche*, tre. *Lentiscus, cinus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***byrd**, *v. impers.* [Icel. *byrja* = to behove.] It behoved, it became.

"And said, thaim *byrd* on na maner
Dreid thair fais ..."
Barbour: Bruce, vi. 316.

bȳre, *s.* [A.S. *bȳre*, *bûr* = a dwelling; see BOWER (1).] A cow-house. (*Scotch.*)

"Sing well-a-wa over a burnt barnyard and an empty *byre*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxii.

***by-reve**, ***by-ræfe**, *v.t.* [BEREAVE.]

***byr-law-man**, *s.* [BIRLIEMAN, BURLAW.]

***byr-ler**, *s.* [O. Eng. *birle* = to pour out.] One who serves out drink, a butler.

***byrn**, ***byrne**, *v.t.* [BURN (1), *v.*] To burn. (*Barbour: Bruce*, xvii., 431, 525.)

***byrn-y**, ***byrn-ie**, *s.* [BIRNIE.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour: Bruce*, 11,352.)

bȳr'-rhĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *byrrhus* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of insects, often termed, from their roundish or oval shape, Pill-beetles. With the Histeridæ, they constitute the tribe Helocera of the pentamerous Coleoptera. Several genera occur in Britain.

byr'-rhŭs (yr as ŭr), *s.* [From Lat. *birrus* = a cloak for rainy weather. From Gr. πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = yellow.).]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, the typical one of the family Byrrhidæ. They are nearly globose insects, which, when alarmed, pack their legs away into cavities on the lower part of the body and counterfeit death. Several occur in Britain, the best-known being the *Byrrhus pilula*, or Pill-beetle.

byr-son'-ĭm-a (yr as ŭr), *s.* [Said to be from Gr. βύρσα (*bursa*) = a hide, and Lat. *nimius*, here taken as = much used, because the plants are used in tanning.]

Bot.: A large genus of plants, belonging to the order Malpighiaceæ (Malpighiads). The bark of *Byrsonima Cuminghiana*, a small tree found in Panama, &c., is used in skin diseases, the wood for building purposes, and the small acid berries are eaten. The bark of *B. spicata* is the Muraxi bark of Brazil, used in that country for tanning. A colouring matter from it is used in the Indies as a dye-stuff; the berries are eaten, and are said to be good in dysentery. The roots and branches of *B. verbascifolia* are used in Brazil and Guiana for washing ulcers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***byrth**, *s.* [BIRTH.] Size, bulk, burden, burthen. (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 131,27.)

***by-run**, ***bi-run**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *by*; *run.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As adj.*: Past.

"*Byrun* annuel restand award."—*Aberd. Reg.*

"*Birun* rent."—*Ibid.*

B. *As subst.* (pl. *byrunis*): Arrears.

"The Maister or Lord may not recognose the lands for the *byrunis* of his fermes."—*Skene: Index, Reg. Maj.*, vo. *Maister.*

***bys**, *s.* & *a.* [BYSS.]

"This wommon woneth by west,
Brihtest vnder *bys*."
Specimens of Lyric Poetry: A Plea for Pity, 37-8.

***bȳsch'-ŏp-hood**, *s.* [BISHOPHOOD.]

"Of the ordinaunce of *byschophood*."—*Wickliffe*: 1 *Tim.*, *Prologue.*

bȳs'-ĭm, ***bĭs'-sôme**, ***bŭs'-sôme**, ***bw'-sôme**, *s.* [BESOM.]

1. (*Of the last three forms*):

(1) Anything shaped like a besom or broom, *spec.*, a comet.

"... A comet of that kind which the Astronomers call κωγον, the vulgars a firie *Bissome*, shined the whole months of November, December, and January."—*Spotswood*, p. 94.

"[illegible] was callit, *The fyrey Bussome*."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 9[illegible] M.S., i., *bwsome.* (*Jamieson.*)

(2) A woman of bad character (*contemptuously*).

2. (*Of the form* bysim): A woman of bad character (*contemptuously*).

***by-skorne**, *s.* [O. Eng. *by*, and *skorne* = scorn.] A disgrace.

"Brughte to *byskorne* and bysmere."—*Trevisa*, i. 179.

***bys-mare**, ***bys-mere**, *s.* [BISMARE.]

***by-smot-er-ud**, *a.* [BESMOTRED.] (*O. Eng.*) Smutted. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 76.)

***bys-ning**, *s.* [Icel. *bysn* = a prodigy; *bysna* = to portend.] A monster.

"... Yone insatie court will stop or melt,
To justifie this *bysning* quhilk blasphemit."
Palice of Honour, ii. 7 (ed. 1579).

***bys-om**, *a.* [BISSON.] Blind.

"The *bysom* ledys the blynde."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 238.

***by-spell**, *s.* [A.S. *bigspell* = a parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, example. (*Bosworth.*)] A proverb.

***byss**, ***bisse**, *s.* [From Lat. *byssus* (q.v.).] Flaxen or silky-looking cloth.

"*Bisse*, fine white, whether it be silk or lynen."—*Tyndall: Table for Expounding Words in Genesis.*

bȳs-sā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *byssaceus*, from Lat. *byssus* (q.v.), and Lat. suffix *-aceus.*] Divided into fine, entangled fibres, like those of wool. Example, the roots of some fungi.

***bȳsse**, *v.* [BIZZ, *v.*] (*Scotch.*) (*Doug.: Virg.*, 257,16.)

***bys-shop-pyng**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [O. Eng. *byshop* = bishop. BISHOP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: Confirmation.

"*Bysshoppyng* of chyldren, *confirmation*."—*Palsgrave.*

bȳs'-sī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *byssi*, pl. of *byssus.*] [BYSSUS.]

Bot.: A name formerly employed to designate certain cryptogamous plants of low organisation, now separated and ranged according to their several affinities.

bȳs'-sīne, ***bys-syn** ***bis-sen**, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *byssinus*; Gr. βύσσινος (*bussinos*) = made of fine flax or linen.] [BYSSUS.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Made of fine flax.

2. Having a flaxen or silky appearance.

B. *As subst.*: Fine linen. [BIES.]

"And it is youun to hir that sche kyuere hir with white *bissyn* schynynge, for whi *bissyn* is lustifiyngis of seyntis."—*Wicliffe* (ed. Purvey): *Apocal.* xix. 8.

bȳs'-soĭd, *a.* [Gr. (1) βύσσος (*bussos*) [BYSSUS], and (2) εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Bot.: Having a fringed appearance, with the threads or fascicles unequal in length.

bȳs'-sō-līte, *s.* [In Ger. *bissolith*; Gr. (1) βύσσος (*bussos*) [BYSSUS]; and (2) λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. Named on account of the flaxen appearance of its asbestiform and fibrous varieties.]

Min.: A variety of Dannemorite (*Dana*). The same as Tremolite (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*) [DANNEMORITE, TREMOLITE.]

***bys-sop**, *s.* [BISHOP.]

"*Byssopes* and abbates."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 376.

bȳs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *byssus*; Gr. βύσσος (*bussos*) = (1) a fine yellowish flax; (2) the linen made from it; Heb. בּוּץ (*butz*) = fine white linen (1 Chron. xv. 27, &c.); from בּוּץ (*butz*) = to be white.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.*: Linen.

"The line called *byssus* [is] the fine lawne or tiffanie whereof our wives and dames at home set so much store by for to trim and decke themselves."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix. ch. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Zool.*: The flaxen or silky-looking fibres by which molluscs of the genus Pinna and the family Mytilidæ attach themselves to rocks, stones, or other bodies.

"Pinna L... Foot elongated, grooved, spinning a powerful *byssus*, attached by large triple muscles to the centre of each valve.... The *byssus* has sometimes been mixed with silk, spun, and knitted into gloves, &c."—*Woodward: Man. of the Mollusca* (1851), p. 264.

2. *Bot.*: The stipes of certain fungi. [BYSSI.]

*3. *Min.*: An old name for asbestos.

***bys-sym**, *s.* [BYSYM.]

***bys-syn** ***bys-yyn**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from the noise made.] To lull asleep, to soothe. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

***bys-synge**, ***bys-ying**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [BYSSYN, *v.*]

A. *As present participle*: Lulling, designed to lull, soothing.

¶ *Byssynge songys*: Lullabies, cradle songs.

"*Byssynge songys* (*bysing*, H.). *Fascinnina*, C. F. *nenia*, Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As substantive*: The act of lulling.

"*Byssynge* of chyldrne (*bysying*, H.). *Sopicio*, C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **by-stad,** *pa. par.* [BESTAD, BESTEAD.] Situated.

"As men that ben hungry, and mow no mete fynde,
And ben harde *bystad* under woode lynde."
Chaucer: C. T., 669-70.

bȳ'-stănd-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *by* = near; *stand*, v.; and suff. *-er.*] One standing near when anything is being done; an onlooker, a spectator, as opposed to an actor in any event.

"This dastardly outrage roused the indignation of the *bystanders.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **by-stole,** *pa. par.* [Eng. pref. *bi*, and *stole* = stolen.] [STEAL.] Stolen, escaped.

"An now compth on of hem prykyng,
Fram the othre y-sent to Charlis kyng,
And ys *by-stole* awaye."
Sir Perumbras (ed. Herrtage), p. 121, 3,875-76.

* **by-stride,** *v.t.* [BESTRIDE.]

"He stede *bystrod.*"
R. Cœur de Lion, 475.

* **by-sulpe,** *v.t.* [From O. Eng. prefix *by*, and O. Eng. *sulp, sulpe, sulüe* = to defile, to soil; M. H. Ger. *besulwen;* Provinc. Ger. *sulpern* = to defile (*Morris*).] To defile.

"The venym and the vylanye and the vyclos fylthe,
That *by-sulpez* mannez saule in vnsounde hert."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 574-5.

* **bys-y-hede,** *s.* [From O. Eng. *bysy* = busy, and suff. *-hede* = suff. -hood.] "Busyhood," continual care.

"Vor zothe yef he hym a lyte of his *bysyhede* wythdraghth."—*Dan Michel of Northgate: Sermon on Matthew* xxiv. 43.

* **bys-ym,** * **bys-sym,** *s.* [Cf. Dan. *bussemande* = a bugbear.] A monster. (*Scotch.*)

"He said, 'Allace, I am lost, lathest of all,
Bysym in bale best.'"
Houlate, iii. 25, MS. (*Jamieson.*)

* **byt** (1), 3 *pers. sing. pres. indic. of v.* [BYD, BID.] Bids. (*Chaucer.*)

* **byt** (2), **byt-en,** *v.* [BITE, *v.*]

* **byt,** *s.* [BITE, *s.*]

* **by-taughte,** * **bȳ-taghte,** * **by-taht,** *pret. of v.* [BETAUGHT, *pret. of O. Eng. betech.*]

* **byte,** *a.* [From A.S. *bita* = a biter, a fierce animal, a wild beast.] Fierce.

"Thy prayer may hys pyte *byte*,
That mercy schal hyr craftez kythe."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris): *Pearl*, 355-6.

* **by-thenk,** *v.t.* [BETHINK.] To repent. (*Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 582.)

* **by-tokne,** *v.t. & i.* [BETOKEN.]

* **by-tok-nyng,** *s.* [BYTOKNE.] A token.

"In *bytoknyng* of trawthe, bi tytle that hit habbez."
Sir Gaw. & the Gr. Knight, 626.

* **by-toure,** *s.* [BITTERN.] A bittern. (*Chaucer.*)

bȳ'-tŏwn-īte, *s.* [From Bytown, in Canada, where it was first found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite (q.v.). It is a greenish-white mineral resembling felspar.

bȳtt-nĕr-ĭ-ȧ, bŭtt-nĕr-ĭ-ȧ, *s.* [Named after David Sigismond Augustus Büttner, professor of botany at Göttingen, who published a botanical work in 1750.]

Bot.: A genus of plants constituting the typical one of the order Byttneriaceæ (q.v.). The species are curious rather than ornamental herbaceous plants.

bȳtt-nĕr-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, † **bŭtt-nĕr-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *byttneria* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of plants placed by Lindley under his Twenty-eighth or Malval alliance. They resemble the Sterculiads, to which they are allied in having two-celled anthers, and in other respects, but differ in having a part of the stamens sterile and small petals bagged at the base. The species mostly come from the West Indies, a few are East Indian or Australian, and one is from Persia. In 1845 Lindley estimated the known species at 400.

* **byt-ylle,** *s.* [BEETLE.]

"*Bytylle*, worme. *Buboscus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

bȳ'-wāy, * **bī'-wey,** *s.* [Eng. *by*, and *way.*]

1. *Lit.:* A secluded or unfrequented way; a way aside from the main one.

"Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. *Fig.:* A secret method of doing anything; an unavowed aim or purpose, or method of reaching an object.

"A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to close corruption."—*Bacon.*

* **by-welde,** *v.t.* [BEWIELD.] To wield one's self, *i.e.*, to have free and full power over one's self.

"And at leysere hom ageyn resorte,
Whan he myght *bywelde* hym at his large."
John Lydgate (B): *The Storie of Thebes*, 1,366-7.

* **by-went,** *a.* [Eng. *by* = past, and *went.*]

Of time: Bygone, past.

"Considder of Romanis, in all their time *by-went.*"
Bellend: Prol. T. Liv., vi.

* **by-weve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *biwevan.*] [BEWEVE.] To entwine, to inlay. (*Rowland & Ottuell*, ed. Herrtage, 1,202.)

bȳ'-wŏrd, * **bī'-wŏrd,** *s.* [Eng. *by; word.*]

1. A common saying, a proverb. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"... a mere *byword* of contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. The object of such a saying, the individual whose speech or action has originated or given currency to the common saying.

"And now am I their song, yea, I am their *byword.*"
—*Job* xxx. 9.

* **byye,** * **bȳ'-ȳn,** *v.t.* [BUY, *v.*]

* **bȳ'-ȳnge,** *pr. par.* [BUYING.]

bȳ-zăn't, *s.* [BEZANT.]

Bȳ-zăn'-tian, *a.* [Lat. &c. *Byzanti(um)* = the city (BYZANTINE), and suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to Byzantium.

Bȳz-an-tine, Bȳ-zăn'-tīne, *a. & s.* [In Ger. *byzantinisch;* Fr. *byzantin;* Lat. *Byzantinus.* From Lat. *Byzantium;* Gr. *βυζάντιον* (*Buzantion*) = Byzantium. From a probably mythic Byzas, a Megarian, said to have been its founder.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Byzantium, a Doric-Greek city on the European side of the Bosphorus, alleged to have arisen about B.C. 656. A new and more magnificent quarter, added by Constantine between A.D. 328 and 330, was called Constantinople, and occupied the site of part of the modern Turkish city.

¶ (1) *Byzantine architecture:*

Arch.: The style of architecture prevalent at Byzantium whilst it was the capital of the Greek empire in the East. The Byzantine churches are usually built in the form of a Greek cross, the centre being covered by a large cupola, and the four arms or projections by semicupolas. The arches are generally semicircular, but sometimes segmental or horse-shoe shaped. The capitals, which taper downwards, are square blocks, ornamented with foliage or with basket-work. The masonry is varied by horizontal and sometimes by vertical lines of bricks, besides which tiles, arranged so as to constitute the Greek letter *gamma*, or other figures, are often found on the exterior of the building. Interiorly, there is fine Mosaic ornamentation. The mouldings, which have a bold projection, with the angles rounded off, are ornamented with foliage, and sometimes also with morocco or painting. A zigzag ornament, with stiff foliage, may be seen under the eaves and elsewhere. The apse is continually present. The Byzantine style of architecture has been divided into three periods—the first from the time of Constantine to that of Justinian in the middle of the sixth century; the second extends to the eleventh century; and the third to the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Few specimens of the first period remain; many of the second and third do so, the former being considered pure Byzantine, the latter Byzantine mingled with Italian, from the influence produced by Venice. [See *Gloss. of Architecture* (Oxford, 1845.)]

The most interesting example of this architecture now existing is the grand Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, an edifice built as a Christian church, under Justinian, in the first half of the sixth century, and adapted to their use by the Mohammedans, on their conquest of the Eastern Empire. In this building the interior is composed of a great central dome, 107 feet in diameter and 182 feet in height, which is supported on four piers, while length is given the building by the addition of a semi-dome at each end. The latter serve also to sustain the pressure of the main dome. The building, in its lower part, is divided up with small pillars and arches, whose effect is to enhance the size and grandeur of the great dome. Around the base of the latter is a row of windows, a characteristic which became a constant feature in the later Byzantine architecture. One striking characteristic of Byzantine edifices is the extensive use of colored decoration in their interior. This is particularly the case in the Mosque of St. Sophia, and adds much to its interior effect. The pillars are formed of the richest colored marbles, and the walls lined with them, while splendid mosaics adorn the domes.

Byzantine ornament differs considerably alike from the Classic and from the Gothic, being always flat and incised, while the latter is bold. The Byzantines were distinguished during the Mediæval period for all kinds of carving and metal work, which undoubtedly had an influence on the development of art, while their mural illuminations led the way to the revival of painting. A well-known and very interesting example of Byzantine architectural art exists in the celebrated Church of St. Mark's, at Venice. This is the only example in the West, and doubtless arose through the commercial relations of Venice with the Eastern Empire. It was copied shortly after its erection, in the eleventh century, at Perigueux, in Aquitania, and, as a consequence, the use of the dome has been extensive in that part of France.

(2) *Byzantine historians:*

Hist.: Numerous historians proper, and chroniclers who lived in the Byzantine empire between the fourth and fifteenth centuries A.D., and wrote its history. The most celebrated was Procopius, of Cæsarea. These historians are divided into three classes: (1) Those whose works are confined in subject to Byzantine history; (2) those who profess to deal with universal history, but give disproportionate space to Byzantine events; (3) those who wrote on Byzantine customs, architecture, antiquities, &c. Their literary style is lacking in force and originality, as might be expected from the despotism of pedantry during the time in which they wrote, but despite this their works are invaluable, as our only sources of information concerning the history of the Empire of the East. This is particularly the case with those who confine their attention to events which took place under their own observation, or in which they took part. The principal works of the Byzantine historians were collected and published in Paris in 36 volumes, with Latin translations (1654-1711). In 1828 Niebuhr, with others, began a *Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ*, carried on until 1855 in 48 volumes, and continued by the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

B. *As subst.:* The same as *bezant, bizant, byzant.* [BEZANT.]

¶ If any obsolete words have been omitted in *by*, their modern spelling will probably be found at *bi, be*, or *bu.*

¶ A list of words in which *by* is a prefix has been given in page 763, column 1. The following more simple words have the modern spelling *bi*, at which they may be found —*Examples:* * *bycche*, * *bycke* (= bitch), * *byde*, * *byge* (= big), * *byke*, * *bykere*, s. (= bicker, s.), * *bykker*, * *bykkir*, * *byker*, * *bykkyr*, v. (= bicker, *v.*); * *byl*, * *bylle* (= bill), *bynde*, s. (= biud), * *bynge*, s. (= bing (2), *s.*), * *byrde* (= bird), * *byrk* (= birk) (*Scotch*), * *byrle* (= birl, 1), * *byrthe*, * *byschop* (= bishop), * *byschypryche* (= bishopric), * *byssme* (= bism, *Scotch*), * *bysqwyte* (= biscuit), * *bysshope* (= bishop), * *bysshoperike* (= bishopric), * *byte* (= bite), * *bytt* (= bit, *s.*), * *byttyr* (= bitter), * *bytterly* (= bitterly), * *byttyrnesse* (= bitterness), * *byttyrswete* (= bitter-sweet), * *bytyn* (= bite), * *bytynge* (= biting).

(2) A very few others are found with the spelling *be.* *Examples*—* *bynggere* (= benger), * *bytylle* (= beetle).

(3) Sometimes the old *by* becomes *bu* in a modern word. *Examples*—* *byrdune*, * *byrdene* (= burden), * *byryele* (= burial), * *byrgyn, byryyn* (= bury), * *byryyd* (= buried), * *byschelle* * *bysshel* (= bushel), * *bysy* (= busy), *bysily* (= busily), * *bysinesse* (= business).

C.

C. In Anglo-Saxon was taken directly from the Latin alphabet, the source, it is believed, whence it has passed into various languages. In English words immediately derived from Anglo-Saxon, the *c* of the Anglo-Saxon often becomes *k* in English, as A.S. *cyning* = Eng. *king;* A.S. *cyn* = Eng. *kin*, or *kindred*. Sometimes the A.S. *c* becomes *q* in English, as A.S. *cwen* = Eng. *queen*. At others it is changed into *ch*, as A.S. *cild* = Eng. *child*. (See *Bosworth: A.S. Dict.*) In Modern English *c* has two leading values. Before *i* and *e* it is sounded as *s* (examples: *certain, cincture*), and before *a, o*, and *u* as *k* (examples: *cat, cost, curtly*). It is mute before *k*, as *trick*.

C. *As an initial is used:*

1. *In Chronol.:* Chiefly for Christ, as B.C. = (Before Christ).

¶ In the ambiguous letters A.C., C may be (1) Christ, and A.C. = After Christ. Or it may be (2) Christum, and A.C. = ante Christum, before Christ; or (3) Christi, and A.C. = Anno Christi. See also A as an initial.

2. *In Music:* For counter-tenor or contralto.

3. *In University degrees:* For Civil, as D.C.L. = Doctor of Civil Laws; also for *Chirurgia* = surgery.

C. *As a symbol is used:*

1. *In Numer.:* For 100. Thus CII is = 102, CC = 200, CCC = 300, CCCC = 400.

¶ C in this case is the initial of Lat. *centum* = 100.

2. *In Chem.:* For the element carbon, of which it is also the initial letter.

3. *In Music:*

(1) For the first note of the diatonic scale, corresponding to *do* of the Italians.

(2) For the natural major mode, that in which no sharps or flats are employed.

(3) For common or four-crotchet time.

4. *In Biblical Criticism:* For the Ephraem manuscript of the Greek New Testament, *A* being the Alexandrian manuscript, *B* the Vatican manuscript, *D* the manuscript of Beza, and ℵ (*A* in Heb.) the Sinaitic manuscript. [CODEX.]

C barré. [Fr.]

Music: The term for the time indicator. C with a dash through it. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

C clef. [Fr.]

Music: The clef showing the position of middle C, in which are written the alto, tenor, and (in old music) other parts. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

C dur. [Ger.]

Music: C major. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ca' (1), *v.t.* [CALL.] To call. (*Scotch.*)

"It's unco' silly—the neighbours ca' me a Jacobite—but they may say their say. . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

ca' (2), *v.t.* [CATCH.] To drive. (*Scotch.*)

". . . and the young lads haeua wit eneugh to ca' the cat frae the cream."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

Ca' the shuttle: Scotch for drive the shuttle.

". . . it suld be doue and said unto him, even if he were a puir ca' *the shuttle* body."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

ca' (1), *s.* [CALL.] A motion, direction. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Ca' o' the water:* The motion of the waves as driven by the wind, as *the ca' o' the water is west* = the waves drive towards the west. (*Jamieson.*)

ca' (2), *s.* [CAW.]

ca'-throw, *s.*

1. Disturbance. (*Scott.*)

2. Prevention. (*Scott.*)

Ca.

Chem.: The symbol for the element calcium.

***ca,** ***co,** ***coo,** ***ka,** ***kaa,** ***koo,** *s.* [A.S. *cea;* O. H. Ger. *caha;* Dan. *kaa;* Sw. *kaja.*] A crow or chough, a jackdaw. [CADDOW.]

"A *ka*. *Monedula*."—*Cath. Angl. in Prompt. Parv.*

ca'-ă-bą, ka'-ă-bą, ka'-ą-bąh, ka-bąh', *s.* [Arab. *ka'bah* = a square building; *ka'b* = a cube.] The Mohammedan temple at Mecca, especially a small cubical oratory within, adored by Mohammedans as containing the black stone said to have been given by an angel to Abraham. (*Webster.*) The Kaabah is described by the late Sir R. Burton, who visited Mecca disguised as a Mussulman, to be an oblong massive structure, eighteen paces in length, fourteen in breadth, and from thirty-five to forty feet in height. It was entirely rebuilt in A.D. 1627. It is of grey Mecca stone in large blocks of different sizes, joined together in a very rough manner with bad cement.

câ'-ąm, ĭng, *s.* [Wel. *cawnen* = a reed; *cawn* = reeds, stalks.]

Weaving: The weaver's reed; the sley or slaie.

câ'-ąm-ĭng, *s.* [From Technical Eng. *caam* (q.v.).] The setting of the reed by the disposing of the warp threads. (*Knight.*)

***caas** (1), *s.* [CASE (1).] (*Chaucer.*)

***caas** (2), *s.* [CASE (2).] (*Chaucer.*)

cą-a-tî'-gua, *s.* [Native name.] A Brazilian name for a plant, the *Moschoxylon catiqua*, a plant of the Meliaceæ or Meliad order. It dyes leather bright yellow.

căb (1), *s.* [Contracted from *cabriolet* (q.v.).]

1. A covered public carriage having two or four wheels, and drawn by one horse. Cabs were first used for hire in London in 1823.

¶ *In a Hansom cab* the driver's seat is behind, not in front. This form of cab was patented in 1834, being named after its inventor, the architect of the Birmingham town-hall. It originally consisted of a square body, the two wheels, about 7½ feet in diameter, being the same height as the vehicle. This has been from time to time modified and improved, until the present "hansom" has emerged. Cabs with india-rubber tires have been introduced and are increasing in numbers. The Hansom cab, as a convenient method of street locomotion, has been introduced into the cities of the United States, and is used there to some extent, particularly in connection with railroad stations, but can scarcely increase greatly in competition with the abundant and cheap street railway service.

2. The covered part in front of a locomotive which protects the engineer and fireman, and shields the levers, &c.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cab-driver, cab-fare, cab-horse, cab-man, cab-stand*, &c.

cab-boy, *s.* A page who stands behind a cab.

"As at that time I was chiefly occupied with the desire of making as perfect a stud as my fortune would allow, I sent my *cab-boy* (vulgo Tiger) to inquire of the groom whether the horse was to be sold, and to whom it belonged."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. xlv.

căb (2), *s.* [Heb. קַב (*qab*) = a hollow or concave (vessel); from קָבַב (*quabab*) = to render hollow.] A Jewish measure of capacity, mentioned only in 2 Kings vi. 25. The Rabbins make it ⅙th of a *seah* or *satum*, and $\frac{1}{18}$th of an ephah. If so then it would be 2⅔ pints of British corn measure, or 3⅓ pints of wine measure.

". . . an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a *cab* of dove's dung for five pieces of silver."—2 *Kings* vi. 25.

căb, *v.t.* [CAB (1), *s.*] To travel in a cab, as in the popular phrase, "Do you mean to cab it?"

***cab-age,** *s.* [CABBAGE.]

ca-băl', *s.* [In Ger. *cabala;* Fr. *cabale* = a club or society. Cognate with Heb. *cabala* and, perhaps, Eng. *cavil* (q.v.).]

1. A small number of persons closely united for some purpose, and not making their proceedings public. At first not necessarily in a bad sense.

"She often interposed her royal authority to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers."—*Addison.*

2. A junto, a small number of persons in secret conclave carrying out their purposes in Church and State by intrigue and trickery. This bad sense was acquired in the time of Charles II. (See the example.)

"During some years the word *cabal* was popularly used as synonymous with cabinet. But it happened by a whimsical coincidence that in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *cabal*, Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal;* and they soon made the appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

"In dark *cabals* and nightly jurntos met."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 54.

3. Intrigues, secret machinations.

"The numerous members of the House of Commons who were in town, having their time on their hands, formed *cabals*, and heated themselves and each other by murmuring at his partiality for the country of his birth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ca-băl', *v.i.* [In Ger. *cabaliren;* Fr. *cabaler.*] To join a cabal, to intrigue secretly with others in the hope of gaining some coveted object or end.

". . . that the men who held those offices were perpetually *cabalting* against each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

căb'-a-lą, căb'-bąl-ąh, căb'-bąl-ąh, *s.* [In Ger. *cabbala;* Fr. & Ital. *cabala*, all from Heb. קַבָּלָה (*qabala*) = (1) reception, (2) a doctrine derived from oral tradition; קִבֵּל (*qibbel*), piel of an obsolete root קָבַל (*qabal*) = to receive, to accept a doctrine.]

1. *Historically:* A system of Jewish theosophy, bearing a certain similarity to Neo-Platonism. Its founders are considered by Dr. Ginsburg to have been Isaac the Blind and his disciples Ezra and Azariel of Zerona, who flourished between A.D. 1200 and 1230. It was designed to oppose the philosophical system of Maimonides. The cabala represented God, called אֵין סוֹף (*Ain Soph*), meaning Without End or Boundless, as being utterly inconceivable. He has become known, however, by means of ten intelligences, named Crown, Wisdom, Intelligence, Love, Justice, &c., whom he has brought into being, and by whom he created and now governs the world.

2. *Popularly:* An occult system of doctrine, something hopelessly mystical and unintelligible.

"Eager he read whatever tells
Of magic, *cabala*, and spells,
And every dark pursuit allied."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 6.

căb'-ąl-ĭsm, căb'-bąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cabal(a); -ism.* In Ger. *cabbalism.*] The system of Jewish belief called cabala (q.v.).

"Vigorous impressions of spirit, extasies, pretty allegories, parables, *cabbalisms*."—*Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 287.

căb'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cabal(a); -ist.* In Ger. *cabbalist;* Fr. *cabaliste;* Ital. *cabalista.*]

1. One who professes acquaintance with and faith in the Jewish mystic doctrines of the Cabala.

"Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Cost studious *cabalists* more time." *Swift.*

†2. A factor or broker in French commerce. (*Wharton.*)

căb-ą-lĭs'-tĭc, ***căb-ą-lĭs'-tĭck, căb-ą-lĭst'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *cabalist; -ic, -ical.* In Ger. *cabbalistisch;* Fr. *cabalistique;* Ital. *cabalistico.*]

1. Pertaining to the cabala.

2. Mystical, mysterious, occult; hard to be understood, like the cabala.

"The letters are *cabalistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with."—*Addison.*

"He taught him to repeat two *caballistick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted."—*Spectator.*

***căb-ą-lĭ'st-ĭ-cąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cabalistical; -ly.*] After the manner of the cabala; in an occult manner; mystically, unintelligibly.

"Rabbi Elias—from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, *cabalistically* concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years; aleph in computation standing for a thousand."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 123.

***căb-ą-lĭze,** ***căb'-bąl-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *cabal(a); -ize.*] To speak, write, or believe like a cabalist.

"Here St. John seems to *cabbalize*, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the learned of the Jews."—*More: Myst. of Godliness*, i. 8.

†**cą-băl'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cabal; -er.* In Fr. *cabaleur.*] One who joins in a cabal; one who secretly intrigues with others to gain a certain end.

"Cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword,
A close *cavalier*, and tongue-valiant lord."
Dryden.

†**căb'-ąl-līne,** *a.* [From Lat. *caballinus* = pertaining to a horse; *caballus* = a pack-horse, a nag, a pony; Gr. καβάλλης (*kaballēs*) = a nag

Cf. also Sp. *caballo;* Ital. *cavallo;* Fr. *cheval* = a horse; *cavale* = a mare; Ir. *capall;* Rus. *kobila, kobiela* = a mare.] Pertaining to a horse.

Caballine Aloes: Horse Aloes (*Aloe caballina*). [ALOES.]

† **ca̅-băl'-lĭng,** *pres. par. & a.* [CABAL, *v.*] Joining a cabal, intriguing secretly with others.

"What those *caballing* captains may design
I must prevent, by being first in action." *Dryden.*

* **ca̅-băl'-list,** *s.* [Eng. *cabal; -ist.*] One who cabals, a caballer, intriguer.

"We now see plainly that the *caballists* of this business have, with great prudence, reserved themselves until due preparations should be made for their design."—*King Charles I.'s Answer to Propositions by both Houses of Parliament*, ed. 1642, p. 11.

* **ca-ban,** * **ca-bane,** *s.* [CABIN.]

căb-a̅-rĕt, *s.* [Fr.] A public-house, an alehouse.

". . . passing by some *cabaret* or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing . . ."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

* **ca'-barr,** *s.* [GABERT.] (*Scotch.*) A lighter. (*Spalding.*)

ca̅-bă's-sou, *s.* [French.] A French name for a mammal, the Giant Tatoa, or Armadillo (*Dasypus giganteus*). It is the largest of the Armadillos, being sometimes three feet long without the tail.

cab-back, *s.* [KEBBUCK.] (*Scotch.*)

căb'-ba̅ge (1), * **căb'-a̅ge,** * **căb'-bysshe,** * **căb-bidge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *choux cabus* = a cabbidge (*Cotgrave*); O. Fr. *cabus, cabuce* = round-headed, great-headed. Indirectly from Lat. *caput* = head; Ital. *capuccio* = a little head; *lattuga-capuccia* = cabbage-lettuce. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Gardening:* Specially those garden varieties of the *Brassica oleracea* which have plain leaves and "hearts," but sometimes employed in a more general sense for the genus Brassica itself. The common Cabbage is said to have been introduced into England by the Romans, but was little known in Scotland until brought into that country by Cromwell's soldiers. The principal varieties were known at least as far back as the sixteenth century, but minor varieties are coming frequently into use. These varieties differ greatly from each other, and from the original wild cabbage, and could not be recognized for the same plant but that their steps of deviation are well known. The Cabbage in several of its varieties is widely grown in the United States, and is a common article of food in most sections. It varies, in its several varieties, from the Kohl-Rabi, in which the growth force is carried back into the stem, which swells into an underground turnip-like form, to the common Cabbage, in which the vegetation is developed into a compact head, and the Cauliflower, in which the flowering head is enormously developed. Other varieties are the Brussels Sprouts and the Jersey Cabbage. In the last the stem grows to 8 or 10 feet high, and supplies walking sticks and small building timber, such as spars for small thatched roofs, &c. The changes in the Cabbage are easily accounted for. The present form is of highly vegetative character, as is shown by its habit and habitat. The surplus vegetative force may express itself simply in an increased development of the leaf, which is thrown into wavy folds, as in the common Kale; it may remain in the midribs, which become succulent, as in the Portugal Cabbage; may be carried back into the stem, causing a root-like swelling, as in the Kohl-Rabi, or a tall growth of the stem, as in the Jersey Cabbage; it may be applied to the formation of buds, which develop with the peculiar luxuriance of the Brussels Sprouts; or may be withheld from the lateral buds and supplied to the apical one alone, which swells into the enormous head of the common Cabbage. The most evolved and final variety is the Cauliflower, in which the vegetative force acts upon the flowering head, of which the flowering is largely checked. There are other varieties, but the above covers the diverse variations.

"Good words! good *cabbage.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

"The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acrid seeds. The species are, *cabbage.* Savoy *cabbage. Broccoli.* The *cauliflower.* The musk *cabbage.* Branching tree *cabbage* from the sea-coast. *Colewort.* Perennial Alpine *colewort.* Perfoliated wild *cabbage,* &c."—*Miller.*

2. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) In the same sense as 1.

(2) The huge terminal bud of some palm trees.

"Their '*cabbage*' (that of the trees of *Saguerus saccharifer*) is moreover eatable, like that of the West Indian Cabbage-palm (*Areca oleracea*), whose huge terminal bud is known by this name."—*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 1853), 137.

¶ *Brazil Cabbage:* An aroid plant, *Caladium sagittifolium.*

Dog's cabbage: A plant—the *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*—which belongs either to the Chenopodiadaceæ or the Urticaceæ. Though subacid and somewhat purgative it is occasionally used as a potherb.

St. Patrick's Cabbage: One of the names of the *Saxifraga umbrosa,* the London-pride, or "None-so-pretty," called St. Patrick's, because it is a native of Ireland.

The Skunk Cabbage: An orontiaceous plant, the *Symplocarpus fœtidus.*

¶ See also *Sea-cabbage.*

cabbage-bark, *s.* Bark resembling cabbage.

Cabbage-bark tree: The Worm-bark, *Andira inermis,* a leguminous plant of the sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ.*

cabbage-beetle, *s.* [CABBAGE-FLEA.]

cabbage-butterfly, *s.* (1) *Pontia brassicæ,* † (2) *P. Rapæ.*

cabbage-eater, *s.* He who or that which eats cabbage.

"*Lymnocharis,* one who loves the lake.
Crambophagus, cabbage-eater."
Pope: Battle of the Frogs and Mice. (*Names of the Mice.*)

cabbage-flea, *s.*

Entom.: The name sometimes given to a small leaping beetle, the *Altica,* or *Haltica consobrina,* the larvæ of which destroy seedling cabbages, as those of the allied species, *A. nemorum,* do young turnips.] [ALTICA.]

cabbage flower, *s.* The flower of the cabbage.

"Yet the pistil of each *cabbage-flower* is surrounded not only by its own six stamens, but by those of the many other flowers on the same plant."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 99.

cabbage-lettuce, *s.* A variety of lettuce, with leaves forming a low, full head like a cabbage.

cabbage-moth, *s.* A moth of the family Noctuidæ (*Mamestra brassicæ*).

cabbage-net, *s.* A small net to boil cabbage in.

cabbage-palm, *s.* [CABBAGE-TREE.]

"Here the woods were ornamented by the *cabbage-palm,* one of the most beautiful of its family."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ed. 1870, ch. ii., p. 23.

cabbage-rose, *s.* The *Rosa centifolia.*

". . . one of which afforded a most accurate if not picturesque view of Margate, while the other glowed with a huge wreath of *cabbage-roses* and jonquils."—*Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. x.

cabbage-tree, *s.*

1. The English name for the palm-genus Areca, and specially for the *A. oleracea,* the cabbage-palm of the West Indies. It is so called because the bud at the top of its stem is like a cabbage, and the inner leaves which form this bud are eaten like the vegetable now mentioned, though the removal of its bud for the sake of these leaves is the destruction of the magnificent tree.

2. A garden name for *Kleinia nervifolia,* a composite plant.

Australian cabbage-tree: A palm-tree—the *Corypha australis.* Its leaves are made into hats, baskets, &c.

Bastard Cabbage-tree: Andira inermis, a leguminous plant of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

cabbage-wood, *s.*

1. *Eriodendron anfractuosum,* a tree belonging to the Bombaceæ, a family of the Sterculiaceæ, or Sterculiads.

2. The wood of the cabbage-tree.

"*Cabbagewood* . . . is sometimes used in ornamental furniture; but does not answer very well, as the ends of the fibres are too hard and the medullary part is too soft for holding glue. The surface is, also, very difficult to polish, and cannot be preserved without varnish. The trunk, after the centre part is rotted out, forms a durable waterpipe."—*Waterston: Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

cabbage-worm, *s.*

Entom.: The caterpillar, or larva of several species of moths or butterflies, especially that of the *Pontia,* or *Pieris brassicæ,* which attacks cabbages. [CABBAGE BUTTERFLY.]

căb'-ba̅ge (2), *s.* [Fr. *cabus* = a basket.] Cant word for the shreds and clippings made by tailors.

"For as tailors preserve their *cabbage,*
So squires take care of bag and baggage."
Second Part of Hudibras (spurious), p. 56: 1663.

căb'-ba̅ge (1), **ca̅b'-bĭdge,** *v.i.* [From the substantive.] To form a head like that of the cabbage.

"Cabusser, to *cabbidge;* to grow to a head, or grow round and close together as a cabbage."—*Cotgrave.*

"To make lettuce *cabbage,* they transplant it, taking care during the great heats to water it; otherwise, instead of poming, it runs to seed."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

căb'-ba̅ge (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *cabasser* = to put into a basket; *cabas* = a basket.]

A cant term among tailors: To steal a portion of the cloth used when a tailor is cutting out some article of dress.

"Your taylor, instead of shreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth."—*Arbuthnot.*

căb'-ba̅ged, *pa. par. & a.* [CABBAGE, *v.*] Grown into a head like that of a cabbage.

căb'-ba̅g-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CABBAGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act or process of forming a head like that of the cabbage.

"*Cabbaging,* among gardeners, is sometimes used to denote the knitting and gathering of certain potherbs into round bunched heads; in which case it amounts to the same with what Evelyn calls poming, pommer, q.d. appling or growing applewise."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

căb'-ba̅-la̅, *s.* [CABALA.]

căb'-ble, *v.t.* To break up into pieces. [CABBLING.]

căb'-bled, *pa. par. & a.* [CABBLE, *v.*]

căb'-blĕr, *s.* [CABBLE.] One who breaks up the iron in the process of cabbling.

căb'-blĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CABBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Metal.: A term among metallurgists in Gloucestershire, also called "scabbling." "Finery," that is the cast or pig iron, after it has been subjected to the influence of the refinery, is smelted with charcoal; it is then worked up with iron bars into a large ball of 2—2½ cwt., which is afterwards hammered into a flat oval from 2—4 inches thick; this is allowed to cool, and then the process of *cabbling* commences, which is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. These pieces are again heated almost to fusion, hammered, and drawn out into bar-iron.

căb'-by, *s.* [CAB (1).] A cabman, one who drives a cab.

ca̅-bē'-ça, *s.* [Port.] The finest kind of India silk, as distinguished from the *bariga,* or inferior kind; cabesse. (*Simmonds.*)

* **ca-bel,** *s.* [CABLE].

ca'-beld, *pa. par.* [CABLED.] (*Scotch.*)

cā'-bĕr, *s.* [CABIR.]

* 1. A rafter, a joist.

2. A long pole. (Used specially in the game of tossing the caber.)

ca̅-bĕ'r-ĕ-a̅, *s.* [Etymology unknown.] A genus of Infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa) of the sub-order Cheilostomata, and family Cabereadæ. There is but one British species, *C. Hookeri.*

ca̅-bĕr-ē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Caberea*); fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*] A family of Infundibulate Polyzoa, distinguished by the unjointed polypidom, the narrow branches, the cells in two or more rows, with vibracula (whips) or sessile avicularia at the back. There are two genera, one of which, *Caberea,* is British. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căb'-ĭ-a̅l, *s.* [Brazilian *cabiai.*] Buffon's name for a South American mammal—the Capybara. [HYDROCHŒRUS, CAPYBARA.]

căb'-ĭn, * **cab-an,** * **cab-ane,** *s.* [Fr. *cabane;* Wel., Ir., & Gael. *caban* = a booth, cabin, dimin. of *cab* = a booth.]

1. A little hut or house; a small cottage.

"*Caban*, lytylle howse."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Crope into a *cabane*."—*P. Plowman*, 1,730.

". . . on the south side of the ford were a few mud *cabins*, and a single house built of more solid materials."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Any temporary shelter or dwelling-place.

"Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about."
Fairfax.

* 3. A little room. [CABINET.]

"So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire."
Spenser.

4. A compartment or small room in a ship.

"Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready in your *cabin* for the mischance of the hour, if it so hap."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

"Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service."—*Raleigh.*

cabin-boy, *s.* A boy whose office it is to attend in the cabin or elsewhere on the officers of a ship.

". . . two weatherbeaten old seamen who had risen from being *cabin-boys* to be admirals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **cabin-mate,** *s.* One who shares the same cabin with another.

"His *cabin-mate*, I'll assure ye."
Beaum. and Fl.: Sea-Voyage.

* **căb'-ĭn,** *v.i. & t.* [From *cabin*, s.]

I. *Intrans.:* To live in a cabin, or in some similarly humble dwelling.

"I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave."
Shakesp.: Titus Andron., iv. 2.

II. *Trans.:* To confine closely, as in a cabin or cell. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They feel themselves in a state of thraldom, they imagine that their souls are cooped and *cabined* in, unless they have some man or some body of men dependent on their mercy."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol in* 1780.

căb'-ĭned, *pa. par. & a.* [CABIN, *v.*]

† A. *As pa. par.:* Confined closely, as in a cabin or small cell.

"I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fears."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

"Though from our birth the faculty divine
Is chain'd and tortured—*cabin'd*, cribb'd, confined,
And bred in darkness."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 127.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Containing or furnished with cabins.

* 2. Pertaining to a cabin.

"The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep."
Milton.

căb'-ĭ-nĕt, *s.* [In Ger. *cabinet*. From Fr. *cabinet*, dimin. of *cabane* = a hut; Sp. *gabinet;* Ital. *gabinetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A little hut or cottage.

"Hearken awhile, from thy greene *cabinet*,
The rurall song of carefull Colinet."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, xii.

"Their groves he feld; their gardins did deface;
Their arbers spoyle; their *Cabinets* suppresse."
Ibid.: F. Q., II. xii. 83.

* (2) A closet, a small room.

"At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegancy that may be thought on."—*Bacon.*

* (3) A private room, used for consultations, &c.

"You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp."—*Dryden.*

(4) A piece of furniture, containing drawers or compartments in which to keep curiosities and other articles of value.

In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes."
Swift.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Any place of rest or shelter.

"Lo! here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
From his moist *cabinet* mounts up on high."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 853.

(2) Any thing in which articles of value are preserved.

"Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the *cabinet*."
Ben Jonson.

"Young ladies and young gentlewomen too
Do no small kindness to my Pilgrim show:
Their *cabinets*, their bosoms, and their hearts,
My Pilgrim has; 'cause he to them imparts
His pretty riddles in such wholesome strains."
Bunyan: P. P., pt. ii. Introd.

II. *Tech.:* A kind of deliberative committee or council of the Executive, consisting of the principal members of the Government. In the United States the Cabinet consists of a body of great officials appointed by the President as his advisers and assistants in the conduct of the government, and confirmed in their office by the Senate. They comprise the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General. Each of these is the head of the Department indicated by his title, and as a collective body they act as an Advisory Board to the President. The United States system differs from the English in the fact that the Cabinet Ministers are not members of Congress, and that there is no Prime Minister, the President occupying the place of that official, and being responsible for the acts of the Government. The members of the Cabinet receive salaries of $8,000 per year. They are removable at the will of the President, but generally hold office till their successors are appointed and confirmed.

In England the Cabinet is differently constituted, being formed of members of Parliament of whom the Prime Minister, or Premier, is chosen by the Queen, and the others chosen by him. The Cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the five Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, eleven members in all. It has occasionally had others, to the number of seventeen. The English Cabinet grew out of the former Privy Council, the advisers of the Crown. This was a large body, and a smaller advisory body grew up within it, from which the present Cabinet emerged after the Revolution of 1688. The members are the leaders of the majority in the House of Commons, who are expected to leave office if defeated in any bill they have supported before the House. The only power at present possessed by the Sovereign is to appoint a new Premier, in which she has some, but not a wide, power of choice. The Premier, when appointed, becomes the responsible head of the Government, but one with a very uncertain tenure of office, as his position depends on his control of the vote of the House. The English Cabinet has grown out of the exigencies of the Government, and has no formal place in the constitution, while its functions are limited by no written rules. It is one of those expediencies of which modern government is now so largely composed. The acquisition of the actual governing power by the Premier and the loss of it by the Sovereign, with the general suffrage of the people, assimilates Great Britain very closely to the Republican form of government.

The Cabinet has been adopted by other countries, such as France and Italy, under conditions closely similar to those of England, the Cabinet Ministers being members of the legislature, and expected to resign office when defeated in any measure. The elective head of the Government in France and the King in Italy, however, retain a power which has been lost by the Queen in England, the Cabinet standing to them in a position somewhat resembling that of the American Cabinet to the President.

"The *cabinet* council, shortly termed the *cabinet*, forms only part of the ministry or administration. . . . Its [the privy council's] duties of advising the crown and conducting the government of the country, are almost exclusively performed by the principal ministers of state, who form another section of it called the *cabinet* council. This is so termed on account of its being originally composed of such members of the privy council as the king placed most trust in, and conferred with, apart from others, in his cabinet, or private room. Speaking constitutionally, however, there is no difference between a *cabinet* and a privy councillor."—*A. Fonblanque, Jun.: How we are Governed*, let. 6.

"Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the *cabinet*. From an early period the kings of England had been assisted by a privy council, to which the law assigned many important functions and duties. During several centuries this body deliberated on the gravest and most delicate affairs of state. But by degrees its character changed. It became too large for despatch and secrecy. The rank of privy councillor was often bestowed as an honorary distinction on persons to whom nothing was confided, and whose opinion was never asked. The sovereign, on the most important occasions, resorted for advice to a small knot of leading ministers. The advantages and disadvantages of this course were early pointed out by Bacon, with his usual judgment and sagacity: but it was not till after the Restoration that the interior council began to attract general notice. During many years old-fashioned politicians continued to regard the *cabinet* as an unconstitutional and dangerous board."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

cabinet-council, *s.*

1. A meeting of the Cabinet for consultation.

"A *Cabinet Council* was hastily summoned yesterday morning, and met at midday at the official residence of the Premier, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 29, 1881.

* 2. The Cabinet.

"From the highest to the lowest it is universally read, from the *cabinet-council* to the nursery."—*Gay to Swift.*

cabinet-edition, *s.* An edition of a small neat size.

"He is, indeed, a walking *cabinet edition* of Goethe, in all the externalities of manner and style; elevating neatness almost into sublimity; witching prettiness that it looks like beauty."—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No 1. *Memoirs of Varnhagen von Ense.*

cabinet-file, *s.*

Cabinet-making and Joinery: A smooth, single-cut file, used in wood-working.

cabinet-maker, *s.* One whose trade it is to make cabinets or receptacles for curiosities and valuables. Also applied more widely to a maker of household furniture in general.

"The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, so that they would be of great use for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners and others."—*Mortimer.*

cabinet-making, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the making of household furniture.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The making of cabinets in a political sense.

"Excepting for *cabinet-making*, I doubt
For that delicate purpose, they're rather worn out."
Moore: Twopenny Post-bag, Sale of the Tools.

2. The trade or business of a maker of household furniture.

cabinet-organ, *s.*

Music: A superior class and size of reed organ.

cabinet-picture, *s.* Properly small valuable pictures or paintings from the old masters, on copper, panel, and canvas; such as, from their size and value, would be preserved in cabinets. Any picture or painting of a small size. Also applied to photographs of a size larger than *cartes-de-visite*, and generally to anything of value of a small, neat, size, fitted for preservation in a cabinet. (*Lit. & fig.*)

* **cabinet-secret,** *s.* A close secret.

"And if all that will not serve our turn, but we must press into his *cabinet-secrets*, invade the book of life, and oversee, and divulge to all men *abscondita Domini Dei nostri*, then are God's mercies unworthily repaid by us, and those indulgences which were to bestow civility upon the world, have only taught us to be more rude."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 629.

* **căb'-ĭ-net,** *v.t.* [CABINET, *s.*] To enclose as in a cabinet or casket.

"This is the frame of most men's spirits in the world; to adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is *cabineted* in it."—*Hewyt: Serm.*, p. 87.

căb'-ĭn-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CABIN, *v.*]

cab'-ĭr, kab'-ar, keb-bre, *s.* [From Wel. *ceibre*, *ceibren* = a rafter; Ir. *cœbar* = a coupling; Gael. *cabar* = a pole, lath.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A rafter.

2. The transverse beams in a kiln on which grain is laid to be dried.

† **Ca-bi-rē'-an,** † **Ca-bĭr'-ĭ-an,** *a. & s.* [CABIRI.]

A. *As adjective:* Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship.

B. *As substantive:* One of the Cabiri.

Ca-bī'-ri, *s. pl.* [Gr. κάβειροι (*kabeiroi*). Strabo says that the name came from Mt. Cabeirus, in Berecynthia.]

Ethnic & Class. Myth.: Certain Pelasgian divinities, pigmy statues of which still exist among the terra-cottas of the British Museum. They were specially worshipped in Samothrace, Lemnos, Imbros, and the Troad.

* **Ca-bī'-ric,** *a.* [CABIRI.] Of or pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship.

* **Ca-bi-rĭt'-ĭc,** *a.* [CABIRI.] The same as CABIRIC.

că'-ble, * ca'-bel, * ca'-belle, * ca'-bulle, * ca'-byl, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cabel, caable, chaable;* Fr. *câble;* Low Lat. *caplum;* Lat. *capio* = to take hold of; M. Gr. *καπλιον* (*kaplion*); Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *kabel.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Nautical, in Telegraphy, &c.:*

1. A strong, thick rope, exceeding ten inches in circumference, originally only made of hemp, but now also of iron or copper wire, or most commonly of iron links. A rope less than ten inches in circumference is called a *hawser.*

¶ Hemp is laid up right-handed into yarns. Yarns are laid up left-handed into strands. Three strands are laid up right-handed into a hawser. Three hawsers laid up left-handed make a cable. The circumference of hemp rope varies from about 3 inches to 26. The strength of a hemp cable of 18 inches circumference is about 60 tons, and for other sizes the strength varies according to the cube of the diameter. Wire rope consists usually of three strands, laid or spun around a hempen core, while each of these strands consists of six wires laid the opposite way around a smaller hempen core. Hempen and wire ropes are usually employed for tow lines and for mooring purposes, but chain cables have now almost superseded those of hemp for anchoring purposes. These are made in links, each about six times the diameter of the iron employed, in length, and three and a half times in breadth. Compared with the strength of hemp cable, a one-iuch diameter chain cable is equal to about 3½ hemp, and a 2 inch chain to an 8 inch hemp cable.

(1) The rope or chain to which a ship's anchor is attached. [CHAIN-CABLE.]

"*Cable*, or *cabulle* (*cabyl*, or schyp roop, A. P.). *Curcula*," &c.—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Cacheu vp the crossayl, *cables* thay fasten."
Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Patience*, 102.

(2) The wire rope used for the support of some suspension bridges.

(3) The wire rope used for submarine telegraphs. Deep sea telegraph cables vary greatly in construction, so that no general description cau be given. One laid in 1865 consisted of a core of seven copper wires, of which six were wound spirally around a central one. These were thoroughly surrounded with Chatterton's Compound (a mixture of resin, Stockholm tar, and gutta percha). Over this four coatings of the compound and of gutta percha were alternately laid. Around this jute was carefully wrapped, and the whole was sheathed with ten iron wires, each of which was wrapped in strands of tarred manilla yarn. The total diameter was 1⅛ inches, and the breaking strain 8 tons. "Shore end" cable has always an additional protection of wire and hemp. The cables which have subsequently been laid, and which are so numerous and extended as to bring almost all parts of the earth into telegraphic communication, vary from the above, as the result of experience, but the same care to produce complete insulation of the central conductor is taken.

2. A nautical measure of distance = 120 fathoms, or 720 feet, by which the distances of ships in a fleet are frequently estimated. This term is often misunderstood. In all marine charts a cable is deemed 607·56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile. In rope-making the cable varies from 100 to 115 fathoms; cablet, 120 fathoms; hawser-laid, 130 fathoms, as determined by the Admiralty in 1830. (*Smyth.*) According to Ure, a cable's length is 100 to 140 fathoms in the merchant service; in the Royal Navy four cables are employed, each of 100 fathoms, two cables being attached end to end.

II. *In architecture:*

1. A wreathed or torus convex moulding made in the form of a rope. [CABLE-MOULDING.]

CABLE-MOULDING

2. A moulding representing a cable or spiral scroll.

¶ *Cable* is used in many nautical phrases, *e.g.:*

1. *A shot of cable:* Two cables spliced together.

2. *To bend the cable:* To make it fast to the anchor.

3. *To bit the cable:* To fasten it round the bits. [BIT.]

4. *To drag the cable:* Said of a ship when the cable fails to hold it securely, owing to roughness of weather.

5. *To fleet the cable:* To allow it to surge back on the whelps of the capstan or windlass, as the cable climbs on to the larger part of the cone.

6. *To keckle the cable.* [*To serve the cable.*] [CACKLE (2), *v.*]

7. *To pay out the cable:* To let it run out.

8. *To pay the cable cheap:* To let it run out fast; to hand it out apace.

9. *To plait the cable:* To serve it.

10. *To serve the cable:* To bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., so as to prevent it from being galled in the hawser.

11. *To slip the cable:* To let it run out, and leave it, when there is no time to weigh anchor.

12. *To splice the cable:* To join the ends of two cables, or of a broken cable, by working the strands into one another. In the case of iron cables the splice is effected by means of shackles.

13. *To veer the cable:* To let more out.

14. *To worm the cable:* To fill the spiral crevices between the lays with strands.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Cable-length, cable-maker.*

cable-bends, *s. pl.* Two small ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, to secure the clinch by which it is fastened to the anchor-ring. (*Smyth.*)

cable-bit, *s.* [BIT.]

cable-bitted, *a.* So bitted as to enable the cable to be nipped or rendered with ease.

cable-buoy, *s.* A buoy or cask used to keep a rope cable to prevent it from being cut in rocky anchorages. Also used to support the end of a broken cable, to assist in recovering it.

cable-cane, *s.* A species of Palm, *Calamus rudentum,* a native of the East Indies, Cochin-china, &c.

cable-car, *s.* A street railway car moved by a wire rope or cable running in an iron conduit uuder the street. In the surface of this conduit is a slot, through which passes an iron arm fixed to the car, and gripping or releasing the cable at the will of the operator. The cable is moved by steam power at a central station. Cars of this kind have been introduced in a number of the cities of the United States as an acceptable substitute for horse cars, largely in San Francisco and Chicago, and to a less extent in Philadelphia and New York. The idea of using a rope or cable for this purpose is of old date, and various patents have been taken out, but it was first practically applied in 1873, by Mr. Hallidie, of San Francisco, on Clay Street of that city. This is a very steep street, with a rise of about one foot in six, and horse power was impracticable, but the method proved so successful that it was quickly applied to other streets, and San Francisco has now nearly 100 miles of cable road. It was adopted in Chicago about ten years later, and since then in some eastern cities. American engineers laid the first cable lines in Britain, they being opened in several cities, and particularly in Edinburgh, where very steep streets exist. In most places they will probably soon be superseded by electric trolley lines, which are coming widely into operation, but they are likely to be long retained in such cities as San Francisco and Edinburgh, whose steep gradiants render them especially applicable.

cable-gripper, *s.*

Naut.: A lever compressor over the cable-well, by which the cable is stopped from running out.

*** cable-hatband,** *s.* Twisted gold or silver cord worn as a hatband.

". . . more cable till he had as much as my *cable-hatband* to fence him."—*Marston: Ant. & Mellida,* ii. 1.

cable-hook, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A hook for attachment to the messenger by which the cable is hauled in on a man-of-war, or other ship having a large number of hands, without having recourse to the capstan. It may also be attached to a hawser, underrunning the cable.

2. A hook by which a cable is handled. Each seaman has a hook in lighting-up the cable or packing in tiers.

*** cable-laid,** *a.* Twisted in the manner of a rope or cable, in which each strand is a hawser-laid rope.

cable-moulding, *s.* [CABLE, A. 2.]

cable-nipper, *s.*

Naut.: A device serving to bind the messenger to the cable, and composed of a number of rope-yarns or small stuff marled together. (*Knight.*)

*** cable-rope,** *s.*

Naut.: A thick strong rope, a cable.

cable-shackle, *s.*

Naut.: A D-shaped ring or clevis, by which one length of cable is connected to another, or, upon occasion, the cable connected to an object such as the anchoring. (*Knight.*)

cable-sheet, sheet-cable, *s.* The spare bower anchor of a ship.

cable-stage, *s.* The place in the hold or cable-tier for coiling ropes and hawsers.

cable-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A device to stop the paying-out of the cable

cable-tier, *s.*

Nautical:

1. That part of the deck where the cables are stowed.

2. The coils of a cable.

cable-tire, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* The coils of a cable.

2. *Mech.:* Any large rope used in raising weights, as in pulleys, cranes, etc.

3. *Arch.:* A moulding of a convex form at the back of the flutes, representing a rope or a staff laid in a flute.

4. *Milit.:* The large rope used in dragging guns.

cable-well, *s.*

Naut.: The part of the ship where the cable is coiled away.

cā'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [CABLE, *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Naut.:* To fasten or secure with a cable. (*Dyer: Fleece,* ii.)

2. *Arch.:* To fill the flutes of columns with cable-moulding.

3. *Teleg.:* To transmit (as news, &c.) by the submarine telegraph cable. Since the opening of the oceanic telegraph cables the price of messages over them has been greatly reduced, the total reduction having been from $5 to 25 cents per word, though quite high rates continue to more distant points, as from England to Brazil, where it varies from 6s. 2d. (in the north), to 1£, 8s. 10d. There are at present fourteen cables crossing the Atlantic, owned by six different companies, besides cables to numerous other parts of the world, and telegraphers are not without hope of being able to apply the telephonic system to ocean wires, and enable people to talk from continent to continent.

"Had Messrs. . . . . . . *cabled* the refusal of the order, or even written by return mail, there could have been no possibility of any misunderstanding."—*Daily News,* Sept. 19, 1873.

II. *Intrans.:* To send a message by the submarine telegraph cable.

"Mr. . . . *cables* to-day that large numbers of English proxies will be revoked and new ones given in his favour."—*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. [illegible], 1880.

cā'-bled (*Eng.*), **cā'-beld** (*Scotch*), *a.* [CABLE, *s.*]

* 1. *Naut.:* Fasteued or secured to a cable.

"Cautious approaching, in Myrina's port
Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand."
Dyer: Fleece, ii.

2. *Arch.:* Filled with cable-moulding, as the flutes of columns.

3. *Teleg. Of a message:* Sent by the submarine telegraph cable.

4. *Her.:* The same as CABLEE (q.v.)

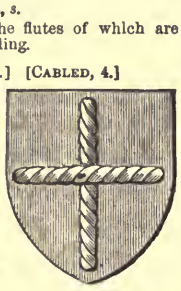
"*Cabled*, in Heraldry, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable; sometimes also to a cross covered over with rounds of rope; more properly called a cross corded."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

cabled-columns, *s.*

Arch.: Columns, the flutes of which are filled with cable-moulding.

cā-blēe', *a.* [Fr. *câble.*] [CABLED, 4.]

Her.: Applied to a cross in coat-armour, composed of two cable-ends.



CABLEE.

cā'-ble-grăm, *s.* [A coined word, formed on the supposed analogy of *anagram, chronogram,* &c. From Eng. *cable,* and Gr. γραμμὰ (*gramma*) = a writing, message, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A message sent by the submarine telegraph cable.

"A *cablegram* from New York states that the steamer Scandinavia collided with the Thiorva."—*Standard*, April 12, 1880.

* **cā'-blĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *cabl(e)* and dimin. suff. *-et;* or Fr. *câblot.*] A little cable; one less than ten inches in circumference; a tow-rope.

"*Cablet*, in sea-language, denotes any cable-laid rope under nine inches in circumference."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

cā'-blĭng, *s.* [CABLE, *v.*]

Architecture:

1. The act of filling up the flutes of columns with cable-moulding.

2. The same as cable-moulding.

* **căb'-lĭsh,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chablis.*] Brushwood, branches blown down by the wind.

căb'-man, *s.* [Eng. *cab;* and *man.*] A driver of a cab.

* **cạ-bŏb',** *v.t.* [CABOB, *s.*] To roast, as a cabob.

* **cạ-bŏb',** *s.* [Pers. *cobbob* = roasted meat.]

1. A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer. (So called in Turkey and Persia.)

2. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. (*Sir T. Herbert.*)

cạ-bō-çeër', *s.* [Port. *cabeceira* = the head, the chief.] A local governor appointed by some of the native kings of Western Africa.

* **cạ-bō'çhe,** *s.* [Fr. *caboche* = a large head.] The Bullhead, or Miller's-thumb; also applied to the tadpole.

"Nomina piscium . . . Hic (sic) caput, a *caboche.* Hic capito, a bulhede."—*Nominale* (? 15th century); *Vocabularies* in *Library of National Antiquities.* (*Wright.*)

cạ-bō'çhed, cạ-bos'hed, cạ-boss'ed, *a.* [Fr. *caboche* = a large head; O. Fr. *cap* = head; Lat. *caput.*]

Heraldry: A term used of beasts' heads, borne full-faced, and without any part of the neck visible.

"*Caboched, cabosbed* or *cabossed* . . . is where the head of a beast is cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face; or by a perpendicular section, in contradistinction to couped, which is done by a horizontal line; besides that it is further from the ears than *cabossing.* The head, in this case, is placed full-faced, or affronté, so that no part of the neck can be visible. This bearing is by some called Trunked."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

FRONT VIEW.

cạ-bō'-çhŏn, *s.* [Fr. *cabochon,* from *caboche* = head.] A method of cutting precious stones without facets.

căb'-ō-cle, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, of a pale or dark brick-red colour. Dana calls it "Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina and Lime." It is found in rolled pebbles with the diamond sand of Bahia.

SIDE VIEW
STONE CUT EN CABOCHON.

căb'-ōk, *s.* [KEBBUCK.]

cạ-bom'-bạ, *s.* [Native Gulana name.]

Bot.: A genus of aquatic plants, with shield-like floating leaves, and finely-cut submerged ones, like the *Ranunculus aquatilis* and its allies. It grows in America, and is the type of the order Cabombaceæ.

cạ-bom-bā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Named from the typical genus *cabomba* (q.v.), fem. pl. adj. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of water-plants, placed by Lindley in his 31st or Nymphal alliance. They have 3—4 sepals, 3—4 petals, 6—13 stamina, and 2—18 carpels, distinct from each other, with fine seeds. Only two genera are known, Cabomba and Hydrapeltis. The species are three, from North America and Australia. They are sometimes called Water-shields.

cạ-bōo'se, cam-bōo'se, *s.* [Dut. *kombuis* = a cook's room. The origin is doubtful. Dan. *kabys;* Sw. *kabysa;* L. Ger. *kabuse, kabüse* = a little room or hut. Allied to Wel. *cab* = hut, and Eng. *booth;* Ger. *büse;* Low Lat. *busa.* (*Mahn.*).]

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The cook's house, or galley, on the deck of a ship.

(2) A box covering the chimney in a ship.

2. *Rail. Engineering:* A car attached to the rear of a freight train fitted up for the accommodation of the guard, brakesman, and chance passengers. (*American.*)

căb'-ōs, *s.* [Fr. *caboche* = a large head.]

Zool.: A species of eel-pout, about two feet long.

ca'-bŏtz, *s.* [An Abyssinian word.] The Cusso or Kousso. [BRAYERA.]

cạ-brēr'-īte, *s.* [From the Sierra Cabrera, in Spain.]

Min.: A mineral of a pearly lustre, and translucent, apple-green colour, resulting from the alteration of arsenids of nickel and cobalt. Composition: Arsenic acid, 42.37; protoxide of nickel, 20.01; oxide of cobalt, 4.06; magnesia, 9.29; water, 25.80. It occurs in the Sierra Cabrera, in Spain. (*Dana.*)

† **căb-rĭ-ō'le,** † **cạb-rĭ-ō-le't (et as ā),** *s.* [Fr. *cabriolet,* dim. of *cabriole* = a caper, a leap, from the fancied friskiness and lightness of the carriage; Ital. *capriola* = a caper, *caprio* = a wild goat. (*Skeat.*)] A covered carriage, drawn by two horses: now contracted into *cab* (q.v.)

"In those days men drove gigs as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, dennets, and *cabriolets*, and I rather piqued myself upon my 'turn out.'"—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. i.

căb'-rĭt, *s.* [Sp. *cabrito* = a kid.] A name for the Prongbuck Antelope (*Antilocapra furcifera*).

* **căb'-ūre,** *s.* [Brazilian name.]

Zool.: An obsolete name of *Scops brasiliensis,* a beautiful and easily tamed owl; it is of a brown colour, variegated with white, and is feathered down to its toes.

cā'-bŭrnạ, *s. pl.* [Probably from *cable.*]

Naut.: Small lines made of spun yarn, to bind cables.

"*Caburns*, in sea-language, denote small lines made of spun yarn, wherewith to bind cables, seize tackles, and the like."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

cạ-cā'-lĭ-ă, *s.* [Gr. κακαλία (*kakalia*) = coltsfoot.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants of the sub-order Tubuliflorœ, and the family Senecionœ. They are perennials, and have some of them fleshy stems and dingy leaves. Those of *C. procumbens* are eaten by the Chinese, and those of *C. ficoides* by the natives of Cape Colony.

cạ-cā'-ŏ, *s.* [A Mexican word, *cacauatl,* adopted by us from the Spanish.]

1. The specific name of the *Theobroma cacao,* the tree from the seeds of which chocolate is prepared. It is a native of tropical America.

2. The seeds of the *Theobroma cacao* mentioned above. They are called also Cocoa (q.v.)

¶ *Wild Cacao:* A plant, *Herrania purpurea.*

cacao-mill, *s.*

Grinding: A mill for grinding the nut of the *Theobroma cacao,* to reduce it to the condition of flake cacao. It differs from chocolate in being ground with a portion of its hull, instead of being carefully hulled before grinding. It is mixed in the hopper with flour, sugar, &c., and passed through a number of steel mills resembling paint-mills, by which the nut is reduced and the ingredients intimately incorporated therewith by means of friction, heat, and the oil evolved from the nut.

cacao-nuts, *s.* The fruit of the Cacao-tree, from which chocolate is made.

cacao-tree, *s.* [CACAO.]

* **că'c-ạ-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *caco* = to go to stool.] Attended with diarrhœa.

cacatory-fever, *s.*

Med.: An intermittent form of fever, accompanied with looseness of the bowels, and sometimes with gripes.

căc-ạ-tū', *s.* [Imitated from the note of the birds.] [COCKATOO.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cacatuinæ. *Cacatua galerita* is the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, and *C. sulphurea,* the Small Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

căc-ạ-tụ-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From *cacatua* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ (Parrots), containing the Cockatoos. The head is furnished with an erectile crest, and the tail is broad and even. They are found in the Eastern Archipelago and Australia.

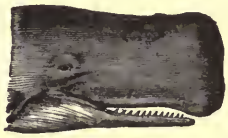
* **căçche,** *v.t. & i.* [CATCH.]

căçe, * **căis,** *s.* [In Fr. *cas,* from Lat. *casus* = chance.] Chance, accident. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *In cace:* By chance.

căçh'-ạ-lŏt, *s.* [Fr. *cachalot;* Dut. *kazilot;* Ger. *kaschelot;* ultimate etym. unknown.]

1. A cetacean of the family Balænidæ. It is the *Physeter macrocephalus,* called also the Sperm or Spermaceti Whale. The male is from forty-six to sixty, or even seventy feet long; the female from thirty to thirty-



HEAD OF CACHALOT.

five. It is black, becoming whitish below. The cachalots feed chiefly on squids or cuttle-fishes. They are gregarious, and go in what the fishermen call schools, sometimes with as many as 500 or 600 individuals. There are two kinds—female schools and schools of males not fully grown. With each female school are from one to three large bulls, or, as the whalers call them, schoolmasters. The cachalot inhabits the Northern seas, but straggles through a great part of the ocean.

2. The Mexican Sperm-whale (*Catodon Colneti*), found in the North Pacific, the South Seas, and the Equatorial Ocean.

3. The South Sea Sperm-whale, found, as the name imports, in the Southern Ocean.

¶ Cachalots or Sperm-whales is the book-name for the family Physeteridæ (q.v.).

căch-ạ-ra'-dō, *s.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish linen.

* **căçhche,** *v.t.* [CATCH, *v.*]

caçhe, *s.* [Fr. *cache* = a hiding-place; *cacher* = to hide.]

1. A hiding-place, specially a hole dug in the ground in Northern regions, in which to deposit provisions in safety for a time, when it is inconvenient to carry them.

2. The provisions so buried.

caçhe, *v.t.* [CACHE, *s.*] To conceal as provisions or necessaries by burying, or depositing under a heap of stones.

ca-chĕc'-tĭc, * ca-chĕc-tĭck, ca-chĕc'-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Fr. *cachectique;* from Lat. *cachecticus;* Gr. καχεκτικός (*kachektikos*) = pertaining to, having cachexy.] In an ill condition of body; affected with cachexy.

"Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*."—*Arbuthnot on Air.*

"The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of some persons who are *cachectick*."—*Floyer: Animal Humours.*

*** căçh'e-kōw,** *s.* [Eng. *catch; cow.*] A cow-catcher, one who levies on strayed cattle to have their owners proceeded against. (*Scotch.*)

*** caçhe-pol,** *s.* [CATCH-POLL.]

*** căçh-ĕre,** *s.* [CATCHER.]

*** caçh-ĕr-ĕl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cachereau;* Low Lat. *cacherellus* = a catch-poll.] A catch-poll.

"Ayeyn this *cachereles* cometh, thus I mot care."
Wright: Political Songs, p. 151.

căçh-et' (et as ā), *s.* [Fr. *cachet;* from *cacher* = to hide.] A stamp, seal of a letter.

Lettre de cachet: A letter signed with the secret seal of the King of France, giving a warrant for the imprisonment of any person without trial. It was formerly much abused, being resorted to for the purpose of imprisoning any one who gave offence to the king or his ministers. *Lettres de cachet* were swept away during the revolution of 1789.

ca-cheū'-ta-īte, *s.* [From Cacheuta, in the province of Mendoza, in Chili, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Clausthalite. (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

ca-chĕx'-ĭ-a (*Lat.*), **ca'-chĕx-ȳ** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Fr. *cachexie;* Lat. *cachexia;* Gr. καχεξία (*kachexia*); κακή (*kakē*), fem. of κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and ἕξις (*hexis*) = habit.]

Med.: This is a peculiarly bad or unhealthy state of the body, which occurs in certain malignant and formidable diseases, as cancer, tuberculosis (consumption), syphilis, intermittent fever (ague), excessive use of alcohol, &c., and which is characterised by wasting of the body, pinched and anxious expression of countenance, sallow complexion, and great exhaustion.

"The defects of digestion are the principal cause of scurvy and *cachexy*."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris,* § 96.

cach'-ĭ-bou, *s.* & *a.* [A West Indian word.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for the *Bursera gummifera.* [BURSERA.]

cachibou resin, *s.* A gum-resin obtained from *Bursera gummifera,* a plant belonging to the Amyridaceæ.

† căch-ĭn-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cachinnatio,* from *cachinno* = to laugh aloud.] Loud laughter.

"Haste what they could, this long-legged spectre was still before them, moving her body with a vehement *cachinnation,* a great unmeasurable laughter."—*Satan's Invisible World Discovered,* para. 4. (1685.)

† căch-ĭn'-na-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *cachinno* = to laugh loudly.] Attended with loud laughter.

"On which timely joke there follow *cachinnatory* huzzes of approval."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

*** căch-ĭn'-nŭs,** *s.* [Latin.] Loud laughter; giggling.

"Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own,
No room for a sneer, much less than a *cachinnus;*
We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone,
But of anything else they may choose to put in us."
Cowper: From a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Newton.

căch-ĭr'-ĭ, *s.* [Native word.] A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from the rasped root of the manioc, and resembling perry. (*Webster.*)

căch-ŏ-lŏng', *s.* [Fr. *cacholong;* from *Cach,* the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholon* = a Calmuc word for stone; Tartar and Calmuc, *kaschtschilon* = beautiful. In Ger. *kascholong.*]

Min.: An opaque or milk-white, sometimes pale yellow, chalcedony; a variety of opal.

căch'-rȳs, *s.* [Gr. κάχρυς (*kachrus*) = (1) parched barley; (2) the capsules of rosemary; (3) or catkins of amentaceous trees.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. The Cossacks are said to chew the seeds of *C. odontalgica,* that the salivation thus produced may allay the pains of toothache.

ca-çhû'-çha, *s.* [Spanish.]

1. An Andalusian dance, closely resembling the Bolero.

2. The music for the same, in 3–4 time.

"*Vict.* That thou mayst dance before them!
Now *viva la cachucha!*"
Longfellow: The Spanish Student, i. 3.

ca-çhûn'-dê, *s.* [Spanish.] A pastile or troche, composed of various aromatic and other ingredients, highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, and as stomachic and anti-spasmodic. (*Webster.*)

ca-çîq'ue (que as k), *s.* [Sp. *cacique.*] [CAZIQUE.]

*** căck, căck'-ĭe** (*Scotch*), *s.* [CACK, *v.*] The act of going to stool; a stool.

*** căck, * cak'-ken** (*Eng.*), *** cawk, cack-ĭe** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* [Lat. *caco;* Gr. κακκάω (*kakkaō*) = to go to stool; from κάκκη (*kakkē*) = dung; Dan. *kakke;* Dut. *kakken;* Ger. *kacken,* all = to go to stool.] To go to stool, to ease oneself.

"*Cakken,* or fyystyn. *Caco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** căck'-ĕr-ĕl, * căck'-rĕll,** *s.* [From Eng. *cack; -er;* with the dimin. suffix *-el.*] A fish, the flesh of which is said to have laxative properties.

"A *cackrell,* so called, because it maketh the eater laxative."—*Nomenclator,* 1585. (*Nares.*)

"Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise, *cackerel,* skate, soles, &c."—*Sir T. Herbert.*

căck'-le (1), *v.i.* [Dut. *kakelen;* Sw. *kackla;* Dan. *kagle;* Ger. *gackern,* all = to cackle, gaggle. The word is onomatopoetic. Compare A.S. *ceahhetan* = to laugh loudly. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. To make a noise like a goose; to gaggle.

"The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is *cackling,* would be thought
No better a musician than the wren."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. To make a noise as a hen or other fowl.

"Sometime *cacle'h* as a hen."
Gower: Conf. Aman., ii. 264.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To chatter.

"Howe these women *cackyll.*"—*Palsgrave.*

"Rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state by *cackling* to the Tories."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 192.

2. To laugh, giggle, chuckle.

"Nic. grinned, *cackled,* and laughed, till he was like to kill himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

† căck'-le (2), *v.t.* [KECKLE, *v.*]

Naut.: To protect a cable with an iron chain.

"It is expedient, in this case, to *cackle* or arm the cables with an iron chain."—*Anson: Voyages,* bk. ii., ch. i., p. 162.

căck'-le, *s.* [CACKLE (1), *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* The noise made by a goose, or by a hen after laying her egg, by a crane, &c.; gaggling.

"The craing and *cackling* of hens."—*Holland: Plutarch,* p. 507.

"The goose let fall a golden egg
With *cackle* and with clatter."
Tennyson: The Goose.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Idle talk, chattering.

2. Silly laughing, giggling.

*** căck'-lĕr,** *s.* [CACKLE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A fowl that cackles.

2. *Fig. Of a person:* A tell-tale, chatterer.

† căck'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CACKLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry with horror heard,
Of those distracted damsels in the yard."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 718

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of crying like a goose; the noise made by a goose or other fowl.

2. *Fig.:* Idle talk, chattering.

"Yes, 'tis the same: I will take no notice of ye,
But if I do not fit ye, let me fry for 't.
Is all this *cackling* for your egg?"
Beaum. & Fl.: Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

cackling-cheat, *s.* A hen. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

ca-cō'-a, *s.* [CACAO.]

căc-ŏ-chȳm'-ĭ-a (*Lat.*), **căc-ŏ-chȳm'-ȳ** (*Eng.*), *s.* [In Fr. *cacochymie;* from Gr. κακοχυμία (*kakochumia*); from κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and χύμια (*chumia*) = a state of the humours; from χυμός (*chumos*) = humour, juice.] A diseased state of the body, arising from the bad condition of the humours.

"Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy,* into an orgasmus."—*Harvey.*

† căc-ō-chȳm'-ĭc, * căc-ō-chȳm'-ĭck, † căc-ō-chȳm'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [CACOCHYMY.] Having the humours corrupted; dyspeptic.

"It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick,* to clarify his blood with a laxative."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

". . . this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood."—*Floyer on the Humours.*

*** căc'-ō-dē-mŏn, * cac'-ō-dæ-mŏn,** *s.* [From Gr. κακός (*kakos*) = evil, and δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon.]

1. *Lit.:* An evil spirit, a demon, a devil.

"The prince of darkness himself, and all the *cacodemons,* by an historical faith, believe there is a God."
Howell: Lett., ii. 10.

2. *Fig.:* A person or an animal of demoniacal character.

"Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou *cacodæmon!*" *Shakesp.: Rich. III.,* i. 3.

căc-ō dē-mō'-nĭ-al, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *cacodemon,* and suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to an evil spirit in the literal or in the figurative sense. (*Skelton: Why Come ye not to Court.*)

† căc'-ō-dŏx-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. κακοδοξία (*kakodoxia*).] Heterodoxy, erroneous opinion in matters of faith; heresy.

căc'-ō-dȳl, căk'-ō-dȳle, *s.* [Gr. κακώδης (*kakōdēs*) = ill-smelling (from κακός (*kakos*) = bad, ὀδμή (*odmē*) = smell), and ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter as a principle of being.]

Chemistry: Arsendimethyl, $As_2(CH_3)_4 = \begin{matrix} As<^{CH_3}_{CH_3} \\ | \\ As<^{CH_3}_{CH_3} \end{matrix}$. Cacodyl is a colourless transparent liquid, boiling at 170°. It takes fire in the air, and is obtained in an impure state by distilling equal weights of potassium acetate and arsenious oxide. It is called *Cadets' Fuming Liquid* or *Alkarsin.* Its vapour is very poisonous. The chloride, iodide, and cyanide are known. *Cacodyl cyanide,* $As(CH_3)_2CN$, is easily obtained by distilling alkarsin with mercuric cyanide. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 140°. It takes fire when heated. It is fearfully poisonous, and could be used to fill shells to fire at ironclad vessels, as a shell would kill all the people in the vessel. Cacodyl oxidised with water at a low temperature forms *Cacodylic acid* or *Alkargen,* $As(CH_3)_2HO_2$. It forms colourless crystals, soluble in water.

căc-ō-dȳl'-ĭc, căk'-ō-dȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *cacodyl;* suff. *-ic.*] Consisting to a greater or lesser extent of cacodyl, pertaining to cacodyl.

cacodylic acid, *s.* [CACODYL.]

căc-ō-ē'-thēş, *s.* [Gr. κακοήθης (*kakoēthēs*) = ill-disposed, from κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and ἦθος (*ēthos*) = a disposition.]

1. An ill and irrepressible propensity or habit. (Chiefly used in the phrase *cacoethes scribendi* = an itch for writing books.)

"Juvenal terms [this distemper] a *Cacoethes,* which is a hard word for a disease called in plain English, 'The itch of writing.' This *Cacoethes* is as epidemical as the small-pox, there being very few who are not seized with it some time or other in their lives."—*Spectator,* No. 582.

2. *Med.:* A bad quality or disposition in a disease; a malignant ulcer.

*** căc-ŏg'-raph-ȳ, * căc-ŏg'-raph-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *cacographie;* from Gr. κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and γραφή (*graphē*) = writing.] Incorrect or bad writing or spelling.

"The orthography or *cacography,* style and manner of the English language in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. are very remote from the mock Saxon of Rowley."—*Walpoliana,* i. xxxv.

". . . his clerk used a certain kind of *cacographie,* that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

*** căc-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *cacologie;* from Gr. κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, speech.] The use of bad or incorrect and improper words; a bad choice of words.

*** căc-ō-phŏn'-ĭc, * căc-ō-phŏn'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *cacophon(y);* suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to cacophony; uncouth, harsh-sounding, cacophonous.

*** căc-ō-phōn'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cacophon(y);* *-ious.*] Cacophonous.

† **căc-ŏph′-ŏn-ŭs,** *a.* [Gr. κακόφωνος (*kakophōnos*) = having a bad voice or sound; κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, φωνὴ (*phōnē*) = voice, sound.] Ill-sounding, harsh, uncouth.

† **căc-ŏph′-ŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [In Fr. *cacophonie;* from Gr. κακοφωνία (*kakophōnia*) = an ill sounding; from κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, ill, and φωνία (*phōnia*) = a sound or sounding; from φωνὴ (*phōnē*) = a voice, sound.]

1. *Music:* A discord; a combination of discordant sounds.

2. *Rhet.:* A rough, discordant style, arising from the use of harsh-sounding letters or words.

"But these things shall lie by, till you come to carp at 'em, and alter rhymes, and grammar, and triplets and *cacophonies* of all kinds."—*Pope, To Swift,* April 2, 1733

3. *Med.:* An unhealthy state of the voice.

* **căc-ŏ-tĕch′-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. κακοτεχνία (*kakotechnia*) = an ill state of art; from κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, ill, and τέχνια (*technia*) = art, craft; from τεχνὴ (*technē*) = art.] A bad or depraved state or style of art.

căc-ŏt′-rŏph-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *cacotrophie;* from Gr. κακοτροφία (*kakotrophia*) = ill nourishment; from κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, ill, and τροφία (*trophia*) = the act of nourishment; τροφὴ (*trophē*) = nourishment.]

Med.: Bad or defective nourishment.

căc-ŏx′-ēne, căc-ŏx′-ĕn-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *kakoxen.* From Gr. κακὸς (*kakos*) = bad, evil, ὀξύς (*oxus*) = sharp, . . . pungent, acid. Cf. also κακόξενος (*kakoxenos*) = . . . inhospitable; suffix *-ene; -ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral, supposed to be an iron-wavellite. It occurs in radiated tufts of a yellow or brownish-yellow colour, becoming brown on exposure, at the Arbeck mine in Bohemia. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 9·20—25·71; sesquioxide of iron, 36·32—41·46; alumina, 0—10·01; lime, 0—1·1; silica, 0—8·90; hydrofluoric acid, 18·98—32·83. (*Dana.*)

căc-tā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Named from the *Cactus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Indian Figs, an order of exogenous plants, placed by Lindley under his fifty-second alliance, the Cactales. The sepals and petals are numerous and confounded with each other. The stamens are indefinite, the ovary fleshy, inferior, one-celled; the fruit succulent, one-celled, many seeded. The flowers are sessile,

GIANT CACTUS (*Cereus giganteus*).

and usually last only one day or night. The leaves are generally wanting, but an inexperienced observer might mistake for them the usually angular foliaceous stems. The Cactaceæ are natives of America, whence they have been imported into the warmer parts of the Eastern hemisphere. About 800 are known. The fruit of some species is refreshing and agreeable, that of others insipid. The juice of Mammillaria is slightly sickly, being at the same time sweet and insipid. Many of the Cactaceæ are of very abnormal forms.

căc-tā′-çē-ŏŭs, *a.* [CACTACEÆ.] Pertaining to the Cactaceæ.

căc′-tāl, *a.* [CACTALES.] Pertaining to group or order to which the Cactus plants belong.

căc-tā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cactus* (q. v.), and pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*] Lindley's fifty-second alliance of plants. It stands between Myrtales and Grossales, and belongs to the fourth subclass, or Epigynous Exogens.

căc′-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cactus; -in.*]

Chem.: A red colouring matter extracted from the fruit of some Cactuses.

căc′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat *cactus;* Gr. κακτὸς (*kaktos*) = a prickly plant.]

Bot.: An old and extensive genus of Linnæus, in four sections:—(1) The Echinomelocacts; (2 & 3) Cerei of two kinds; and (4) Opuntiæ. It is now broken up into a number of genera. It is still popularly used as the designation of nearly the whole of the Cactaceæ, to which order, moreover, it has given its name. Cacti are sometimes called Melon Thistles.

Hedgehog cactus: A designation of the genus Echinocactus.

Leaf cactus: The Epiphyllum.

Melon thistle cactus: The Melocactus.

Nipple cactus: The Mammillaria.

cactus-wren, *s.*

Ornith.: Coues' name for birds of the genus Campylorhynchus, from their frequenting and nesting in cactus-plants.

cą-cū′-mĕn (pl. **cą-cū′-mĭn-ą),** *s.* [Lat.] The top. (Used only in dispensing and in anatomy.)

cą-cū′-mĭn-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *cacumen,* gen. *cacumin(is)* = the top, the summit; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to the top of anything.

* **ca-cū′-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cacumino;* from *cacumen* (genit. *cacuminis*) = a top, an apex.] To make sharp or pyramidal; to reduce to a point or an apex.

cąd, (1), *s.* [A shortened form of *cadet* (q. v.).] A low, vulgar fellow.

¶ The word was formerly specially applied to the conductor of a bus.

cąd (2), *s.* [CADE (2), *s.*]

cąd (3), *s.* [An abbreviation of *caddis* (q. v.).]

cad-bait, *s.* The larva of the caddice-fly, which is largely used as bait by anglers.

". . . this is the moment when the large fish come to the surface, and leave their *cad-bait* search and minnow-hunting."—*Sir H. Davy: Salmonia, Second Day.*

căd′-ą-bą, *s.* [From Arab. *kodhab* = the name of one of the species of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Capparidaceæ. The species are found in Africa, India, and Australia. The root of *Cadaba indica* is said to be aperient and anthelmintic. (*Lindley.*)

* **cad-as,** *s.* [CADDIS (2).]

† **cąd-ăs′-tĕr, căd-ă′s-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *cadastre.*]

Law: An official assessment of the value of real property for the purposes of taxation.

† **cąd-ăs′-trąl,** *a.* [Eng. *cadastr(e); -al.*] Pertaining to a cadastre, or to real estate.

† **cąd-ăv′-ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *cadaver;* from *cado* = to fall.] A corpse, a carcass.

"Who ever came
From death to life? Who can *cadavers* raise?—
Thus their blasphemous tongues deride the truth."
Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage, v. 2. b.

* **cąd-ăv′-ĕr-ĭc,** *a.* [CADAVER.] Pertaining to or resembling a corpse; cadaverous.

"*Cadaveric* softening of the stomach is not uncommonly found when death has occurred suddenly from an accident, soon after a meal, and when the body has been kept in a warm situation."—*T. H. Tanner: Manual of Med.* (ed. 1861), 418.

* **cąd-ăv′-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cadaverosus* = of or pertaining to a corpse; *cadaver* = a corpse.]

1. Of or pertaining to a corpse or a carcass.

2. Having the qualities of a corpse or a carcass.

"The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fœtid, *cadaverous,* and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons."—*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

cąd-ăv′-ĕr-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cadaverous; -ly.*] In a cadaverous manner or form.

† **cąd-ăv′-ĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cadaverous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being cadaverous.

* **cad-aw,** * **cad-dawe,** *s.* [CADDOW.]

* **cad-des** (1), *s.* [CADDIS (1).]

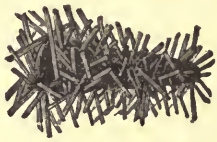
* **cad-des** (2), *s.* [CADDOW.]

"And as a falcon frays
A flock of stares or *caddesses,* such fears brought his assays."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad,* xvi. 546.

căd′-dĭc, căd′-ĭe, *s.* [CAD, CADET.] A person; a young fellow; a person of inferior rank. (*Scotch.*)

"E'en cowe the *cuddie!*
And send him to his dicing-box
An' sportin' lady."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

căd′-dĭs (1), **căd′-dcs** (2), **căd′-dĭçe,** *s.* [In Ger. *käder, käderle.*] The larva of the caddis-fly, a species of trichopterous insect, genus Phryganea. It lives in cylindrical cases, open



CASE OF CADDIS-WORM.

at each end, and covered with pieces of broken shell, wood, gravel, &c. It is a very favourite bait with anglers.

"He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis;* and these make the trout bold and lusty."—*Walton: Angler.*

caddis-fly, caddice-fly, *s.* Any insect of the genus Phryganea, or of the family Phryganeidæ, or the order Trichoptera, after it has reached the perfect state.

caddis-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: A small crustacean, *Cerapus tubularis.* (*Rossiter.*)

caddis-worm, *s.* The larva of the caddis-fly. [CADDIS, CADDIS-FLY.]

căd′-dĭs (2), *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cadas, cadan* = cotton, fustian; Wel. *cadas* = a kind of stuff or cloth; Fr. *cadis, caddis* = serge, woollen cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

"*Cadas. Bombicinium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He hath ribbons of all the colours i' the rainbow; inkles, *caddisses,* cambrics, lawns; why, he sings 'em over as if they were gods or goddesses."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 4.

caddis-garter, *s.* A garter made of caddis.

"Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, not-pated, agate-ring, puke-stocking, *caddis-garter,* smooth-tongue, Spanish-pouch."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

† **căd′-dōw,** * **cad-aw,** * **cad-dawe,** * **ca-dowe,** * **kid-daw,** *s.* [Gael. *cadhag, cathag.*] A jackdaw, a chough.

"*Cadaw,* or keo, is chowghe (*cadowe,* or koo. K. P. Ko H.). *Monedula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A *caddow,* a jackdaw; *Norf.;* In Cornwall they call the guilliam a *kiddaw.*"—*Ray.*

căd′-dȳ, *s.* [Malay, *kati* = a catty or weight, whereof 100 = a pillul of 133⅓lbs. avordupois (*Skeat.*) A small box in which tea is kept.

"Tea *caddy,* a tea-chest, from the Chinese *catty,* the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up."—*Wedgewood: Dictionary of English Etymology.*

† **cāde,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; by some connected with Icel. *kōd* = a new-born child.] Delicate, soft, domesticated, brought up by hand.

"He brought his *cade* lamb with him."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antich.,* 224.

* **cāde,** *v.t.* [CADE, *a.*] To bring up tenderly and delicately; to coddle.

cāde (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cade;* Lat. *cadus;* Low Lat. *cada* = a cask.] A barrel of 500 herrings or of 1,000 sprats.

"*Cade* of herynge (or spirlinge, K.P.), or other lyke. *Cada, lacista.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Cade.* We, John Cade, so termed of our supposed father,—
Dick: Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

cade-oil, *s.*

Med.: A name given to an oil much in use in some parts of France and Germany. It is supposed by some to be the *pisselæum* of the ancients, but improperly; it is made of the fruit of the oxycedrus, which is called by the people of these places, *cada.* (*Chambers.*)

cade-worm, caddice-worm, case-worm, *s.* [CADDIS.]

† **cāde** (2), * **cad,** *s.* [CADE, *a.*] A pet lamb brought up by hand.

"*Hec cenuria, a cad.*"—*Wright: Vocabularies,* p. 219.

cā'-dęnçe, cā'-dęn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *cadence* = a falling; Lat. *cadentia,* neut. pl. of pr. par.; from *cado* = to fall; Sp. & Port. *cadencia;* Ital. *cadenza.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of falling or sinking; the state of having set.

"Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon."
Milton: P. L., x. 92.

2. *Fig.:* The act or process of passing from one subject or thought to another.

"The *cadence* or manner how Paul falls into those words."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 687.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rhetoric:*

(1) The fall or sinking of the voice in singing or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

"The length of the verse keepeth the eare too long from his delight, which is to heare the *cadence* or timeable accent in the ende of the verse."—*Puttenham: Art of Poesy,* bk. ii., p. 60.

". . . for it is inconceivable how much weight and effectual pathos can be communicated by sonorous depth and melodious *cadences* of the human voice to sentiments the most trivial."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 100.

(2) The modulation of the voice generally, specially in reading or speaking.

(*a*) *Of human beings:*

"Listen'd intensely; and his countenance soon
Brightend with joy; for murmurings from within
Were heard—sounds *cadences* whereby
To his belief, the monitor express'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

(*b*) *Of animals:*

"Around him feeds his many-bleating flock,
Of various *cadence.*"
Thomson: Seasons; Spring, 333.

(3) The rhythm or flow of language, a kind of blank verse or poetic prose.

"Bookes, songes, and ditles,
In rime, or else in *cadence.*"
Chaucer: House of Fame, 627.

"The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows."—*Dryden.*

(4) The modulation of any tone or sound.

"How soft the music of those village bells,
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In *cadence* sweet, now dying all away,
Now pealing loud again, and louder still."
Cowper: Task, vi. 8.

2. *Mil.:* A regularity and uniformity of pace in marching.

"Elizabeth kept time to every *cadence* with look and finger."—*Scott: Kenilworth,* ch. xvii.

3. *Music:*

(1) *Spec.:* A close, the device which in music answers the use of stops in language. The effect is produced by the particular manner in which certain chords succeed one another, the order being generally such as to produce suspense or expectation first, and then to gratify it by a chord that is more satisfying to the ear. They are commonly divided into three kinds: the *perfect cadence* (again sub-divided into *authentic* and *plagal*), the *imperfect cadence,* and the *interrupted cadence.* (*Grove.*)

(2) *Gen.:* The closing phrase of a musical composition.

"A strain of music closed the tale,
A low, monotonous funeral wail,
That with its *cadence,* wild and swe
Made the long Saga more complete."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Interlude.

4. *Her.:* The various steps in the descent of a family; the distinction of houses.

† 5. *Horsemanship:* (For definition see example.)

"*Cadence* is an equal measure or proportion which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

* **cā'-dęnçed,** *a.* [CADENCE, *s.*]

1. In cadence, regulated, in measure.

"A certain measured, *cadenced* step, commonly called a dancing step, which keeps time with, and as it were beats the measure of, the musick which accompanies and directs it, is the essential characteristick which distinguishes a dance from every other sort of motion."—*A. Smith: On the Imitative Arts.*

2. Sung or written in cadence.

"These parting numbers, *cadenc'd* by my grief."
Philips: To Lord Carteret.

cā'-dęn-çy, *s.* [CADENCE.]

* **ca'-dene,** *s.* [Fr. *cadène;* Sp. *cadena;* O. Fr. *cadene;* Fr. *chaîne;* Lat. *catena* = a chain, from the chain-like appearance of the warp.] An inferior description of Turkey carpet.

* **cā'-dęnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cadens,* accus. *cadentem,* pr. par. of *cado* = to fall.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:* Falling, dropping.

"With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 4.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Music:* In cadence; regulated, in measure.

2. *Astrol.:* Applied to a planet when it is in a sign opposite to that of its exaltation.

3. *Geol.:* The tenth of the fifteen series of beds into which Professor Rogers subdivides the palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain. It corresponds in age to the Lower Middle Devonian rocks of the British Isles.

B. *As substantive:*

Geol.: The series of rocks described under A., II. 3.

cą-dĕn'-zą, *s.* [Ital. *cadenza.*] [CADENCE.]

Music: A flourish of indefinite form introduced upon a bass note immediately preceding a close.

cąd-ĕ't, *s.* [Fr. *cadet* = a younger brother; Prov. Fr. *capdet,* from Lat. *capitulum* = a little head; the eldest son being called the *caput,* or head of the family.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:*

(1) A younger brother, the youngest son.

"Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

(2) The younger of two brothers in a gentleman's family.

"Walter Buck was a *cadet* of the house of Flanders."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Rich. III.,* p. 68.

2. *Mil.:* Formerly a volunteer who served in the army, with or without pay, with the chance of gaining a commission. Now applied to students at the military academies, colleges, and schools, where civilians pay a fixed rate for their education, which is generally but not always, purely military. The age for admission varies from 16 to 22 years, and cadets are subject to military discipline, are drilled, and wear a distinguishing uniform.

"About four hundred captains, lieutenants, *cade's,* and gunners were selected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

cą-dĕ't-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *cadet; -ship.*] The rank or position of a cadet.

căd'-ew (ew as ū) (1), *s.* [Corrupted from *caddis.*] A caddis-worm.

* **cad-ew** (2), *s.* [CADDOW.]

* **cădge,** *s.* [CADGE, *v.*]

1. A circular frame on which falconers carried hawks for sale.

2. A frame or board on which hawkers and pedlars carried their goods.

3. The trade of begging. (*Scotch.*)

* **cădge** (1), * **catche,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bind, edge.

"I *cadge* a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order."—*Palsgrave.*

cădge (2), (*Eng.*), * **cache,** * **caich** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Probably the same as O. Eng. *cacche* = to drive.] [CATCH, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To carry a load.

"Another Atlas that will *cadge* a whole world of injuries."—*Optick Glasse of Humors,* 1,607.

2. To beg. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To carry goods, or travel about as a hawker or pedlar.

2. To beg, seek for in any mean or low manner. (*Slang.*)

"Now, about what I call *cadging* for news."—*Daily News,* March 23, 1881.

că'd-ĕĕll, *s.* [From Scotch *cadg(y),* with suff. *-ell.*] A wanton fellow. (*Scotch.*)

cădg'-ĕr, *s.* [CADGE, *v.*]

1. A carrier; huxter. (*Scotch.*)

"But ye ken *cadgers* maun aye be speaking about cart-saddles."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxvi.

2. A beggar, a tramp; a poor wretch. (*Slang.*)

"To be cut by lord or *cadger.*" *Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

cădg'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Scotch *cadgy; -ly.*] In a lively, merry manner. (*Scotch.*)

"My daughter's shoulders he gan to clap,
And *cadgily* ranted and sang."
Ramsay: Tea-Table Miscellany.

cădg'-ĭ-nĕss, * **cāid'-ĕĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Scotch *cadgy; -ness.*] Gaiety, wantonness. (*Scotch.*)

cădg'-ȳ, * **caidg-y,** * **caig-y,** * **cai-gie,** * **cad-y,** * **kead-ie,** *a.* [Derived by Jamieson from Dan. *kaad* = wanton; but perhaps it is = Eng. *catchy,* and is from *catch* in the sense of hastening, hurrying, and hence lively.] Lively and frisky; wanton. (*Scotch.*)

". . . ye nar saw him sae *cadgy* in your life."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xii.

ca'-dĭ, *s.* [Turk.] An officer among the Turks and Persians answering to our magistrate.

"In Persia, the *cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money."—*Ld. Lyttleton.*

căd'-ĭe, căd'-dĭe, *s.* [A corrupted form of either *cadger* or *cadet* (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Spec.:* A porter, a messenger; one who gains a livelihood by running errands, or delivering messages. In this sense, the term was appropriated to a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose. (*Jamieson.*)

"The *cadies* are a fraternity of people who run errands. Individuals must, at their admission, find surety for their good behaviour. They are acquainted with the whole persons and places in Edinburgh; and the moment a stranger comes to town, they get notice of it."—*Arnot: Hist. Edin.,* p. 503.

"A tattered *cadie,* or errand-porter."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xxi.

2. *Gen.:* A low, poor fellow.

"A prosperity of which every Scotchman, from the peer to the *cadie,* would partake."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

cą-dĭl'-lăc, ca-dil-leck, *s.* [From Cadillac, a town in the Department of the Gironde, in France.] A kind of pear. (*Wright.*)

căd'-jĭĭ, *s.* [A corruption of a native word.] [CASHEW.]

Bot.: The native name for the *Anacardium occidentale,* a tree, a native of South America. It is commonly called CASHEW-TREE (q.v.).

cadjii gum, *s.* A gum obtained from the *Anacardium occidentale.*

căd'-lŏck, *s.* [CHARLOCK.]

Bot.: Three plants—(1) *Sinapis arvensis,* (2) *S. nigra,* (3) *Brassica Napus.* No. 1 is sometimes called Rough Cadlock, and No. 3 Smooth Cadlock.

Căd'-mē-ąn, Căd-mæ'-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Cadmeius* = pertaining to Cadmus, the mythical founder of Thebes.] Of or belonging to Thebes, Theban.

"In Theban games the noblest trophy bore, . . .
And singly vanquished the *Cadmæan* race."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 788

căd'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *cadmia* (*Pliny*); Gr. καδμεία (*kadmeia*), καδμία (*kadmia*) = calamine, an ore of zinc.]

Chem.: A diatomic metallic element, discovered in 1818; symbol, Cd; atomic weight, 112; sp. gr., 8·6; melting point, 315°, boils at 860°. Cadmium is a white, ductile, malleable metal. It scarcely tarnishes in the air; it burns when heated in the air, forming a brown oxide, CdO. It dissolves readily in nitric acid; it decomposes water at red heat. Its vapour density is 3·9 compared with air. Cadmium is found in some zinc ores; when these are distilled it rises in vapour before the zinc does so. It also occurs in the form of sulphide in greenockite. The oxide dissolves in acids, forming colourless salts. The oxide absorbs CO_2 readily, and is converted into a white insoluble carbonate. Cadmium sulphate, $CdSO_{44}H_2O$, forms colourless monoclinic crystals easily soluble in water, and forms double sulphates with potassium and ammonium sulphates. Cadmium chloride, $CdCl_2$, is very soluble; it forms double salts. The bromide and iodide are also white soluble salts, used in photography. Cadmium sulphide, CdS, is a bright-yellow powder, insoluble in dilute HCl; it is obtained by passing H_2S through an acid solution of a cadmium salt; it is insoluble in ammonium sulphide, thus easily distinguished from sulphides of arsenic, antimony, or tin. Cadmium sulphide is used as a yellow pigment. Cadmium is readily detected by the properties of its sul-

phide. Ammonia gives a white precipitate, soluble in excess; sodium carbonate a white precipitate of carbonate of cadmium, insoluble in excess. Cadmium is easily separated from zinc by passing H_2S into their solution in HCl; the cadmium is precipitated as yellow sulphide, CdS. Cadmium can be separated from copper in analysis by dissolving their sulphides in nitric acid and adding ammonia in excess, filtering off oxides of other metals; then potassium cyanide is added till the precipitate first formed redissolves, then H_2S gas is passed through the liquid, from which it throws down the cadmium as sulphide.

cadmium-blende, *s.*

Min.: The same as GREENOCKITE (q.v.). Formerly called also Sulphuret of Cadmium.

cadmium-yellow, *s.* A pigment, consisting of cadmium sulphide. [CADMIUM.]

căd'-oŭk, căd'-doŭck, *s.* [Fr. *caduc;* Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.] A casualty; forfeited or escheated property.

"As their service to his Majestie was faithfull and loyall, so his Majestie was liberall and bountifull, in advancing them to titles of honour; as also in bestowing on them *cadouks* and casualties, to inrich them more than others," &c.—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. ii., p. 123.

* **cad-owe,** *s.* [CADDOW.]

"Moreover this bird [the crow] only feedeth her young *cadowes* for a good while after they are able to flie."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. 12.

căd'-rạnṣ, *s.* [In Fr. *cadran*, from Lat. *quadrans*, as pr. par. = agreeing, as s. = ¼th of au as; ¼th of anything.]

Lapidary Work: An instrument for measuring the angles in cutting and polishing gems. It is sometimes called an *angulometer*. The gem is cemented on to the end of a rod clamped between jaws, and a small graduated disk enables the angle to be marked.

* **ca'-duc,** *a.* [CADUKE.]

* **căd-ū'-căr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.]

1. *Old law:* Relating to escheat, forfeiture, default, or confiscation.

"Being *ultimus hæres*, and therefore taking by descent, in a kind of *caducary* succession. . . ."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, vol. ii., ch. 15.

2. The same as CADUCOUS (q.v.).

cạ-dū'-çē-ạn, *a.* [CADUCEUS.] Pertaining to the caduceus of Mercury.

* **cạ-dū'-çē-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *caduceus*, or *caduceum*.]

1. *Gen.:* A herald's staff.

2. *Spec.:* The winged staff of Mercury, borne by him officially as messenger of the "gods."

". . . and Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy *caduceus*, if ye take not that little little less than little wit from them that they have!"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres.*, ii. 3.

cạ-dū-çī-brăn'-chĭ-āte, *a.* [From Lat. *caducus* = inclined to fall easily, falling, and *branchiæ* = the gills of a fish.] [BRANCHIA.]

Zool.: Having a want of permanency in their gills, having gills which fall off before maturity is reached. Example, frogs. It is opposed to *perenni-branchiate*.

"Some of these are perennibranchiate, retaining the branchiæ through life; others lose the branchiæ, becoming thus *caducibranchiate*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 175.

* **cạ-dū'-çĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *caducité;* from Low Lat. *caducitas;* from Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.] Feebleness, weakness.

"An heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

cạ-dū'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.]

Bot.: Dropping off; falling off quickly, or before the time, as the calyx of a poppy or the gills of a tadpole.

* **ca-dū'ke** (*Eng.*), * **ca-duc** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Fr *caduc;* from Lat. *caducus* = falling; *cado* = to fall.] Failing, perishable.

"All their happiness was but *caduke* and unlasting."—*Hickes: Lucian.*

cad'-ȳ, *a.* [CADGY.] (*Scotch.*)

çæ'-cạl, *s.* [From Lat. *cæcum* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Terminating blindly, *i.e.*, in a closed end; pertaining to the cæcum.

cæ'-cạl-lȳ, *adv* [Eng. *cæcal; -ly.*] Blindly, with an opening at one end only; in the manner of a cæcum (q.v.).

* **çæ'-çĭ-ạs,** *s.* [Gr. καικίας (*kaikias*) = the north-east wind.] A personification of the north-east wind.

"Now from the north,
Boreas' and *Cæcias*, and Argestes loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and seas upturn."
Milton: P. L., x. 669.

çæ-çĭ-ĝĕn'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cæcus* = blind; *genitus* = brought forth, pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget.]

Entom.: A subtribe of insects, order Hemiptera. The species are generally bright-scarlet with black spots. One is found in Britain.

çæ-çĭl'-ĭ-ạ, çœ-çĭl'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *cæcilia* = a kind of lizard, probably the blindworm (q.v.); *cæcus* = blind.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of serpent-shaped amphibians, the type of the family Cæciliidæ (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A name used by some authors for the fish more usually known by the name of the Acus. It is common in the Mediterranean, and is called by the Venetian fishermen *Biscia*, that is, Viper-fish.

çæ-çĭl'-ĭ-ạnṣ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cæcilia;* Eng. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name for the family Cæciliidæ (q.v.).

çæ-çĭl-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cæcilia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Cæcilians, serpent-shaped amphibians. They belong to the order Gymnophiona. The young have internal branchia, while the adults breathe by lungs. None have been found fossil.

* **çæ'-çĭt-ạs,** *s.* [Lat. *cæcitas* = blindness, from *cæcus* = blind.]

Med.: Blindness.

çæ-çī'-tĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cæcum* (q.v.); suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

çæ'-cŭm, *s.* [Neut. of Lat. *cæcus* = blind, invisible.]

1. *Anat.:* The beginning of the great gut, commonly called the blind-gut, because it is perforated at one end only; it is the first of the three portions into which the intestines are divided.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of molluscs, by some considered to be the type of a family Cæcidæ, but generally placed under the family Turritelliidæ. The species are recent or tertiary, commencing in the Eocene period.

çæ'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cælum* = a chisel or burin of a sculptor or engraver, a graver; from *cædo* = to fall, . . . to cut.]

Cælum sculptoris: The sculptor's tool.

Astron.: One of Lacaille's constellations. It is not visible in England.

çæ-nănth'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [See def.] An incorrect form of cœnanthium (q.v.).

ca'-er, *in compos.* [Wel. = a wall, a fort, a city.] A town, a city, as Caerleon.

çæ'-rĕ-bạ, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Agassiz calls it "a barbarous word."]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cærebinæ (q.v.).

çær-ĕ-bĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cœreba* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of the Promeropidæ, or Sun-birds. It contains the Guitguits, the American representatives of the Sun-birds of the Old World.

* **çær'-ụle,** * **çer'-ule,** *a.* [From Lat. *cæruleus* = azure blue.] Azure blue [CERULEAN.]

"Whose *cærule* streame, rombling in Pihle stone"
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

* **çær-ụ-lĕs'-çĕnt, çer-ụ-lĕs'-çĕnt,** *a.* [Formed by analogy as if from a Lat. *cæruleseo*, from *cæruleus* = azure blue; and Eng suff. *-escent.*] Becoming more or less sky-blue.

çæ-săl-pĭn'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Andreas Cæsalpinus, chief physician to Pope Clement VIII., in the latter part of the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the leguminous sub-order Cæsalpiniæ (q.v.). They are trees or shrubs, with showy yellow flowers, ten stamina, and bipinnatifid leaves. About fifty species are known. The intensely astringent *Cæsalpinia coriaria* has legumes which contain so much tannin that they are valuable for tanning purposes. They are known in commerce as Dividivi, Libidivi, or Libidibi, and come from the West Indies and South America. *C. crista*, also West Indian, *C. echinata*, from Brazil, and other species, produce valuable red, orange, and peach blossom dyes. The wood of the latter, given in powder, is tonic. *C. brasiliensis*, which, however, is not from Brazil, and is now called *Pellophorum Linnæi*, is said to produce the Brazil-wood of commerce. [BRAZIL-WOOD.] *C. Sappan*, from India, furnishes the Sappan-wood. [BUKKUM-WOOD, SAPPAN-WOOD.] An oil is expressed from the seeds of *C. oleosperma* and other species. The roots of *C. Nuga* and *C. Moringa* are diuretic; the seeds of *C. Bonducella* are intensely bitter. Several Chinese species bear soap-pods, that is, pods which may be used as a substitute for soap. (*Lindley, Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

çæ-săl-pĭn-ĭ-ĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *Cæsalpinia* (q.v.); pl. fem. adjectival suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: One of the great sub-orders into which the Leguminosæ are divided. They have an irregular flower, but not at all so much so as the Papilionaceæ. The petals are spreading, the stamens adhere to the calyx. They are mostly ten in number, though in rare cases less than five. They have purgative qualities. Though none are wild in Europe, they constitute a notable and attractive feature of the vegetation in India and other tropical countries. Lindley divides them into eight tribes—(1) Leptolobieæ, (2) Eucæsalpinieæ, (3) Cassieæ, (4) Swartsieæ, (5) Amherstieæ, (6) Bauhiinieæ, (7) Cynometreæ, (8) Dimorphandreæ.

Çæ-şär'-ĭ-ạn (1), *a.* [From Lat. *Cæsarianus, Cæsarius* = pertaining to Cæsar, *i.e.*, spec. to Caius Julius Cæsar.] Pertaining to any of the Cæsars, and especially to the great Caius Julius Cæsar.

çæ'-şär-ĭ-ạn (2), **çĕ-şär-ĭ-ạn,** *a.* [From Lat. *cæsura* = a cutting, an incision; or possibly the same as (1); see def.] Involving the act of cutting, specially in the operation described under the compound terms.

cæsarian operation, *s.*

Surgery & Midwifery: The most serious operation in midwifery, and only resorted to in extreme cases, to save life; as, for example, when a woman fully pregnant dies suddenly, by accident or otherwise, the child being still alive *in utero*; or when, by reason of deformity, the birth cannot take place naturally or with the aid of ordinary obstetrical instruments, *per naturales vias*. The operation consists in making an incision in the abdomen and removing the child with the contents of the womb *en masse*, and then sewing up the wound thus made in the usual way. As might be expected, the danger to life from this operation is very great in those cases where the living mother is operated upon. Certain cases, however, have survived the operation—some have even gone through a repetition of it, and the proportion of these cases is increasing, owing to the improvements in modern surgery. The Cæsarian operation was known to the Greeks. The Romans also practised it, and it was considered by them a fortunate circumstance to be so born. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was delivered in this way (*Auspicatius enecta matre nascuntur sicut Scipio Africanus prior natus*). This author, with others, also asserts that the name of Cæson, afterwards Cæsar, was first given to those thus born (*Quia cæso matris utero in lucem prodeunt*).

cæsarian section, *s.* The same as CÆSARIAN OPERATION (q.v.).

çæ'-şar-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Cæsar; -ism;* see CÆSARIAN (1).] Despotic government; imperialism.

çæ'-sĭ-ạ, *s.* [In honour of Frederico Cæsio, an Italian naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of lilaceous plants, belonging to the order Anthericeæ.

çæ′-sĭ-ō, *s.* [Named after Frederico Cæslo.]

Icthyol.: A genus of acanthopterygious fusiform fishes, having the dorsal and anal spines much larger than the others, and their base thickly covered with small scales. Family, Chætodonidæ.

çæ′-sĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cæsius* = bluish-grey. (Used generally of the eyes.)]

Bot.: Bluish-grey, lavender-colour. Akin to glaucous, but greener. (*Lindley.*)

çæ′-şĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *cæsius* = bluish grey, sky-coloured.]

Chem.: A monad metallic element; symbol Cs., at. weight 133. It was discovered in 1860 by spectrum analysis in mineral waters and in several minerals, as mica, felspar, &c., also in the ashes of plants. It is separated by the greater insolubility of the double chloride with platinum. The hydrate is a strong base. Cæsium carbonate can be separated from rubidium carbonate by its solubility in absolute alcohol. Cæsium gives characteristic blue lines in its spectrum.

çæs′-pĭt-ōşe, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cæspitosus*; Class. Lat. *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf, a sod.]

Bot.: Growing in tufts.

çæs-pĭt′-u-lōşe, *a.* [From Lat. *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf, a sod; dimin. suffix *-ul*; and Eng. suffix *-ose*, from Lat. *-osus.*] Growing in small tufts forming dense patches, as the young stems of many plants.

çæs′-tŭs, † çĕs′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cæstus* = cestus.] A boxing-glove. It was of leather, in certain cases loaded with lead or iron.

CÆSTUS.

"The prizes next are order'd to the field,
For the bold champions who the *cæstus* wield."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 753-4.

çæ-sū′-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cæsus* = beaten.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *C. axillaris*, a native of India. It is a small weed, growing in moist places, and has purple or white florets.

çæ-sür′-a, çæ-şür′-a, * çaēş-ūre, * çĕa′-şūre, *s.* [In Fr. *césure*; Sp. & Ital. *cesura*; Lat. *cæsura* = a cutting off, from *cædo* = to cause to fall, to fall, to cut.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.: Of the forms* ceasure *and* caesure.

"Vulgar languages that want
Words and sweetnesse, and be scant
Of true measure,
Tyran rime hath so abused,
That they long since haue refused
Other *ceasure.*"
B. Jonson: A Fit of Rime against Rime.

"And I beyond measure,
Am ravish'd with pleasure,
To answer each *ceasure.*"
Drayton: Third Nymphal.

II. *Prosody:* A pause in a verse. If in all cases such a rest for the breath occurred only at the termination of the several words, a painful sense of monotony would be experienced; hence the cæsura, as a rule, cuts off the last syllable from a word, and on the syllable so separated the stress is laid. In the line—

"Armă vĭ | rūmquĕ că | nō Trō | jæ quī | prīmŭs ăb | ōrīs,"

no is the cæsura.

In the following lines from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, bk. ii.—

"Orcus | and Ha | des, and | the dread | ed name
Of Dem | ogor | gon; Ru | mour next | and Chance,
And Tu | mult and | Confu | sion, all | embroil'd,
Aud Dis | cord, with | a thou | sand va | rious mouths,"

des, gon, mult, and *cord* are the chief cæsuras.

çæ-şür′-aed, *a.* [From Lat. *cæsura*, and Eng. suff. *-ed.*] Pronounced with a cæsura, slowly drawled.

"No accents are so pleasant now as those.
That are *cæsura'd* through the pastor's nose."
Brome: A Satire on the Rebellion.

çæ-sür′-al, çĕ-sür′-al, *a.* [From Lat. *cæsura* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a cæsura, produced by a cæsura.

çæ′-tĕr-ĭs păr′-ĭ-bŭs, *used as adv.* [Lat.]

Logic & Ord. Lang.: Other things being equal.

"These characters are all *cæteris paribus*, in an inverse relation to one another."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 7, p. 190.

* **caf,** * **cof,** * **kof,** * **kafe,** *a.* [A.S. *caf.*] Quick, eager. (*Rel. Antiq.*, i. 212.) (*Stratmann.*)

că′f-ê, *s.* [Fr. *café* = (1) a coffee-bean, (2) the tree which produces it, (3) the beverage formed from it, (4) a coffee-house.] A coffee-house.

* **căff,** * **căffe,** *s.* [CHAFF.] (*Scotch.*)

"As wheitt unstable, and *caffe* before the wind,
And as the wood consumed is with fire—
Siklyke persew them with thy grieuous ire."
Poems, 16th Century, p. 98.

"The cleanest corn that e'er was dight
May hae some pyles o' *caff* in."
Burns: Address to the Unco Guid.

căf′-fa, *s.* [Native name.]

Fabrics: A kind of painted cloth goods manufactured in India.

căf-fē′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *café*; and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from coffee, as *caffeic acid.*

căf′-fē-ĭne, *s.* [From Fr. *café* = coffee; and Eng. suffix *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. The same as THEINE (q.v.). A feeble organic base occurring in tea, coffee, and the leaves of *Guarana officinalis* and *Ilex paraguensis.* A decoction of tea is mixed with excess of basic lead acetate, filtered, then H_2S is passed in to precipitate the excess of lead, filtered, evaporated, then neutralised by ammonia; the caffeine crystallises out on cooling. It forms tufts of white silky needles; it has a bitter taste; it forms double salts with platinum and gold chlorides. It is a methyl substitution compound of theobromine.

că′f-fĕr, *s.* [CAFFRE.]

caffer-bread, caffir-bread, *s.* A name given in South Africa to various Cycadaceous trees, of the genus Encephelartos; the pith of the trunk and cones of which are used as bread by the Caffres. (*Lindley, &c.*)

că′f-fre, kăf-fre, căf-fer, *a.* & *s.* [From Arab. *kafir* = infidel, *i.e.*, not Mohammedan.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a series of tribes woolly-headed but not of the proper negro race, inhabiting the south-east of Africa.

B. *As subst.:* A person belonging to the series of tribes described under A.

că′f-ĭl-a, că′f-ĭl-la, kă′f-ĭl-a, *s.* [Arab.] A company of travelling merchants; the name applied in North Africa to what in parts of Asia is called a caravan.

* **ca′f-le,** *s.* [CAVEL.] (*Scotch.*)

* **căft,** *pret.* [COFF, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

că′f-tăn, *s.* [From Fr. *captan*; Russ. *cæftan*; Turk. *qaftân.*] A Turkish or Persian vest or garment.

căf′-tăned, *a.* [Eng., Russ., &c. *caftan*; Eng. suffix *-ed.*] Clothed in a caftan. (*Sir Walter Scott.*)

* **căg** (1), *s.* [KEG.] (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xlv.)

căg (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The thread wound round every hank or skein of yarn, cotton, &c., to keep each separate. It is also called helching. (*Halliwell: Contr. to Lexicog.*)

cāġe, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cage*; Lat. *cavea* = a hollow place; from *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Generally:*

1. An inclosed place in which birds or animals are kept. It is generally of wire, though sometimes of wicker, slats, splints, or strips of metal.

"Ase untowe bird ine *cage.*"
Ancren Riwle, p. 102.

* **2.** A small place of confinement for malefactors.

"His father had never a house but the *cage.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 2.

"A market-place, or *cage*, . . ."—*Dickens: Pickwick.*

II. *Specially:*

1. *Carp.:* An outer work of timber inclosing another. Thus the cage of a stair is the wooden inclosure that encircles it. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Mech.:* Something placed over a valve to keep it secure in its place. *Spec.*—

(1) A skeleton frame to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion.

(2) An iron guard placed over an eduction-opening to allow liquid to pass while retaining solids from escaping.

3. *Mining:*

(1) A cage-like structure in which miners stand while being raised from or lowered into a mine.

(2) The trundle-wheel of a whin on which the rope is wound. It is called also a *drum* or a *turn-tree.*

4. *Microscope:* A minute cup having a glass bottom and cover, between which a drop of water containing animalcula may be placed for examination.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound).

cage-bird, *s.* A bird kept, or suitable to be kept, in confinement.

"They will here learn what the German naturalist, Bechstein, the greatest of authorities upon the natural history and treatment of *cage-birds*, has written."—*Translation* (edited by G. H. Adams) *of Bechstein's Handbook of Chamber and Cage-birds*, preface.

† **cāġe,** *v.t.* [CAGE, *s.*] To shut up in a cage or other place of confinement.

"The goodly members . . . after they had *caged* him awhile, at last set up a mock court of justice."—*Dr. M. Griffith: Sermon* (1660), p. 25.

* **ca′-geat,** *s.* [Jamieson suggests that it is a corruption of Fr. *cassette* = a casket; Dr. Murray says, "perhaps a dimin. of *cage.*"] A small casket or box. (*Scotch.*)

"Fund be the saidis persouns in the blak kist thre cofferis, a box, a *cageat.*"—*Inventories*, p. 4.

"Item, in a *cageat*, beaud within the said blak kist, a braid chenye, a ball of cristal.—Item, in the said *cageat*, a litill coffre of silver oure gilt with a litil saltfat and a cover."—*Ibid.*, pp. 5, 6.

cāġed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CAGE, *v.*] Imprisoned, or shut up in a cage; confined, cramped.

"Like an eagle *caged*, it had striven, and worn
The frail dust, ne'er for such conflicts born."
Hemans: The Indian City.

"He swoln, and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down, and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket chair."
Donne.

† **cāġe′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *cage*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or young cage-bird.

"As the *cageling* newly flown returns."
Tennyson: Vivien.

* **cag-gen,** *v.t.* [CADGE.]

† **cāġ′-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [CAGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of shutting up in a cage.

căġ′-ĭt, *s.* [Probably a corruption of a native term.]

Ornith.: A parrot of a beautiful green colour. It is a native of the Philippine Islands.

căg′-măg, kăg′-măg, *s.* & *a.* [Of unknown derivation.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. A tough old gander or goose.

"Superannuated geese and ganders called the *cagmags.*"—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland*, p. 10.

2. Any poor meat. (*Vulgar.*)

B. *As adjective:* Trumpery, worthless.

"No *kag-mag* wares are sold."—*Temple Bar*, vol. x., p. 185.

ca-gui (gui as **gwē),** *s.* [See def.]

Zool.: A native Brazilian name for monkeys of the genus Hapale (q.v.): one, the larger, also called Pongi, the other not exceeding six inches in length.

* **cahçh′-are,** *s.* [CATCHER.]

* **cah′çh-pelle,** *s.* [CATCH-POLE.]

* **cah′çh-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [CATCHING.]

* **ca-hier (hier** as **e-ā),** *s.* [Fr. *cahier*; O. Fr. *caïer, quayer*; Sp. *cuaderno*; Ital. *quaderno*; Low Lat. *quaternus* = four each.] [QUIRE.]

1. A number of sheets of paper loosely put together; a quire.

2. The report of a committee; a memorial.

* **ca'-houn,** *s.* [From the Honduras name of the tree (?).]

Bot. & Comm.: A palm tree, *Attalea Cahune,* a native of Honduras.

cahoun-nuts, *s. pl.* The fruits of the cahoun. They yield a valuable oil.

* **ca-hute,** *s.* [Fr. *cahot* = "the jumpe, hop, or jogge of a coach, &c., in a rugged or uneven way" (*Cotgrave*); hence, an uneven or winding way.] A twisting, turning.

"Neuer sa feile *cahutis* and wayis." *Douglas: Virgil,* 66, 22.

caib, *s.* [Gael. *ceibe* = a spade.] The iron employed in making a spade or any such instrument. (*Scotch.*)

"This John Sinclair and his master caused the smith to work it as (*caibs*) edgings for labouring implements." —*P. Assint, Sutherl. Statist. Acc.,* xvi. 201.

ca-ïc', *s.* [Caique.]

* **cāiçe-a-ble,** *a.* [Caseable.] What may happen, possible.

"I believe that no man can say, it is bot *caiceable* to ane man to fail in ane offence.—For it becumes ane that hes fallen in error,—to becum penitent, and amend his lyffe," &c.—*Pitscottie: Cron.,* p. 115.

* **cāiche,** *s.* [Caitche.]

cāick'-lĭng, *pr. par. & s.* (*Scotch.*) [Cackling.]

". . less *caickling* wad serve ye on sic a gravaminous subject."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xi.

* **cāidġe,** *v.i.* [Caige.] (*Scotch.*)

* **cā'idġ-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Cadginess.] (*Scotch.*)

* **cā'idġ-ȳ,** * **cā'i-ġie,** *a.* [Cadgy.]

* **cāiġe,** * **cāidġe,** *v.i.* [Cadgy.] (*Scotch.*) To be wanton, to wax wanton.

* **cāik,** *s.* [Cake.] (*Scotch.*)

* **caik-bakster,** *s.* [Scotch *caik* = cake, *bakster* = baker.] A biscuit-baker. (*Aberd. Reg.,* A. 1551, v. 21.)

cāil, *s.* [Kail.]

cail-liach, *s.* [Gael. *cailleach.*] An old woman, a hag.

"The *cailliachs* (old Highland hags) administered drugs, which were designed to have the effect of philtres."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* Introd.

ca-ï'-ma-can, ca-ï-māi-kĭn, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish governor of a town.

cāi'-măn, *s.* [Cayman.]

cā'-ĭ-mê, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish caïmé varies in value from fifty to one thousand piastres, and can be offered in payment of taxes. It thus resembles one of our exchequer bills.

cāimed, *pa. par. & a.* [Combed.] (*Scotch.*)

ca-ĭn'-ca, ca-hĭn'-ca, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Botany:

1. A Brazilian plant (*Chiococca densifolia*), the root of which furnishes *caincic acid.*

2. The drug derived from it.

ca-ĭn'-çĭc, *a.* [From Brazilian *cainca,* and suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to cainca, existing in cainca or caincic acid.

cā'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [Ca', *v.*]

ca'ing-whale, *s.* Scotch for calling-whale.

Cāin'-ītes, *s. pl.* [Named after Cain, the eldest son of Adam. (*Gen.* iv.)]

Hist.: A small gnostic sect of the second century. They appear to have held that the God of the Jews was a rebel against the true God, and honoured the memory of Cain, Corah, Dathan, and others for resisting Him. They cannot have been even a semi-Christian sect, if it is true, as has been stated of them, that they had deep respect also for the traitor Judas. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist., Cent. II.,* pt. ii. cap. 5.)

cāi-nī'-to, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Chrysophyllum cainita,* the Star-apple of the West Indies, a plant belonging to the order Sapotaceæ. [Chrysophyllum.]

† **cāin-ō-zō'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. καινός (*kainos*) = new, recent; ζωή (*zōē*) = life.]

Geol.: The same as Tertiary (q.v.).

cāi-oph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Gr. καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Bot.: A genus of loasads, distinguished from its congeners by having on the calyx ten spirally-arranged ribs; the divisions of the corolla notched at the tip or with three teeth; style or appendage on the ovary single, bifid at the end, the two pieces approximate. The species are herbaceous, natives of Peru and Chili, of branched or climbing habits, and bearing numerous stinging hairs, from which they derive their name.

* **caip** (1), *s.* [A.S. *cofa* = a cove, a cave, a chamber.] A coffin. (*Scotch.*) (*Henrysone.*)

* **caip** (2), *s.* [Sw. *kappa* = a cloak.] (*Scotch.*)

* **caip** (3), *s.* [Cope, *s. & a.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **caip,** *v.t.* [Cope, *v.*]

ca-ï'que (**que** as **k**), *s.* [Turk.] A kind of boat used upon the Bosphorus.

"Glanced many a light *caique* along the foam,
Danced on the shore the daughters of the land."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilg., ii. 81.

* **cair,** * **kair,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cerran, cirran;* O. L. Ger. *keran;* O. H. Ger. *cherren;* O. Fris. *kera* = to drive away. Chare.] To drive backwards and forwards.

* **cair,** *s.* [Care.] (*Scotch.*)

cair-weeds, *s. pl.* Weeds of care—*i.e.,* mourning weeds.

* **cair,** *a.* [Ker.] Left. (Used of a hand.)

* **cair-handit,** *a.* Left-handed. (*Scotch.*)

* **că'ir-băn,** *s.* [Cf. Gael. *cairbhinn* = a carcase.] The basking shark.

cāird, *s.* [Ir. *ceard.*]

1. A tinker. (*Scotch.*)

"Her charms had struck a sturdy *caird,*
As weel as poor gutscraper."
Burns: Jolly Beggars.

2. A sturdy beggar.

* **caire,** *v.t.* [A.S. *cerran* = to turn, to avert, to pass over or by.] To return, to travel, to go. (*Morte Arthure,* 5,184.)

cāirn, *s.* [Ir., Gael. & Wel. *carn* = a rock; Gael. *carn;* Wel. *caran* = to pile up, heap together.]

* 1. A heap of stones erected by the early inhabitants of various countries, probably as sepulchral monuments over those slain in battle.

"Now here let us place the grey stone of her *cairn.*"
Campbell: Glenara.

2. A similar heap piled up as a landmark, or to protect articles deposited under them.

"Hark, from yon misty *cairn* their answer tossed."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, Introd., v. 7.

3. A heap of loose stones piled as a memorial of some individual or occurrence.

". . . nor has the world a scene that would console me for the loss of the rocks and *cairns,* wild as they are, that you see around us."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxv.

"A *cairn* is a heap of stones thrown upon the grave of one eminent for dignity of birth, or splendour of achievements."—*Johnson: Jour. to the Western Islands.*

Cāirn'-gorm, *s. & a.* [Gael., &c. *carn* = a rock, and *gorm* = azure, or sea-green colour.]

A. *As substantive:* A mountain in Banffshire, Scotland.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compound).

Cairngorm-stone, *s.* A mineral; a variety of quartz of a smoky yellow to smoky brown, and often transparent, but varying to brownish-black, and then nearly opaque in thick crystals. The colour is probably due to titanic acid, as crystals containing rutile are usually smoky. It is extensively used amongst all classes in Scotland for ornaments of various kinds.

cā'ir-nȳ, *a.* [Scotch *cairn;* *-y.*] Abounding with cairns, or heaps of stones.

cāirt, *s.* [Chart.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A chart.

2. *Pl.:* Cards.

cair-tare, *s.* [From Scotch *cairt;* and suffix *-are* = er.] A player at cards. (*Knox.*)

* **caī'-şĕr,** * **caȳ'-şĕr,** *s.* [Czar.]

cāi's-soṅ, cāi's-sōon, *s.* [Fr. *caisson,* from *caisse* = a case, chest.]

* 1. *Military:*

(1) A wooden chest to hold ammunition; formerly applied to the ammunition-wagon itself.

(2) A wooden box containing shells and loose powder, which was buried in the ground and ignited by means of a fuze when the enemy was passing over it. (*Fougasse.*)

2. *Engineering:* A wooden case or frame sunk in the beds of rivers, &c., to keep out the water during the laying of the foundations of a bridge, &c. It is constructed of strong timbers, firmly and closely joined together.

3. *Arch.:* The sunk panels of various geometrical forms symmetrically disposed in flat or vaulted ceilings, or in soffits generally. (*Weale.*)

4. *Naut.:* A frame, or flat-bottomed boat, used in the dockyards, instead of flood-gates, for getting ships in and out.

* **cāit,** *v.i.* [Cate, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

caitche, caiche, *s.* [Dan. *ketser* = . . . battledore, racket.] A kind of game with the handball. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

caith-ie, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] (*Scotch.*) A large-headed fish, *Lophius piscatorum.*

* **cāi'-tĭf-dŏm,** *s.* [M. Eng. *caitif;* *-dom.*] The state of being a captive; captivity.

"It is led into *caitifdom.*"—*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxv. 3.

cāi'-tĭff, * **cāi'-tĭf,** * **cā'-tĭf,** * **cāi'-tĕf,** * **cāy'-tĭf,** * **cāy'-tĭve,** * **cāy'-tȳff,** * **kāi'-tĕf,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *caitif;* Fr. *chétif;* Ital. *cattivo;* from Lat. *captivus* = a captive, a poor, mean person. In derivation, from the same Latin root as *captive,* the only difference in the process of transmission being that *captive* came directly from the Latin into the English, while *caitiff* arrived circuitously through the medium of the Norman-French.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A captive, without any reflection on the moral character of the person who has lost his liberty.

"Aristark, myne evene *caytyf* (concaptivus meus, Vulg.) greeteth you wel."—*Wycliffe: Col.,* iv. 10. (*Trench: Select Glossary,* pp. 28-9.)

† 2. A mean, despicable wretch; a cowardly fellow.

"O the pernicious *caitiff!*—
How came you, Cassio, by that handkerchief
That was my wife's?" *Shakesp.: Othello,* v. 2.

"They were either patricians high in rank and office, or *caitiffs* who had long been employed in the foulest drudgery of faction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

B. *As adj.:* Mean, cowardly, despicable.

"Huge nombers iay
Of *caytive* wretched thraiis, that wayled night and day." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. v. 45.

"Menaced, and wept, and tore his hair,
And cursed their *caitiff* fears."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 31.

* **cāi'-tĭff-lȳ,** * **cāi'-tĭf-lĭ,** * **cā'-tĭfe-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *caitiff;* *-ly.*] Like a caitiff; in a mean, cowardly manner.

"Think ze na iak and schame into your mynd,
To do sa grete outrage to strang Enee,
In his absence thus *caitifely* to fle?"
Douglas: Æneados, bk. ix., p. 306.

* **cāi'-tĭf-nĕss,** * **cā'-tȳf-nĕs,** *s.* [M. Eng. *caitif;* *-ness.*] Captivity.

"The day is commen of *catyfnes.*"—*Towneley Myst.,* p. 315.

* **cai-tif-tee,** * **cai-tiv-te,** *s.* [Captivity.]

"He that ieadeth into *caitiftee,* schall go into *caitiftee.*"—*Wycliffe: Apocalypse,* xxiv. 24.

* **cāi'-tĭve,** *a.* [Caitiff.]

"For that *caitive* folk to prai."—*Cursor Mundi,* 1,827.

* **cāi'-tĭve,** * **cāy'-tĭve,** *v.t.* [Caitiff.] To enslave.

"To Sathan *caytiuende* the soules."—*Wycliffe: Jer.,* prol., p. 343.

cā'-ja-nŭs, cā'-jan, *s.* [From Malay *catjang,* the name of one of the species.] A genus of Papilionaceous plants of the tribe Phaseoleæ and sub-tribe Cajaneæ. They are shrubs with trifoliolate leaves. *C. indicus,* the Dhal, Dhor, or Urhur, from the East Indies, is now cultivated in warm countries. The variety *bicolor* is called in Jamaica the Congo-pea, and the variety *flavus* the No-eye Pea.

ca-ja-put, ca-je-put, *s.* [Cajuput.]

ca-jō'le, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *cajoler* = to wheedle; O. Fr. *cageoler* = (1) to chatter like a bird in a cage, (2) to chatter idly; *cage* = a cage.]

A. *Transitive:* To coax, allure, or deceive by flattery.

"They whose chief pretence is wit, should be treated as they themselves treat fools, that is, be *cajoled* with praises."—*Pope: Letter to Trumbull* (1713).

"The prisoners then tried to *cajole* or to corrupt Billop."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xvi.

B. *Intransitive:* To deceive, coax by flattery.

"My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would troll."
Rymer.

ca̱-jōled, *pa. par. & a.* [CAJOLE, *v.*]

* **ca̱-jōle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cajole; -ment.*] The act of cajoling, cajolery.

ca̱-jōl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cajol(e); -er.*] One who cajoles; a coaxer, wheedler, allurer by soft words or flattery.

"*Cajoler*, that confidest in thy face,
I would to God thou born hadst never been."
Hobbes: Homer.

ca̱-jōl'-ĕr-y̆, ***ca̱-jōl'-lĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *cajollerie* = idle talk, chatter.] The act of cajoling, coaxing, wheedling; deceitful persuasion.

"To heare one of those infamous *cajolleries*."—*Evelyn: Liberty.*

"Such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed."—*Burke: Letter to Richard Burke, Esq.*

ca̱-jōl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAJOLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"After a *cajoling* dream of good fortune."—*Smollett: Regicide.*

C. *As substantive:* Cajolery.

ca̱-jū'-pŭt, ca̱-ju-pu-ti, *s. & a.* [For etym. see quotation.] A tree, *Melaleuca minor*, of the order Myrtaceæ. It is a native of the Moluccas.

"This tree was described by Rumphius under the names of arbor alba minor, *cajuputi*, daun kitsjil, and *caju*-kilan. It has got its name from its colour *kayuputi*, which signifies white wood, and hence its appellation, as given to it by Rumphius, arbor alba. *Cajuput* oil is usually imported in green glass bottles; . . . its colour is green; . . . it is transparent, liquid, of a strong penetrating smell."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica.*

cajuput-oil, cajeput-oil, *s.* A very liquid, volatile oil, having a pungent camphoraceous odour, and capable of dissolving caoutchouc. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

cāke (*Eng.*), **cāke, cāik** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [Icel. & Sw. *kaka* = a cake; Dan. *kage;* Dut. *koek* = a cake, dumpling; Ger. *kuchen* = a cake. All from Lat. *coquo* = to cook. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A small mass of dough baked.

"*Cake. Torta, placenta, colirida*, C. F. *Libum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ye shall offer up a *cake* of the first of your dough for an heave offering."—*Num.* xv. 20.

2. A kind of bread, compounded with fruit, &c.

"A bokeler hadde he made hym of a *cake*."
Chaucer: C. T., 668.

¶ In Scotland applied specially and particularly to a cake of oatmeal.

"The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of *cake*, is the gala bread of the cottagers."—*Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd.*, p. 89.

3. *Oil-cake*, a kind of food for horses and cattle, composed of linseed.

"How much *cake* or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at."—*Ansted: Channel Islands*, p. 467.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything resembling a cake in form; flat, and rising to only a little height.

"There is a *cake* that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a chesnut colour, and hard and pithy."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. Coagulated or congealed matter.

"Yet when I meet again those sorcerers eyes,
Their beams my hardest resolutions thaw,
As if that *cakes* of ice and July met."
Beaum. & Fle ch.: Martial Maid.

3. A soft-headed person. (*Amer. Colloq.*)

¶ *My cake is dough:* My plan has failed.

"*My cake is dough*, but I'll in among the rest,
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

"Steward! *your cake is dough* as well as mine."
B. Jonson: The Case is Altered.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cake-basket, *s.* A basket or tray for cakes.

". . . a pierced *cake-basket*, date 1768, 28 ounces; another, date 1759, 27 ounces."—*Times*, Oct. 30, 1875. (Advt.)

* **cake-bread,** * **cakebreed,** *s.* A cake; fine wheat bread.

cake-cutter, *s.*

Baking: A device for cutting sheets of dough into round or ornamental forms, as heart-shaped, &c.

cake-mixer, *s.*

Baking: A device for incorporating together the ingredients of cake.

cake-urchins, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Sea-urchins (Echinoidea), of a flatter form than the typical Echinoidæ.

cake-walk, *s.* Among Southern negroes, an entertainment introducing a walking contest, a cake being the prize awarded the most graceful contestant (*U. S.*). Hence: *To take the cake:* To excel in anything, to have or deserve preëminence. (*Slang.*)

cāke (1), *v.t. & i.* [CAKE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To form into a cake, to coagulate.

* 2. *Fig.:* To harden in heart.

"Those hardned people the Jews, that they say, spit at the name of Christ,—Continually hardned more and more, *caked* in hardness this 1600 years, &c."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii pt. iv. p 36.

B. *Intrans.:* To become coagulated, or formed into a cake.

cāke (2), *v.i.* [Corrupted from *cackle* (?).] To cackle as geese.

cāked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAKE (1), *v.*]

ca̱-kī'-lē, *s.* [Fr. *caquille;* from Arab. *kakile* = a kind of sea-rocket.]

Botany: A genus of cruciferous plants, the type of the tribe Cakilineæ. They have short, angular, two indehiscent, one-seeded joints, the upper one having an upright sessile seed, and the lower an abortive or pendulous one. *C. maritima* is a succulent plant, with purplish or sometimes white flowers, common on sandy sea-shores. It is British. It is called also Sea-rocket.

căk-ĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cakile* (q.v.); and Class. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferæ, tribe Pleurorhizeæ (*Lindley*). The same as CAKILINEÆ. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

căk-ĭl-ī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cakile* (q.v.); and Class. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: The same as CAKILIDÆ (q.v.).

cāk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of coagulating or forming into a hard mass.

căk'-ō-dy̆le, *s.* [CACODYL.]

căk-ō-dy̆l'-ĭc, *a.* [CACODYLIC.]

căl, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A Cornish miners' name for Wolfram, an ore of Tungsten. It is found in the bryle and backs of lodes, and is of the colour of old iron.

căl'-a̱-ba̱, *s.* [Port. *calaba.*]

Bot.: A tree, *Calophyllum calaba.* [CALOPHYLLUM.]

Căl'-a̱-bar (1), *s. & a.* [A West African word.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A region on the West Coast of Africa, in the vicinity of the old and new Calabar rivers.

B. *As adj.:* From or pertaining to the region described under A.

Calabar-bean, *s.* *Physostigma venenatum*, a leguminous plant, called also the Ordeal-bean. In trials for witchcraft the accused person has to swallow the poisonous seeds. If he vomit, he is reputed innocent; if he do not vomit, and in consequence dies, this is held to be proof positive of guilt

căl'-a̱-bar (2), **căl'-a̱-bŏr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *calabre* = the fur of the squirrel described under the compound.]

calabar-skin, calaber-skin, *s.* The skin of the Siberian squirrel, used in the manufacture of muffs and trimmings.

* **căl'-a̱-băs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An early light form of musket which came in use in 1578.

căl'-a̱-băsh, *s.* [Sp. *calabaza* = a gourd, a pumpkin, which the fruits superficially resemble.]

1. A tree, the *Crescentia Cujete*, the typical one of the order Crescentiaceæ, or Crescentiads. It is a tree about thirty feet high, found in some places wild, in others cultivated, in the West Indies and other tropical

CALABASH.

parts of America. Its flowers are variegated with green, purple, red, or yellow; its leaves are narrowly elliptical. Its fruits are oval or globular, and are so hard externally that where they grow they are used as household utensils, such as basins, water-bottles, and even kettles. They are not easily broken by rough usage or burnt by exposure to fire. The pulp is purgative, and considered useful in chest diseases; when roasted, it is employed as a poultice for bruises and inflammations.

2. The fruit of the above tree, which is enclosed in a shell used by the natives of the Caribbee Islands for drinking-cups, pots, musical instruments, and other domestic utensils.

3. A cup or utensil made of the shell enclosing the fruit of the above tree.

calabash-nutmeg, *s.* The *Monodora myristica*, a tree of the order Anonaceæ, introduced into Jamaica probably from Western Africa. The fruits resemble small calabashes, hence the name. It is called also American Nutmeg, or Jamaica Nutmeg.

calabash-tree, *s.* [CALABASH.]

Sweet Calabash: The *Passiflora maliformis.*

ca̱l-ā'de, *s.* [Fr. *calade;* from *caler* = to lower; Sp. & Port. *calar;* Ital. *calare;* Lat. *chalo;* Gr. χαλῶ (*chalō*) = to slacken, let down.]

Horsemanship: The slope of a riding-ground, down which a horse is ridden in a gallop to teach him how to ply his haunches.

căl-a̱-dē'-nĭ-a̱, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian plants, belonging to the order Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. The flowers are covered in a very remarkable way with glandular hairs, which have suggested the name.

căl-a̱-dĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [From *caladium*, with fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the natural order Aroideæ, or Araceæ. The genera have the stamens and pistils numerous, contiguous, or separated by the rudimentary bodies; spadix usually naked at the point and the cells of the anthers with a very thick connective.

ca̱l-ā'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinized from *kale*, the native name of the root-stock.]

Bot.: A genus of endogenous plants, the typical one of the family Caladieæ (q.v.). They are cultivated in greenhouses here, and flourish in warmer parts of the world. The leaves of *Caladium sagittifolium* are boiled and eaten as a vegetable in the West Indies. The root-stocks or rhizomes of others are eaten there and in the Pacific, the process of cooking destroying the dangerous acridity.

* **ca̱'-lad-rie,** *s.* [Sp. *caladre, calandria;* Ital. *calandra:* Gr. καλάνδρα (*kalandra*).] A bird, either a jay or a lark.

"A cormerant and a *caladrie* . . ."—*Wycliffes Deut.* xiv. 18.

ca̱-lā'-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *callais;* Gr. κάλαις or

κάλλαις (*kalais* or *kallais*) = a topaz or chrysolite.]

Min.: The same as Turquois (q.v.).

căl-ăm-ą-grŏ's-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *calamus* = a reed; *agrostis* = a grass.]

Bot.: A genus of the grasses belonging to the Arundinaceæ, or Reed family. Two species are British, *Calamagrostis epigejos* and *C. stricta*, which are found in bogs. Order, Gramineæ. They are used as diuretics and emmenagogues.

căl-ą-măn'-cō, *s.* [Low Lat. *calamancus, calamacus, calamantus;* Mod. Gr. καμελαύκιον (*kamelaukion*) = a head-covering of camels' hair; Sp. *calamaco;* Fr. *calmande;* Ger. *kalmank;* Dut. *kalmink, kalemink.*]

Comm.: A kind of woollen stuff made in the Netherlands, which has a fine gloss, and is checquered in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only. It was fashionable in Addison's time.

"He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a gay *calamanco* waistcoat."—*Tatler.*

căl-ą-măn'-dĕr, *s.* [COROMANDEL.]

calamander-wood, *s.* [COROMANDEL-WOOD.]

căl'-ą-mąr-ĭ, *s.* [Lat. *calamarius* = pertaining to a reed pen, from the ink-bag of the animal, or its "pen" of cuttle-bone.]

Zoology:

1. The English name of the cephalopodous genus Loligo, and specially of the *Loligo vulgaris,* or Common Calamary.

2. *Pl.:* The English name for the Cephalopod molluscs of the family Teuthidæ. The shell consists of an internal expansion of "pen," with a central shaft and two lateral wings. The species are called also Squids. [TEUTHIDÆ.]

ca-lăm'-bąc, *s.* [O. Fr. *calambac, calambouc;* Sp. *calambac, calambuco;* Port. *calamba, calambuco;* from Pers. *kalambak* = a fragrant kind of wood.]

Bot.: Aloes-wood, the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a very light, spongy texture, containing a soft, fragrant resin, which is chewed by the natives. [AGALLOCH, ALOES-WOOD.]

ca-lăm'-boŭr, *s.* [CALAMBAC.]

Bot.: A species of Calambac, less fragrant, and of a dark, mottled colour; much used by cabinet-makers.

† **căl-ąm-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *calamus* = a reed; *fero* = to bear.] Bearing reeds, reedy.

căl'-ą-mīne, căl-ą-mĭn-ăr'-ĭs, *s.* [In Ger. *galmei.* From Low Lat. *calaminaris,* in the term *lapis calaminaris,* a former name for this mineral. Lat. *calamus* = a reed, in allusion to the stalactitic form of one variety; or more probably a corruption of Lat. *cadmia, cadmea;* Gr. καδμεία (*kadmeia*); καδμία (*kadmia*) = calamine.]

Min.: A transparent or translucent brittle orthorhombic mineral, of a vitreous or even adamantine lustre, its colour white yellowish or brown, its hardness 4·5—5, its sp. gr. 3·16—3·90. It possesses double refraction. Compos.: Silica, 23·2—26·23; oxide of zinc, 62·85—68·30; and water, 4·4—10·8. It is a native carbonate of zinc, $ZnCO_3$. It is often associated with Smithsonite. [SMITHSONITE.] It occurs in England, in Cumberland, near Matlock in Derbyshire, on the Mendip Hills, &c.; in Scotland, at Leadhills, and in the island of Fetlar, where the name has been corrupted into "clemmel," and has given rise to the "Clemmel Gio" (*i.e.,* the Calamine Creek); in Wales, in Flintshire; on the continent of Europe, and in America. Dana makes three varieties:—1. Ordinary (1) In crystals (2) Mammillary or Stalactitic, the latter including Wagite; 2. Carbonated; 3. Argillaceous. (*Dana, &c.*)

"We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz., loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, *calamine,* or *lapis calaminaris.*"—*Locke.*

"Brass is made of copper and *calaminaris.*"—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.,* § 3.

* *Earthy calamite:* [HYDROZINCITE.]

căl'-ą-mĭnt (*Eng*), **căl-ą-mĭn'-tha** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *calamintha;* Gr. καλαμίνθη (*kalaminthē*); καλαμίνθος (*kalaminthos*) = catmint, mint; κάλα, fem. of Æol. adj. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; and μίνθα (*mintha*), μίνθη (*minthē*), μίνθος (*minthos*) = mint.] [MENTHA, MINT.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form* Calamintha): A genus of labiate plants, tribe Melisseæ. Among the species may be named *Calamintha officinalis, C. clinopodium,* and *C. acinos.*

2. (*Of the form* Calamint): The English name of *Calamintha officinalis.* It is a British perennial plant, with ovate leaves and secund cymes.

* **căl'-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *calamus* = a reed.] One who plays upon a pipe or reed instrument.

* **căl-ą-mĭs'-trāte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *calamistrer;* Lat. *calamistratus,* pa. par. of *calamistro* = to curl the hair; *calamister, calamistrum* = a curling-iron; *calamus* = a reed.] To curl or frizzle the hair.

"Which belike makes our Venetian ladies, at this day, to counterfeit yellow hair so much: great women to *calamistrate* and curl it up, to adorn their heads with spangles, pearls, and made-flowers; and all courtiers to affect a pleasing grace in this kind."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.,* p. 469.

* **căl-ą-mĭs-trā'-tĭon,** *s.* [CALAMISTRATE.] The act or process of curling the hair.

"Those curious needle-works, variety of colours, jewels—embroideries, *calamistrations,* ointments, &c., will make, the veriest dowdy otherwise, a goddess."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.,* p. 475.

căl-ą-mī'te, † **căl'-ą-mĭt** (*Eng.*), **căl-ą-mī'-tēs** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *calamite;* Lat. *calamus* = a reed.]

1. *Bot. & Palæont.:* A coal fossil plant recurring in the form of jointed fragments, formerly cylindrical, and perhaps hollow, but now crushed and flattened. The stems are branched, and there appears to have been a distinct wood and bark. Both stems and branches are ribbed and furrowed. Some refer the numerous species of Calamites to Equisetaceæ, but the presence of wood and bark has led others to place them among the Dicotyledons. (*Balfour.*)

"*Calamites* are the stems of fossil Equisetaceæ."—*Thomé* (transl. by *Bennet*) (1879), p. 322.

* 2. *Min.:* An obsolete name for TREMOLITE.

ca-lăm'-ĭt-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *calamiteux;* Lat. *calamitosus* = full of calamity or misery; *calamitas* = calamity, misery.]

1. *Objectively:* Causing distress or unhappiness; attended with misery; unhappy, wretched.

"Meanwhile abridged
Of daily comforts, gladly reconciled
To numerous self-denials, Margaret
Went struggling on through those *calamitous* years."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. I.

"And he in that *calamitous* prison left."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 480.

* 2 *Subjectively:* Wretched, unfortunate; involved in calamity.

"This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous.*"—*Calamy.*

ca-lăm'-ĭt-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *calamitous; -ly.*] In a calamitous or wretchedly unfortunate manner or state.

". . . these negotiations, which have resulted so *calamitously.*"—*Daily News,* July 20, 1870.

† **ca-lăm'-ĭt-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *calamitous; -ness.*] The state of being in calamity; misery, wretchedness.

ca-lăm'-ĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *calamité;* Lat. *calamitas,* the origin of which is uncertain, by some supposed to be *calamus* = a reed; others connect it with * *calamis* = damaged, the imagined source of *in colamis* = safe, uninjured, sound.]

1. That which causes extreme misfortune, misery, or distress.

"Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word *calamity* was first divided from *calamus,* when the corn could not get out of the stalk."—*Bacon.*

2. The state of extreme misery or distress.

". . . for yet my prayer also shall be in their *calamities.*"—*Psalms,* cxii. 5.

"This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound."
Milton: P. L., x. 907.

căl-am-ō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot. & Palæont.: A doubtful genus of fossil plants found with Calamites, and by some believed to be identical with it, whilst others maintain them to be different.

căl-am-ō-dȳ'-tą, *s.* [From Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed, and δύτης (*dutēs*) = a diver, from δύω (*duō*) = to sink, to get into.]

Ornith.: A genus of insessorial birds, belonging to the sub-family Sylvinæ, or True Warblers. *Calamodyta arundinacea* is the Reed-warbler, which supports its nest by the help of three or four reed stems.

căl-ą-mŏp'h-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Ornith.: A synonym of Panurus (q.v.). The single species, *C. biarmicus,* is the Bearded Tit.

cal-ăm'-pĕl-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; ἄμπελις (*ampelis*) = a vine.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of China, belonging to the order Bignoniaceæ. [ECCREMOCARPUS.]

căl'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *calamus;* Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed or cane.]

1. *Scripture:* A sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish without and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and is brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes.

"Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus.*"—*Exodus,* xxx. 23.

2. *Music:* A reed-flute. Probably a simple rustic instrument like our oaten-pipe. But some suppose it to have been similar in construction to the *syrinx,* or pan-pipes, and to have been synonymous with *arundo.* From *calamus* is derived the post-classical *calamaulos,* a flute made of reed, whence calamaulis (καλαμαύλης and καλαμαυλήτης) a player on reed-pipes; hence too, *chalameau, schalmey, shawm,* the precursor of the modern clarinet, one of the registers of which is still said to be of *chalameau* tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Botany:*

(1) A fistular stem without any articulation.

(2) A genus of palm trees. Upwards of 80 species are known, nearly all from Southern Asia. *Calamus Rotang, C. rudentum, C. verus, C. viminalis,* furnish the rattans or canes used for the bottoms of chairs and couches, and *C. Scipionum* the Malacca canes employed in walking.

calamus aromaticus, *s.*

1. *Popul. Bot.:* A plant, *Diotis maritima.* It grows in the I of Anglesey.

2. *Acorus calamus:* Common sweet-flag.

calamus-scriptorius, *s.* [Lat. *scriptorius* = pertaining to writing or a writer; *scribo* = to write.]

Anat.: A canal at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, so called from its resemblance to the *calamus scriptorius,* or writing-pen of the ancients.

† **ca-lan'-dō,** *pr. par.* [Ital. *calando,* pr. par. of *calare* = to decrease, lower.]

Music: Gradually diminishing in loudness and rapidity; becoming softer aud slower.

ca-lă'n-drą, *s.* [Ital. *calandra;* Fr. *calandre;* Sp. *calandria;* Low Lat. *calandra;* Gr. καλάνδρα (*kalandra*) = a kind of lark.]

1. *Ornith.:* A species of lark, *Melanocoryphus calandra,* with a thick bill, the upper part of the body of a reddish brown spotted with black. It is larger than the skylark.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Rhyucophora, one species of which, *C. granaria,* the Corn-weevil, in its larva state, is very destructive to corn. Another species, *C. oryzæ,* attacks rice.

ca-lă'n-dre, ca-lă'n-dĕr, *s.* [CALANDRA.]

ca-lăn-drĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of J. C. Calandrini.]

Bot.: A genus of South American plants, belonging to the order Portulaceæ. They are chiefly natives of California and South America.

ca-lă'n-drōne, *s.* [Ital. *calandra* = a wood-lark.]

Music: A small reed instrument of the shawm or clarinet character, with two holes,

much used by the Italian peasantry. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** ca-lăn-gāy,** *s.* [Etym. unknown; probably a native name.] A species of white parrot from the Philippine Islands.

*** cal-ange, * cal-an-ge,** *v.* [CHALLENGE.]

cal-ăn'-thē, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous orchids the type of the order Calanthideæ. They are natives of the East Indies and Madagascar; a few are American. About thirty species are known. The flowers are white, lilac, purple, or copper-coloured.

ca-lăn-thĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calanthe;* and fem. pl. suff. *-ideæ.*]

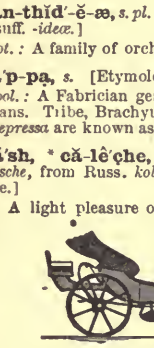
Bot.: A family of orchideous plants.

ca-lă'p-pa, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Zool.: A Fabrician genus of decapod Crustaceans. Tribe, Brachyura. *C. granulata* and *C. depressa* are known as box-crabs.

că-lă'sh, * că-lĕ'che, *s.* [Fr. *calèche:* Ger. *kalesche,* from Russ. *koliaska* = a calash carriage.]

1. A light pleasure or travelling carriage,



CALASH.

with low wheels, having a top or hood removable at pleasure.

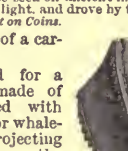
"Daniel, a sprightly swain, that used to slash
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's *calash.*"
King.

"The ancients used *calashes,* the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself."—*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The hood of a carriage.

* 3. A hood for a lady's head, made of silk, supported with hoops of cane or whalebone, and projecting considerably over the face. (*Latham.*)

". . . huddled her *calash* over her head."—*Sala: The Ship-Chandler.*



CALASH.

calash-top, *s.*

Vehicles: A folding leather top, with bows and joints; sometimes called a half-head.

ca-la'-ta, *s.* [Ital.] An Italian dance in two-fourths time, of a sprightly character. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ca-lā'-thĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. κάλαθος (*kalathos*) = a basket, from their being woven in baskets (*Craig*), or from the form of the stigma (*Loudon*).]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Marantaceæ, the Cannæ of Jussieu. The species are natives of tropical America, and several are in cultivation for the sake of their handsome foliage.

ca-lā'th-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *calathiana* = the blue violet.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

calathian-violet, *s.*

Bot.: A plant so called (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), native, though rare.

"It is called Viola autumnalis, or autumnal violet, and seemeth to be the same that Valerius Cordus calleth Pneumonanthe, which he says is named in the German tongue Lungen Blumen, or lung-floure; in English, Autumn Belflowres, *Calathian Violets,* and of some Harvest-bela."—*Gerarde: Herball,* p. 438, ed. 1633.

căl-a-thĭ'd-ĭ-ŭm, ca-lā'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κάλαθος (*kalathos*) = a basket.]

Bot.: A name given by some continental botanists to an umbel, in which all the flowers are sessile. (*Craig.*)

ca-lăth'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calathus;* Gr. κάλαθος (*kalathos*) = a basket.]

Bot.: Having the form of a basket; basket-shaped, cup-shaped.

căl-a-thō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. κάλαθος (*kalathos*) = a basket; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, likeness.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, comprising a single species, *Calathodes palmata,* from Sikkim. It is a perennial herb, with large terminal and solitary flowers; petals none.

căl'-a-thŭs, *s.* [Lat. *calathus;* Gr. κάλαθος (*kalathos*) = a basket.]

* 1. A kind of hand-basket, made of light wood or rushes. Used by women sometimes to gather flowers, but chiefly, after the example of Minerva, to put their work in. It was narrow at the bottom and widening upwards.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Carabidæ. Seven species are British.

ca-lă'v-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From *Calaveras,* where it is found.]

Min.: A new tellurid of gold, from the Stanislaus mine, Calaveras Co., California. It occurs massive without crystalline structure; colour, bronze yellow; streak, yellowish gray; brittle. Compos.: Tellurium 55·53, gold 44·47.

căl-ca-dĭs, *s.* [Arab.]

Med.: A name given by the Arabs to white vitriol or to some white vitriolic mineral.

căl'-caire, *s.* [Fr., as *a.* = calcareous, limy; as *s.* = a calcareous rock.]

Geol.: A word used in this country only in the two subjoined terms.

calcaire grossier, *s.* [Fr. *grossier* = thick, coarse.]

Geol.: A rock or stratum consisting of a coarse limestone often passing into sand. It occurs in the Paris basin, and is used as a building stone. It is of Middle Eocene age. It abounds in shells, especially species of Cerithium. In other parts there is Miliolite Limestone, consisting of millions of microscopic foraminifera. (*Lyell.*)

calcaire siliceux, *s.* [Fr. *siliceux* = siliceous, flinty.]

Geol.: A compact siliceous limestone associated with the Calcaire Grossier, and coeval with it.

căl-cān'-ĕ-al, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *calcaneum* (q.v.), and Eng. suffix *-al.*] Pertaining to the calcaneum or bone of the heel.

căl-cān'-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*).]

Anat.: The bone of the tarsus which forms the prominence of the heel or the hock. (*Huxley.*)

căl'-car (1), *s.* [Lat. *calcaria* = a lime-kiln; *calcarius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. *Glass-making:* A name given to a small furnace in which the first calcination is made of sand and potash, for the formation of a frit, from which glass is made. [FRITTING-FURNACE.] (*Ure.*)

2. *Metal.:* An annealing arch or oven. (*Knight.*)

căl'-car (2), *s.* [Lat. *calcar* = a spur; from *calx* (gen. *calcis*) = the heel.]

Bot.: A spur, a projecting hollow or solid process, from the base of an organ, as in the flowers of Larkspur and Snapdragon; such flowers are called calcarate, or spurred. (Used also in a similar sense in anatomy.)

căl'-car-āte, *a.* [*Calcar* (2); *-ate.*]

Bot.: Spurred. For definition see CALCAR (2), *s.*]

"By the irregular development of one or more sepals the spurred (*calcarate*) calyx of Larkspur and of Indian Cress is produced."—*Balfour: Botany,* p. 202.

căl-căr'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *calcaria,* nom. pl. of *a. calcarius* = pertaining to lime.]

Zool.: The same as CALCISPONGIÆ (q.v.).

căl-căr'-ĕ-ō, *only in compos.* [Eng. *calcareo(us)* (q.v.).]

calcareo-argillaceous, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and argillaceous earths.

calcareo-barite, *s.*

Min.: A white barite from Strontian, in Argyleshire, containing, probably as mixture, 6·6 per cent. of lime and some silica and alumina.

calcareo-bituminous, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and bituminous earths.

calcareo-silicious, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and silicious earths.

calcareo-sulphurous, *a.*

Min.: Consisting of or containing calcareous and sulphurous earths.

căl-căr'-ĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calcarius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. *Min.:* Consisting of or containing carbonate of lime; of the nature of limestone.

2. *Geol.:* Calcareous rocks are generally of animal origin. They consist of fragments of shells, corals, encrinites, or of globigerinæ, and other foraminifera. Even when so wholly crystalline that no traces of old organisms can be detected, there is reason to believe that these previously existed and have been destroyed by metamorphic action.

calcareous barytes, *s.*

Min.: A variety of barytes, with an abnormal quantity of carbonate of lime in its composition.

calcareous earth, *s.* [In Fr. *terre calcaire;* Ger. *kalkerde.*] A term commonly applied to lime in any form, but properly to pure lime. It is also frequently applied to marl, and to earths containing a considerable proportion of lime.

calcareous marl, *s.*

Min.: A soft, earthy deposit, often hardly at all consolidated with or without distinct fragments of shells; it generally contains much clay, and graduates into a calcareous clay. (*Dana.*)

calcareous spar, *s.*

Min.: Calcite, crystallized native carbonate of lime, of which there are many varieties. The usual composition is carbonic acid 44·0, lime 56·0, but it often contains impurities, upon which depend the colours assumed by the crystal. Carbonates of lime are widely distributed in nature, as marbles, chalk, &c. [ICELAND-SPAR, MARBLE.]

calcareous sponges, *s.pl.* An order of sponges—the Calcispongiæ (q.v.).

calcareous tufa, *s.*

Min.: A term applied to varieties of carbonates of lime, formed by evaporation of water containing that mineral in solution, occurring in fissures and caves in limestone rocks, and near springs, the water of which is impregnated with lime.

căl-căr'-ĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *calcareous; -ness.*] The quality of being calcareous, or partaking of the nature of limestone.

căl-car-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calcaria* = a lime-kiln; *fero* = to bear.] Producing lime, calciferous.

căl-cā'r-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calcar* = spur; *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a calcar, or spur; spur-shaped.

căl-car-ĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. *calcar* = a spur; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*] One of the Rotaline Foraminifera. It is coated with exogenous shell growth, as granules, spines, &c. Shell thick. Common in several tertiary strata, and living abundantly in the Mediterranean and other warm seas. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căl-ca-văl'-la, *s.* [Port.] A kind of superior sweet wine from Portugal.

*** căl-çĕ-ā'-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *calceatus,* pa. par. of *calceo* = to shoe; *calceus* = a shoe.] Furnished with shoes, shod.

căl-çed, *a.* [Lat. *calceatus* = shod.]

1. *Gen.:* Wearing shoes or boots, not sandals.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining or belonging to that branch of the Carmelite Order, which did not accept the reform of St. Teresa. [DISCALCED.]

"Subject to the Father-General of the *calced* Carmelites."—*Miss Lockhart: Life of St. Teresa* (Note C.).

*** căl-çĕ'-dŏn,** *s.* [CALCEDONY.] A foul vein like calcedony in some precious stones. (*Ash.*)

căl-çē-dŏn′-ĭc, căl-çē-dō′-nĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *calcedonius* = a calcedony.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, calcedony.

* **căl-çē′-dŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [CHALCEDONY.].

căl-çē′-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calceus* = a shoe; *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: The same as CALCEOLATE (q.v.).

căl-çē′-ō-lą, *s.* [Lat. *calceolus* = a little shoe or slipper; *calceus* = a shoe.]

Zool.: A genus of brachiopod mollusca, of the family Orthidæ, the bivalve shell of which is somewhat slipper-shaped. It is fossil only, being found in the Devonian rocks.

căl-çē-ō-lär′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *calceolarius* = a shoemaker, from *calceolus* = a little shoe, a slipper; *calceus* = a shoe.]

1. *Bot. & Hortic.:* A well-known and beautiful genus of plants—order Scrophulariaceæ. The resemblance to a shoe is in the bilabiate corolla of the best-known species, the elongated lower lip of which is inflated and turned down. The stamens are only two. The species, which are numerous, come from South America, chiefly from the western slope or side of the Andes. The greater number have yellow flowers, others are purple, whilst in a few the two colours are intermingled. The roots of *Calceolaria arachnoida* are collected in Chili, where they are called *relbun*, and are used for dyeing woollen cloth crimson. Various calceolarias are cultivated in this country.

căl-çē′-ō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *calceolus* = a little shoe, a slipper, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having the form of a shoe or slipper. Examples, the petals of the orchid Cypripedium and the Calceolaria, or Slipper-plant.

căl′-çēs, căl̆x′-ēs, *s. pl.* [CALX.]

căl′-çĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and Eng. suffix *-ic.*] Pertaining to or composed in whole or in part of lime, as *calcic carbonate, calcic oxide.*

căl-çĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, chalk; *fero* = to bear.]

Min.: Containing or producing calcite or carbonate of lime.

căl-çĭf′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *calcif(y); -ic.*] Calciferous, calcic. (*Huxley: Physiol.*, ch. 12.)

† **căl-çĭf-ĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *facio* = to make.] The process of being converted into a stony substance containing lime.

". . . and it seems probable that the solid mass of fully formed bone is formed by the *calcification* of this tissue."—*Carpenter: Principles of Physiology*, p. 203.

căl′-çĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CALCIFY.]

"*Calcified* teeth are peculiar to the vertebrates, and may be defined as bodies primarily, if not permanently, distinct from the skeleton, consisting of a cellular and tubular basis of animal matter containing earthy particles, a fluid, and a vascular pulp."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates.*

† **căl′-çĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *forma* = form, appearance.] In the form of chalk or lime.

căl′-çĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To convert into lime.

"Were this sheath actually dentinal in tissue and united to the jaw-bone, the resemblance to the Lepidosiren would be closer; but it is never *calcified*, and is shed during the progress of the metamorphosis."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates.*

căl-çĭ-măn′-gīte, *s.* [From Lat. *calcium*; Eng. *mang(anese)*; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as SPARTAITE (q.v.).

* **căl′-çĭ-mīne,** *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.] A superior kind of white or coloured wash for walls. (*Webster.*)

* **căl′-çĭ-mīne,** *v.t.* [CALCIMINE, *s.*] To wash over with calcimine; as, "to *calcimine* walls." (*Hart.*)

† **căl-çĭ′-ną-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *calcin(e); -able.*] Capable of being calcined; that may be calcined.

"Not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly *calcinable* in a great fire."—*Hill: Fossils, Of Granite.*

* **căl′-çĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *calcinatus*, pa. par. of *calcino* = to calcine.] To calcine.

". . . first, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and lastly it doth *calcinate*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

căl-çĭn-ā′-tion, * **cal-ci-na-ci-oun,** *s.* [Low Lat. *calcinatus*, pa. par. of *calcino* = to calcine.]

1. The operation of expelling from a substance by heat, either water or volatile water combined with it. Thus, the process of burning lime, to expel the carbonic acid, is one of *calcination.* The result of exposing the carbonate of magnesia to heat, and the removal of its carbonic acid, is the production of *calcined* magnesia. The term was, by the earlier chemists, applied only when the substance exposed to heat was reduced to a *calx*, or to a friable powder, this being frequently the oxide of a metal. It is now, however, used when any body is subjected even to a process of wasting. (*Ure.*) Marble, limestone, and chalk, which are all carbonates of lime, are deprived of their carbonic acid and water by calcination. It also deprives copper and other ores of their sulphur, the sulphurets being oxidized and sulphuric acid being disengaged and volatilised. (*Knight.*)

"Oure fourneys eke of *calcinacioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,732.

"Adustion causeth blackness and *calcination* whiteness."—*Bacon: Works* (ed. 1765), vol. i., ch xi.

2. The operation of reducing a metal to an oxide; oxidation.

* 3. The result of the process of calcining.

calcination-pot, *s.* A sort of crucible used for preparing animal charcoal.

† **căl′-çĭ-ną-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *calcinatorium.*] A vessel or crucible used in calcination.

căl′-çīne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *calciner*; Low Lat. *calcino*; Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = chalk.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To reduce to a powder.

"Moses, with an actual fire *calcined*, or burnt the golden calf unto powder."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici.*

"The turf being, as it were, *calcined* by the scorching hoofs of their diabolical partners."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. ii.

2. To reduce a metal to an oxide; to oxidize.

* 3. To utterly consume.

"This earth at last shall be *calcined*."
H. More: Enthus. Triumph.

* **II.** *Figuratively:* To consume.

"You by a chaste chimicke Art,
Calcine fraile love to pietie."
Habington: Castara.

B. *Intransitive:* To be reduced to a powder; to become calcined.

". . . in a very strong heat, *calcining* without fusion."—*Newton: Opticks.*

căl′-çīned, *pa. par. & a.* [CALCINE, *v.*]

1. Reduced to a powder.

"Antimony *calcined* or reduced to ashes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Oxidized.

"When a decoction of meat is effectually screened from ordinary air, and supplied solely with *calcined* air, putrefaction never sets in."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd. ed., xi. 301.

† **căl′-çī-nĕr,** *s.* [CALCINE.]

1. *Gen.:* One who, or that which, calcines.

2. *Spec.:* A calcining or roasting furnace.

căl′-çī-nĭng, * **cal-çen-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALCINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. and partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of reducing to a powder; calcination.

"In amalgamynge and *calcenynge*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,699.

calcining-furnace, *s.* A large reverberatory furnace, having a fire at one end, two chimneys at opposite corners, four doors at which the operation is observed, the rabbles introduced, and the material withdrawn, and hoppers above by which the ore is introduced. (*Knight.*)

căl-çĭ-nī′-tre, *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and *nitre* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as NITROCALCITE (q.v.).

* **căl′-çĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [CALCINE.] To calcine. (*Sylvester: Du Bartas.*)

căl-çĭ-ō-çē-lĕ′s-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *calcius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime; *cœlestis, celestis* = heavenly, sky-blue; *cœlum* = heaven.]

Min.: A variety of Celestite (q.v.), containing a large proportion of lime.

căl-çĭ-ō-fĕr′-rīte, *s.* [Lat. *calcius* = pertaining to lime; *calx* (gen. *calcis*) = lime; *ferr(um)* = iron; suff. *-ite* (*Min*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A sulphur, yellow or yellow mineral, from Battenberg in Bavaria. Sp. gr., 2·53—2·529. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 34·01; sesquioxide of iron, 24·34; alumina, 2·90; magnesia, 2·65; lime, 14·81; hydrogen, 20·56.

căl-çĭ-spŏn′-ĕĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime, and *spongia* = a sponge.] [SPONGE.]

Zool.: Calcareous sponges. One of the leading divisions of Spongida (sponges), the others being Keratoda (horny sponges), Silicispongiæ (siliceous sponges), and Myxospongiæ (sponges with neither a horny nor a siliceous skeleton). The living species of calcareous sponges have a skeleton composed of spicula of lime, and are generally free and independent of each other.

căl-çĭ-spŏn′-ĕĭ-ąn, *s.* [CALCISPONGIÆ.] Any individual of the calcispongiæ; a chalk sponge.

căl′-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = chalk, and suff. *-ite* (q.v.).] Crystallised carbonate of lime. [ICELAND-SPAR.]

căl-çĭ-trā′-pą, *s.* [Ital. *calcatrippa* = the star-thistle.] [CALTROP.]

Bot.: A name for the Star-thistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

* **căl′-çĭ-trāte,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *calcitrer*; Lat. *calcitro* = to kick, from *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = a heel.] To kick, to spurn. (*Cotgrave & Cockeram.*)

* **căl-çĭ-trā′-tion,** *s.* [From Eng. *calcitrate* (q.v.), and suff. *-ion.*] The act of kicking.

"The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration*, breaking the membranes in which it lieth."—*Ross: Arcana Microcosmi*, 1652, p. 52.

căl′-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

Chem.: A dyad metallic element. Symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40; sp. gr., 1·57. Obtained by Davy by decomposing the chloride by electricity; also by heating the iodide with sodium in a closed vessel. Calcium is a brass-yellow, ductile, malleable metal, which oxidises in damp air; it decomposes water, and dissolves easily in dilute acids. Heated in the air, it melts at red heat, and burns with a bright orange light. Calcium occurs in nature chiefly as a carbonate, silicate, and sulphate. Calcium oxide, CaO, called also Lime, is obtained by heating the carbonate of calcium to redness. It is a white, earthy, infusible powder, phosphorescent at high temperatures; it is strongly alkaline, and readily absorbs carbonic anhydride. It unites vigorously with water, throwing out great heat, and forms a hydrate, $CaOH_2O$, which is slightly soluble in cold water; it is used in medicine as lime-water. Impure lime mixed with sand forms mortar.

Calcium sulphate, $CaSO_4$, Found as hydride as gypsum, $CaSO_42H_2O$, and selenite and alabaster. The water is given off by heating it, and a white powder is left, which dissolves in 500 parts of cold water. Mixed with water, it sets in a hard substance; it is used under the name of plaster of Paris for making casts of medals and statues, &c.

Calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, forms the chief constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, &c. It occurs crystallised as calc-spar and aragonite. Calcium carbonate is insoluble in water, but is dissolved by water containing carbonic acid gas; it is deposited from this solution by boiling, hence boiler deposits.

Calcium phosphates occur in the bones of animals and are native in Apatite. [PHOSPHATES.]

Calcium chloride, $CaCl_2$, is obtained by dissolving the carbonate in hydrochloric acid. It crystallises in white prismatic crystals; it is very deliquescent. Fused calcium chloride is used to dry gases, &c. It absorbs ammonia gas.

Calcium fluoride, $CaFl_2$, occurs as fluor spar.

Calcium sulphides and phosphides have been obtained. Salts of calcium are not precipitated

by H_2S, either in an acid or alkaline solution. Alkaline carbonates and ammonia carbonate give a white precipitate insoluble in excess; oxalate of ammonia gives a white precipitate from a neutral solution; the precipitate is not soluble in acetic acid. A solution of sulphate of calcium gives no precipitate. The chloride gives an orange-red flame with alcohol. The spectrum of calcium gives several characteristic lines, especially an orange-red and a green line. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, is a mixture of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite.

¶ *Calcium Arsenate (Min.)* is = Pharmacolite; *Calcium Borosilicate* = Datholite; *Calcium Carbonate* = (1) Calcite, (2) Aragonite; *Calcium Columbate* = (1) Microlite, (2) Azorite; *Calcium Phosphate* = Apatite; *Calcium Silicate* = (1) Wollastonite, (2) Okenite; *Calcium Sulphate* = Selenite; and *Calcium Tungstate* = Scheelite, all which see.

calcium-light, *s.* The Drummond or oxyhydrogen light, in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen are directed and inflamed upon a ball of lime whose incandescence gives a very vivid and brilliant light. [DRUMMOND-LIGHT.] (*Knight.*)

† **căl-çĭv′-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = limestone, lime, and *voro* = to devour.]

Bot.: Eating into or corroding a limestone rock. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

* **căl-cŏ-grăph′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [From Eng. *calcograph(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to calcography (q.v.).

* **căl-cŏg′-raph-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. καλκός (*kalkos*) = brass, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing, drawing, from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art of engraving on brass.

"The histories of refining: of making copperas; of making alum;—of *calcography*; of enamelling."—*Sprat: Hist. of R. Soc.*, p. 258.

căl-côur′-an-īte, *s.* [From Ger. *calcouranit*, *kalk-uranit*; *kalk* = chalk, and *uranit* = uranite (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as AUTUNITE (q.v.).

călc′-şĭn-tẽr, *s.* [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and *sinter* = dross.] The incrustations of carbonate of lime upon the ground; or the pendulous conical pieces, called stalactites, attached to the roofs of caverns, &c. (*Ure.*)

călc′-spar, *s.* [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and Eng. *spar* (q.v.).] Crystallised carbonate of lime or calcite. [CALCAREOUS-SPAR.]

călc′-tûff, *s.* [Ger. *kalk* = chalk, and *tuff* = tufa (q.v.).] A formation of carbonate of lime from the deposits of springs, &c. [CALCAREOUS-TUFA.]

† **călc-u-la-bĭl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *calcul(ate)*; *ability.*] Possibility or capability of being calculated, estimated, or provided for.

călc′-u-la-ble, *a.* [Fr. *calculable.*] Capable of being calculated.

"The man, become mature,
Would at a *calculable* day discard . . ."
Browning: Red Cott. N. Cap. Country.

"I have made every *calculable* provision."—*W. Taylor: Monthly Mag.*

călc′-u-lar-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *calcularius*, from *calculus* = a little stone; *calx* = (1) lime, chalk; (2) a pebble.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or caused by the disease of stone in the bladder.

"Motion was tedious and noxious to him, by reason of his *calculary* infirmity and corpulency."—*Bp. Gauden: Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, 1660, p. 218.

B. *As subst.:* A mass of small stony lumps found in the pear and other fruits.

călc′-u-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *calculatus*, pa. par. of *calculo* = to reckon by means of pebbles; from *calculus* = a little stone, a pebble; dimin. of *calx* = (1) lime, chalk; (2) a stone, pebble. In Fr. *calculer*; Sp. *calcular*; Ital. *calculare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To compute, to reckon up in number.

"If, in *calculating* the numbers of the people, we take in the multitudes that emigrate to the plantations."—*Goldsmith: Essay* x.

* **2.** To divine or prognosticate by the situation of the planets at a certain time.

"A cunning man did *calculate* my birth."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

"Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and *calculate* their nativities."—*Bentley.*

II. *Figuratively:* To arrange or adjust for a purpose. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

"I *calculate* my remedy for this one individual kingdom of Ireland."—*Swift: Modest Proposal.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make calculations; prognosticate.

"Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men fool and children *calculate*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. To form one's opinion on; to reckon or depend on; to expect. (*Colloquial, and chiefly American.*)

¶ Generally used with the prep. *on* before the matter on which the opinion is formed.

căl′-u-lā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALCULATE, *v.*]

"Cæsar . . . did set forth an excellent an . perfect kalendar, more exactly *calculated*, than any other that was before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 612.

căl′-u-lā-tĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CALCULATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"With his cool, *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival."—*Godwin: St. Leon.*

C. *As substantive:* The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating.

calculating engine, *s.* The same as CALCULATING MACHINE (q.v.).

"Such are the facts which, by a certain adjustment of the *calculating engine*, would be presented to the observer."—*Babbage: Ninth Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. ii.

calculating machine, *s.* A machine for making arithmetical calculations with speed and accuracy. The simplest one is the abacus (q.v.). The best known of such machines is that which Babbage was employed by the British Government to construct. He began the work in 1821, and continued it for about twelve years, till 1833, at an expense of £15,000, after which it was abandoned. The part completed is preserved in the library of King's College. A modification of Babbage's invention is now in use at the Albany Observatory.

* **călc′-u-lā-tĭng (2),** *a.* [Lat. *calculus* = a stone, pebble.] Turning into, or forming into a calculus or stone in the bladder. (*Topsell.*)

† **călc′-u-lā-tĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *calculating* (1); *-ly.*] In the manner of one calculating; by way of calculation.

călc-u-lā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *calculus* = a small stone, a pebble, because pebbles were of old used in this country, as they still are among some uncivilised tribes, as aids in counting; Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of calculating, reckoning, or computing in numbers.

"One Bartholomew Scu'let . . . hath by *calculation* found the very day."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. iii., ch. 25.

"And, leaving it to others to foretell,
By *calculation* sage, the ebb and flow"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. The result of an arithmetical computation or reckoning.

"If we suppose our present *calculation*, the Phœnix now in nature will be the sixth from the creation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act or process of estimating the force and result of circumstances.

2. The result of such estimation; the opinion formed of circumstances.

"The fate of the Triennial Bill confounded all the *calculations* of the best informed politicians of that time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* **călc′-u-lā-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed by analogy of other adjectives from an imaginary Lat. *calculativus*; from *calculus* = a pebble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

"Persons bred in trade have in general a much better idea, by long habits of *calculative* dealings, . . ."—*Burke: On the Popery Laws.*

călc′-u-lā-tŏr, * **călk′-ĕ-lā-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *calculateur*; Lat. *calculator* = one who reckons; *calculus* = a pebble, stone.]

I. *Ordinary Language (of persons):*

1. One who reckons or computes by numbers; a computer.

* **2.** One who prognosticates by astrology.

". . . *calkelatours* and astronomye"—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, p. 408.

3. One who estimates the force or effect of causes; one who calculates results.

"Ambition is no exact *calculator*. Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it games."—*Burke: On Shortening the Duration of Parliaments.*

II. *Technically (of things):*

1. An arithmometer of a certain type. (See *Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechan.*, i. 143, for a description and figure of it.)

2. A kind of orrery (q.v.) invented by Ferguson.

* **călc′-u-lā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *calculatorius* = pertaining to calculation; *calculus* = a pebble, stone.] Pertaining to calculation.

"That other *calculatory* or figure-casting astrology . . ."—*Hall. Cases of Conscience.*

* **călc′-ūle,** *s.* [Lat. *calculus* = a pebble used in counting.] Reckoning, computation, calculation.]

"The general *calcule*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* **călc′-ūle,** * **căl′-cu-len,** * **cal′-kyll, cal′-kil,** * **cal′-cle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *calculer*; Lat. *calculo* = to calculate; from *calculus* = a pebble used in counting.] [CALCULATE.] To calculate, compute.

"Full subtilly he *calculed* all this."
Chaucer: Frankl. Tale.

* **călc′-ūled,** * **cal′-kled,** * **cal′-kiled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CALCULE, *v.*]

"Astromyers al so aren at ere whittes end
Of that was *calculed* of the clymat the contrarye
they fyndeth." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 291.

călc′-u-lī, *s. pl.* [CALCULUS.]

* **călc-u-lĭng,** **căl′-ku-lȳnge,** * **kal′-ku-lȳnge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CALCULE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:* The act of calculating; calculation.

"When this kalkas knew by *calculynge*."
Chaucer: Troilus, i. 71.

* **călc′-u-lōse,** * **călc′-u-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *calculosus* = full of pebbles or stones; *calculus* = a pebble, a stone.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Full of stones, stony, gritty.

"The feldes *calculose*, eke harde and drie."
Palladius, ii. 40.

2. *Medicine:*

(1) Affected with stone in the bladder; suffering from calculus.

"I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested."—*Sharp.*

(2) Of the nature of a calculus.

"The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine: and thus, perhaps the stones or *calculose* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

călc′-u-lŭs, *s.* [In Fr. *calcul*; Sp. *calculo*; Port. *calculaçao* = the mathematical calculus; *calculo* = a calculus (*in Med.*); Ital. *calcolo*, or *calculo*; all from Lat. *calculus* = (1) a small stone or pebble, (2) a stone in the bladder, (3, 4, &c.) a stone used for voting or one for reckoning, &c.]

1. *Among the old Romans:* A stone used for voting. At trials white and black stones were thus employed, the white expressing a vote for acquittal and the black for condemnation.

2. *Med.:* The medical term for what is popularly known as stone. Calculi vary in size from a pin's head to a pigeon's egg, and even larger, and weigh from a few grains to several ounces. They derive their special name and character as well from the organs of the body in which they are found as from the constituents of which they are composed. Thus, for example, a calculus found in the kidney or ureter is called renal, in the bladder vesical, and so on; but, according to its chemical composition, it would also be called either (1) uric (lithic) acid calculus, or (2) oxalic (mulberry) calculus, or (3) phosphatic calculus. Calculi derived from the bile are also found in the gall-bladder, and in the biliary and intestinal ducts, where they receive the name of gall-stones, or biliary calculi. Those found in the salivary glands are called salivary calculi.

3. *Math.:* Any branch of mathematics which may involve or lead to calculation. In this sweeping sense it embraces the whole science, with the exception of pure geometry. Thus there may be a calculus of functions, a calculus of variations, &c., but the leading divisions of the subject are the Differential and the Integral Calculus.

Calculus of functions: The calculus in which

what is sought is the form of a function, and not its value in any particular case, nor the condition under which it may have a particular value.

Calculus of variations: A method in which the laws of dependance, binding together variable quantities, are themselves subject to change.

The *Differential Calculus* is a method of investigating mathematical questions by measuring the ratio of certain indefinitely small quantities called differentials. [DIFFERENTIAL.]

Imaginary Calculus: A method of investigating the nature of imaginary quantities required to fulfil apparently impossible conditions. The result proves that all absurdities in geometry may be ultimately resolved into attempts to measure a straight line in a direction different from that of its length.

The *Integral Calculus* reverses the process which obtains in the differential calculus, that is, it reasons out from the ratio of the indefinitely small changes of two or more magnitudes, the magnitudes themselves, or, as it is technically stated, from the differential of an algebraic expression it finds the expression itself. [INTEGRAL.]

*** câld,** *a. & s.* [COLD.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*)

"Thy corse in clot mot *calder* keue."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 820.

câl'-dĕr-a, *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish term for the deep caldron-like cavities which occur on the summits of extinct volcanoes. (*Stormonth.*)

căl'-dĕr-ite, *s.* [Apparently from the proper name *Calder*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral from Nepaul, said by Dana to be nothing but massive garnet. The *British Museum Catalogue*, however, recognises it as a variety of garnet.

câld'-rife, *a.* [CAULDRIFE.] (*Scotch.*)

câl'-drŏn, caul'-drŏn, * cau'-drŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *cauldron, caudron, chauldron;* from O. Fr. *caldaru;* Lat. *caldaria* = caldron; *calidus* = hot; from *caleo* = to be hot; Sp. *calderon;* Ital. *calderone.*] A large kettle or boiler.

"And he struck it into the pan, or kettle, or *caldron*, or pot; . . ."—*1 Sam.* ii. 14.

"The limbs yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 296.

*** cāle** (1), *s.* [KAIL, KALE.]

*** cāle** (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Some kind of serpent.

"A feolle worm, *cales* and manticores."
King Alisaunder, 7,094.

căl'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, containing upwards of thirty species, natives of Mexico and Brazil. They are herbs or small shrubs. *C. zacatechichi*, a Mexican species, is known there by the name of Juralillo, and is said to contain, in a fresh state, a considerable quantity of camphor. The leaves of *C. jamaicensis* are said to be powerfully bitter, and steeped in wine or brandy are used as a stomachic in the West Indies. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-ĕ-ā'-na, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: A name applied to a few brown-coloured terrestrial orchids, natives of New Holland. They are noticeable for their lip, which is posticous, peltate, unguiculate, and highly irritable. In fine weather or when undisturbed this lip bends back and leaves the column uncovered; but if it rains, or the plant is jarred, down goes the lip over the column, which it boxes up securely. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-êçhe', *s.* [CALASH.]

Căl-ĕ-dō'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Caledonia* = Scotland.]

A. *As adjective:* Of or pertaining to Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Caledonia; a Scotchman.

căl-ĕd'-ŏn-ite, *s.* [In Fr. *calédonite;* Eng. *Caledon(ia); -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of carbonate of copper and sulphate and carbonate of lead. It is found in minute bluish-green crystals, in association with other ores of lead, in Lanarkshire. It is orthorhombic, rather brittle, transiucent, and of a verdigris or bluish-green colour. Sp. gr., 6·4. Compos.: Sulphate of lead, 55·8; carbonate of lead, 32·8; carbonate of copper, 11·4. (*Dana.*)

căl'-ĕ-dŭct, *s.* [CALIDUCT.]

† căl-ĕ-fā'-çĭ-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *calefaciens*, pr. par. of *calefacio* = to make hot; *calidus* = hot; *facio* = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing or exciting heat or warmth.

B. *As substan.:* A medicine or preparation calculated to produce heat or warmth.

† căl-ĕ-făc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *caléfaction;* Lat. *calefactio* = a making hot or warm; *calidus* = hot; *factio* = a making; from *facio* = to make.]

1. The act or process of making anything hot or warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . by a motion contrary to that of *calefaction*, by which the internal parts are called outwards."—*Hobbes.*

". . . thou seekest in humility to be enabled to a devout lustre and *calefaction* of others."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, 1653, p. 135.

2. The state or condition of being hot or warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As [if] the remembrance of *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night."—*More: Philos. Poems*, ch. 2. Pref.

*** căl-ĕ-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Formed by analogy from Lat. *calefactus*, pa. par. of *calefacio* = to make hot.] Having the property of exciting heat or warmth.

"*Calefactive*, lucid, and penetrating the elementary matter."—*Hale: Prim. Orig.*

căl-ĕ-făc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *calefactor* = he who or that which makes hot; Fr. *caléfacteur.*]

1. *Gen.:* Anything which excites warmth or heat.

2. *Spec.:* A kind of stove. (*Tozer.*)

† căl-ĕ-făc'-tŏr-y, *a. & s.* [Lat. *calefactorius;* from *calefacio* = to make hot.]

A. *As adj.:* Producing heat or warmth; communicating heat.

"These *calefactory* engines they popped down under their stalls, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 11, 1866.

B. *As substan.:* A place or room for producing heat or warmth; a vessel in which to heat things. (*Ash.*)

† căl'-ĕ-fy, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *calefio* = to become hot; *calidus* = hot; *fio* = to become.]

A. *Intrans.:* To become or be made hot; to be heated.

"Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Trans.:* To heat, make hot or warm.

*** căl'-ĕm-bŏurg,** *s.* [Of uncertain origin; supposed to be from a certain Count Kahlemberg, noted for his blunders in French. (*Webster.*). Or from the "Jester of Kahlenberg," whose name was Wigand von Theben, a character introduced in "Tyll Eulenspiegel," a German tale. (*Brewer: Phrase and Fable.*).] A pun.

căl'-ĕn-dar, * căl'-ĕn-dere, * kăl'-ĕn-dar, * kăl'-ĕn-dĕr, *s. & a.* [Lat. *calendarium* = an account-book of interest kept by money-lenders, so called from the interest being due on the calends (Lat. *calendæ*), or first of each month.] [CALENDS.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A register or list of the days of the year, according to its divisions into days, weeks, and months, showing the various civil and ecclesiastical holidays, festivals, &c.

"Cursed be the day when first I did appear:
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 90.

"What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides in the *calendar?*"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* (2) An almanac.

"Give me a *calendar*.
Who saw the sun to-day?"
Shakesp.: Rich. III., v. 3.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An artificial almanac.

"Do you, for your own benefit, construct
A *calendar* of flow'rs, pluck'd as they blow."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

(2) A list or register, a roll.

". . . the care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

(3) A compendium, an abstract, or epitome.

"Indeed, to speak feelingly of him, he is the card or *calendar* of gentry, for you shall find in him the continent of what part a gentleman would see."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. A catalogue or abstract of state papers.

2. *Law:* A list or register of cases to be tried in a court of law; a register of the names of prisoners.

"The usuage is for the judge to sign the *calendar*, or list of all the prisoners' names."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 30.

"Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy *calendars* . . ."—*Lamb: Last Essays of Elia.*

3. *Astron. & Chron.:* The Roman calendar is said to have been introduced by Romulus about 738 B.C., and modified by Numa Pompilius about 713 B.C. In 46 B.C., Julius Cæsar, giving effect to the calculations of Sosigenes, an Alexandrian mathematician and astronomer, reformed the calendar, and introduced the Julian style, by which the year was made to consist of 365 days, with 366 every fourth or leap year. He commenced it also with January 1st, the adjustment producing one year of confusion, which contained 445 days. Had the solar year consisted of 365 days, 6 hours, the Julian calendar would have been perfect; but its real length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45½ seconds. The operation of the odd minutes and seconds continued during the next fifteen centuries, having again deranged the calendar ten days. Pope Gregory XIII. made A.D. 1582 consist of 355 days only, and otherwise adjusted the calendar. Roman Catholic countries at once adopted the reform. Protestant states one after another followed the example, whilst Russia and the Greek Church conserved the old Julian arrangement. When the new style was adopted in England by Act of Parliament in 1752, eleven days required to be struck out, the 3rd of October being called the 14th. From this time the difference began between new and old style. To prevent further derangement the Gregorian arrangements provide that only one in four of the years ending centuries shall be leap years; thus the years 1700 and 1800 were not leap years, nor will 1900 be, but 2000 will.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

calendar-clock, *s.* A clock which indicates not merely the hour and minute of the day, but also the day of the week and month, and in some cases even the year and the phases of the moon. (*Knight.*)

calendar-month, *s.* A month which, if it be January, has 31 days, if February, has 28 or 29, if March, has 31, &c.

căl'-ĕn-dar, *v.t.* [CALENDAR, *s.*] To register; set down in a list. Especially said of inserting in the Calendar of Saints.

"Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and *calendar'd* for saints."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

"Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, 1653, p. 237.

† căl-ĕn-dăr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [CALENDAR, *s.*] Of or pertaining to a calendar.

căl'-ĕn-dar-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALENDAR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:* The act of registering or inserting in a calendar or list.

*** căl'-ĕn-dar-y,** *a.* [Lat. *calendarius* = of or pertaining to a calendar.] Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

*** căl'-ĕnde,** *s.* [CALENDS.]

căl'-ĕn-dĕr, *v.t.* [CALENDER (1), *s.*] To smooth cloth, linen, &c., by pressing, so as to give it a glaze or gloss. (*Johnson.*)

căl'-ĕn-dĕr (1), *s.* [Fr. *calandre;* Low Lat. *calendra;* from *cylindrus;* Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, roller; Fr. *calendrer;* Port. *calandrar* = to smooth or calender cloth.]

1. A press or machine in which cloth or paper is smoothed and pressed for the purpose of giving it a glaze or gloss.

2. A calendrer.

"And my good friend the *calender*
Will lend his horse to go."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

căl′-ĕn-dẽr (2), * **kăl′-ĕn-dẽr,** *s.* [Fr. from Hind. *qalandar.*] One of an order of dervishes amongst the Mohammedans.

"Thirty nobles in the habit of pilgrim *kalenders.*"—*Sir Thomas Herbert: Travels,* p. 70.

* **căl′-ĕn-dẽr** (3), *s.* [CALANDRA.] A weevil.

căl′-ĕn-dẽred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALENDER, *v.*]

căl′-ĕn-dẽr-ẽr, *s.* [CALENDRER.]

căl′-ĕn-dẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [CALENDER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In a sense corresponding to that of the verb.

C. *As substan.:* The act or business of a calendrer; the act or process of passing cloth or paper through a calender, in order to give them a smooth or glazed surface.

calendering-machine, *s.* A machine between the loaded rollers of which cloth or paper in process of being calendered is passed, to give it the requisite finish and lustre.

* **căl-ĕn-dŏg′-raph-ẽr,** *s.* [Lat. *calendarium* = a calendar, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, compose.] One who writes or draws up calendars or almanacs.

"This is that eclipse which Dr. Pell sent word of to the society, that Eichstadius himself, and almost all *calendographers* had skipped over."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. vi. p. 154.

căl′-ĕn-drẽr, căl′-ĕn-dẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Fr. *calandreur.*] One whose business or profession it is to calender cloths. (*Johnson.*)

* **cal-ĕn′-drĭ-cal,** *a.* [M. Eng. *calendr(e)* = a calendar; suff. *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a calendar. (*Webster.*)

căl′-ĕnds, * căl′-ĕnde, kă′-lĕnds, * ka′-lendis, *s. pl.* [Lat. *calendæ;* from an old verb *calo* = to call; Gr. καλέω (*kaleō*); A.S. *calend.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The first day of each month in the Roman calendar.

"*Calendis* (*Calende,* J.). *Calende.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Another division of their mouths into ides, nones, and *calends,* . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Applied by Wycliffe to the Jewish Feast of the New Moon.

"Loo! *kalendis* ben to-morwe."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xx. 5.

* **II.** *Fig.:* The first or beginning of anything.

"Nowe of hope the *kalendis* begynne."
Chaucer: Troil., ii. 5.

¶ *To fix anything for the Greek Calends:* To postpone it indefinitely; the term *calends* not being used amongst the Greeks. In naming the day of the month the Romans did not count straight forward, but backwards; thus, they did not say the 25th or 26th of June, but the 6th or 5th day before the calends of July.

că-lĕn′-du-la, *s.* [Lat. *calendæ,* from their flowering almost every month.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, of which one species, *Calendula officinalis,* the Garden Marigold, is common in Britain. They are showy plants, and are in some places used in cookery. Distilled water or vinegar was formerly made from the flowers, and they are still sometimes used to adulterate saffron.

că-lĕn′-du-līne, că-lĕn′-du-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *calendula.*]

Chem.: A gum extracted from the marigold.

* **ca-lenge, * ca-lengen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CHALLENGE, *v.*]

căl′-ĕn-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *calenture;* Sp. *calentura* = heat, fever; from *calentar* = to heat; Lat. *caleo* = to be hot.] A distemper occurring in warm climates, and peculiar to natives of colder regions, in which, according to Quincy, sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

"So by a *calenture* misled,
The mariner with rapture sees,
On the smooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamelled fields and verdant trees." *Swift.*

ca-lĕp′-tẽr-ȳx, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Neuropterous insects, belonging to the family Libellulidæ. *Calepteryx virgo* is a beautiful species, with its body of a steel blue colour, and a large dark patch on its wings.

că-lĕs′-çĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *calescens,* pr. par. of *calesco* = to grow warm; an inchoative form from *caleo* = to be hot.] Increasing heat, growing warmth.

* **cal-ewe,** *s.* [From A.S. *caln* = bald.] [CALLOW.] A bald pate, a shaveling.

"Out! what hath the *calewe* ido · what hath the *calewe* ido."
Robert of Gloucester, 89. (*Spec. Ear. Eng.* (Morris & Skeat), pt. ii.)

† **cale-weis,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caillouët.*] A kind of pear. (*Chaucer.*)

calf (1), * **kalf,** * **kelf** (pl. **calves**) (*l* silent), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cealf;* Dut. & Sw. *kalf;* Dan. *kalv;* Ger. *kalb.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The young of a cow.

"The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the *calf.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(2) The young of other mammals, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *In contempt:*

(*a*) A silly person, so called because the calf is not remarkable for intelligence.

"Some silly doating brainless *calf,*
That understands things by the half."
Drayton: Nymp.

(*b*) A coward.

(*c*) A person fond of drinking milk. (*Colloquial.*)

(2) *Geog.:* A Norwegian name, also used in the Hebrides, for islets lying off islands, and bearing a similar relation to them in size that a calf does to a cow, as "the *Calf* of Man," "the *Calf* at Mull." (*Smyth.*)

(3) *Script.* "*Calves of the lips*": Sacrifices, probably of thanksgiving, offered to God as calves were in Jewish worship. Or possibly actual sacrifices vowed by the lips.

"Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the *calves* of our lips."—*Hosea* xiv. 2.

II. *Book-binding:* A fine leather made of the hide or skin of a calf, much used in the binding of books.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

¶ Compound of obvious signification: *Calf-like.*

calf-bound, *a.*

Bookbinding: Bound in calf-skin leather.

"I have been toiling and moiling lately, for a purpose, among dusty old bookstall treasures, and assiduously collected as many tattered, dog's-eared, once *calf-bound* volumes as I could find of the British essayists of the eighteenth century."—*Sala: Secret of Muley Mogrebbin Beg.*

calf-country, *s.* The place of one's nativity. It is called also CALF-GROUND. (*Scotch.*)

calf-ground, *s.* The same as CALF-COUNTRY. (*Scotch.*)

calf-kill, *s.*

Bot.: Sheep laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia.*

calf-love, *s.* Transitory romantic attachment between very young persons, as opposed to a lasting attachment.

calf's-foot, * **calfes-foot,** *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to the *Arum maculatum,* in allusion to the shape of the leaf, and its appearance in calving-time.

"The common cuckow pint is called in Latin Arum, . . . in Low Dutch, kalvsfoet; in French pied d'veau; in English, cuckow pint and cuckow pintle, wake robin, priest's pintle, aron, *calfesfoot,* and rampe, and of some scratchwort."—*Gerarde: Herball,* p. 834 (ed. 1633).

Calf's-foot jelly, Calf's-feet jelly: A kind of animal jelly, made from the feet of calves, boiled gently for six or seven hours, to which are subsequently added sugar, sherry, brandy, whites of eggs, the rind and juice of lemon, with a little isinglass.

calf-skin, calf's skin, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The skin of a calf.

2. *Tech.:* The same as CALF (1), II.

"A duodecimo of 'precious conceits,' bound in *calf-skin*—I know the man well; does he not dress decently, Pelham?"—*Lytton: Pelham.*

B. *As adj.:* Foolish. (The term was so applied because fools kept for diversion in great families were often dressed in coats of calf's skin, with buttons down the back.) (*Nares.*)

"His *calf's-skin* jests from hence are clear exiled."
Prol. to Wily Beguiled.

calf-snout, calves' snout, *s.* Two plants: (1) *Antirrhinum Orontium,* (2) *A. majus.*

calf-ward, *s.* A small enclosure for rearing calves. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns.*)

calf (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [Icel. *kalfi;* Ir. & Gael. *kalpa;* Dut. *kalf.*]

The calf of the leg: The protuberant hinder portion of the leg below the knee, formed by the powerful muscles designed to move the feet.

"Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty small." *Suckling*

"The *calf* of that leg blistered."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **căl′-făt,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *calfater.*] To caulk a ship.

căl-ĭ-ăn′-rĭd-æ, *s.* [CALLIANRIDÆ.]

căl′-ĭ-a-tŏur, *s.* & *a.* [Native name (?).]

caliatour-wood, *s.* A kind of wood used for dyeing. It is brought from India, and by some is identified with red sandal-wood.

Căl′-ĭ-băn, *s.* [The name of a character in Shakespeare's *Tempest,* his distinguishing features being roughness, almost amounting to savageness.] A savage, a boor.

"To the most of men this is a *Caliban,*
And they to him are angels."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

căl′-ĭ-bẽr, căl′-ĭ-bre, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *calibre;* Ital. *calibro.* The origin of the word is uncertain. Littré suggests Arab. *kâlib* = a form, mould; Pers. *kálab.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The internal diameter or bore of a gun or tube of any sort.

¶ Calibre is expressed in three ways: (1) by the diameter in inches, as, an 8-inch gun, a 10-inch cylinder; (2) by the weight of the shot adapted to the bore, as, a 6-pounder, a 12-pounder gun; (3) by the hundredths of an inch expressed decimally, as, carbines and rifles of ·44, ·50, ·55 inch calibre.

"It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the *caliber* of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of light."—*Reid: Inquiry,* c. vi., § 19.

(2) The diameter of a ball or shot.

2. *Fig.:* Compass or extent of mind; mental capacity.

"Coming from men of their *calibre,* they were highly mischievous."—*Burke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The diameter of the bore of a gun in inches. In rifled ordnance, measured across the "lands," or spaces between the grooves.

2. *Horology:*

(1) The plate on which the arrangement of the pieces of a clock is traced, the pattern plate.

(2) The space between two plates of a watch which determines the features of the movement. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

caliber-compass, *s.*

1. A form of calipers adapted to measure the size of bores.

2. A form of compasses adapted to measure shot and shell. (*Knight.*)

caliber-rule, *s.* A gunner's instrument, containing a scale for ascertaining the weight of a ball from its diameter, and *vice versâ.* [CALIPER.]

† **căl′-ĭ-bẽred,** *a.* [CALIBER.] Of a certain calibre or diameter.

† **căl′-ĭ-brāte,** *v.t.* [CALIBER.] To ascertain the calibre or diameter of any tube. (*Webster.*)

† **căl-ĭ-brā′-tion,** *s.* [From Fr. *calibre* = bore, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ation.*] The act of measuring the calibre or bore of a tube.

căl′-ĭ-bre, *s.* [CALIBER.]

căl′-ĭ-cāte, *a.* [CALYCATE.]

* **căl′-ĭçe,** * **cal-is,** * **cal-iz,** *s.* [Fr. *calice;* Lat. *calix* (genit. *calicis*).] [CHALICE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cup, a chalice.

"There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice,* and a participation of the body and blood of Christ."—*Taylor.*

"The crouchen, the *calices*, the creyme."—*Ayenbite*, p. 41

2. *Zool.*: A cup-shaped depression which contains the polype of a coralligenous zoophyte, or actinozoon. (*Nicholson.*)

ca-liç-ĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calicium;* fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of gymnocarpous lichens, characterised by their circular or globular, more or less stalked apothecia, furnished with special excipulum, and filled with a compact pulverulent mass.

ca-liç′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *calix.*]

Bot.: A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, the typical one of the family Calicieæ, containing a large number of species growing upon bark, old palings, or epiphytically on other lichens. The spermatia, produced in the spermogonia, are stick-shaped and curved; the spores are double, and six or eight exist in each long tubular theca. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căl′-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *caliculus*, dim. of *calix* = a cup.] A small cup-shaped cell.

"Surface [of corals] covered with *calicles*, or prominent polyp cells about a line in diameter."—*Dana: Man. of Geology*, § 1.

căl′-ĭ-cō, * căl′-lĭ-cō, * căl′-lĭ-cōe, *s. & a.* [Fr. *calicot*. So called because brought to Europe at first from Calicut, on the Malabar coast.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *In England:* White cotton cloth, of various qualities and kinds. Though early calico-printing is associated with India, yet other oriental nations were acquainted with the art, as were the Mexicans. It came from Asia into Europe. About the close of the seventeenth century Augsburg was one of its chief seats. A Protestant refugee from France, who had to leave that country on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, introduced it into England about 1696. It is now one of our great staple manufactures.

2. *In America*: Cotton cloths, having coloured patterns printed on them.

"These accounts describe the mode of producing the chintz *calicoes*."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, &c.*

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds.)

calico-printer, *s.* One whose business or occupation it is to print calicoes.

"Suppose an ingenious gentleman should write a poem of advice to a *calico-printer* . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 3.

calico-printing, *s.* The business or art of printing or impressing figured patterns on calicoes in mordants or colours.

"The first record of *calico-printing* as an art is that of Pliny."—*Ure: Dict. of Arts, &c.*

căl-ĭ-cō-phor′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *calyx*, and Gr. φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: A family of Hydrozoa, with cup-shaped swimming organs.

* **căl′-ĭc-răt,** *s.* [According to Jamieson from *Callicrates*, a Grecian artist, who, as we learn from Pliny and Aelian, formed ants, and other animals of ivory, so small that their parts could scarcely be discerned.] An ant or emmet.

"The *Calicrat* that lytle thing,
Bot and the bonny bie."
Burel: Pilg. (*Watson's Coll.*), ii. 26.

căl-ĭc′-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Mod. Lat. *calix* = a cup.]

Bot.: "A little calyx." Various bracts in unison at the base of the calyx proper. Example, Fragaria, Malva. (*R. Brown*, &c.)

* **căl-ĭc′-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *calicularis;* from *calix* (genit. *calicis*) = a cup.] Cup-shaped.

"Even the autumnal buds, which await the return of the sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their *calicular* leaves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, pt. ii. ch. 3.

† **căl-ĭc′-u-lar-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *calicular; -ly.*] In manner or shape of a cup. (*Dana.*)

căl-ĭc′-u-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *caliculus* = a little cup; *calix* = a cup.]

Bot.: (For definition see quotation.)

"When the tracts are arranged in two rows, and the outer row is perceptibly smaller than the inner, the involucre is sometimes said to be *caliculate*, as in *Senecio*."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 175.

* **căl′-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *calidus* = hot; *caleo* = to be hot.] Hot, burning. (*Johnson.*)

căl-ĭd′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Hemiptera, of an elegant elongated shape, and bright metallic colouring. Family, Pentatomidæ.

* **căl-ĭd′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *caliditas*, from *calidus* = hot; *caleo* = to be hot.] The quality or state of being hot; heat.

căl′-ĭ-drĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλίδρις (*kalidris*), a variant of σκαλίδρις (*skalidris*), used by Aristotle for a water-bird; probably the redshank.]

Ornith.: A genus of Wading birds, family Charadriidæ. It contains the Sanderling.

† **căl′-ĭ-dŭct, * căl′-ĕ-dŭct,** *s.* [In Fr. *caliduc; calidus* = hot, and *ductus* = a leading, conveying; *duco* = to lead.] A pipe for the conveyance or transmission of heat.

cā′-lĭf, * cā′-lĭffe, cā′-lĭph, * cā′-lĭphe, *s.* [CALIPH.]

"Ayein the *caliphe* of Egipte."
Gower: C. A., i, 245.

căl′-ĭf-āte, *s.* [CALIPHATE.]

Cal-i-for′-nian, *a. & s.*

I. *As adjective:* Of or pertaining to California, a Pacific coast State. Area, 158,360 square miles; population in 1890, 1,208,130.

II. *As substantive:* A native or inhabitant of California.

* **căl-ĭ-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *caligatio* = darkness, from *caligo* = to obscure, make dark.] Darkness, obscurity.

cal-ĭg′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *caligus*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of entomostracous Crustaceans, characterised by the presence of a shell resembling an oval or semi-lunar shield. They have twelve feet and two inferior antennæ.

* **căl-ĭg′-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *caliginosus* = dark: *caligo* = to obscure, make dark.] Dark, obscure, full of darkness.

* **căl-ĭg′-ĭn-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *caliginous; -ly.*] In a dark manner, darkly, obscurely.

* **căl-ĭg′-ĭn-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *caliginous; -ness.*] The quality of being caliginous; darkness, obscurity. (*Bailey.*)

ca-lī′-gō, *s.* [Lat. *caligo* = darkness.]

Med.: A disease of the eye, attended with dimness of sight or blindness, of which there are various kinds: *C. lentis*, or true cataract; *C. cornea*, or opacity of the cornea; *C. pupilla*, blindness from an obstruction in the pupil; *C. humorum*, blindness from a fault in the humours of the eye; *C. palpebrarum*, blindness from disorder of the eyelids. [CATARACT.]

căl-ĭ-grăph′-ĭc, *a.* [CALLIGRAPHIC.]

căl-ĭg′-raph-ĭst, *s.* [CALLIGRAPHIST.]

căl-ĭg′-raph-ȳ, *s.* [CALLIGRAPHY.]

căl′-ĭ-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. *caliga* = a boot, from the shape.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Caligidæ. The head is in the form of a large buckler; antennæ small, flat and two-jointed. There are four species known, which are parasitic on the brill, cod, plaice, &c.

căl-ĭm′-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, μερός (*meros*) = a part, division.]

Bot.: The generic name of plants belonging to the composite order, having the flowers in heads, those at the circumference in one row, strap-like, the heads surrounded externally by two to four rows of nearly equal scale-like leaves. The fruit is flat and hairy. The species are perennial herbs, natives of middle and northern Asia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2 1

1. FLOWER OF CALIMERIS. 2. FRUIT OF DITTO.

căl′-ĭn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A metallic compound of lead and tin of which the Chinese make tea-canisters, &c.

* **cal-ion, * cal-i-oun, * cal-yon,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caillau, caillo;* Port. *calhão.*] A stone or flint. [CALYON.]

"The feide was full of smale *caliouns*."
Merlin, I., ii. 329.

"*Calyon*, roundestone, P. *Rudes*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

căl′-ĭ-păsh, *s.* [Fr. *carapace;* Sp. *galapago* = a fresh-water tortoise.] That part of a turtle next to the upper shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge.

căl′-ĭ-pēe, *s.* [CALIPASH.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish colour.

"Instead of rich sirloins we see
Green *calipash* and yellow *calipee*."
Prologue to the Dramatist.

căl′-ĭ-pẽr (pl. *calipers*), *s.* [CALIBER.]

caliper-compasses, *s.* Compasses with bowed legs, used for measuring the internal or external diameter of any round body.

CALIPER-COMPASSES.

caliper-square, *s.* A square having a graduated bar and adjustable jam or jams. (*Knight.*)

cā′-lĭph, * cā′-lĭphe, kā′-lĭph, *s.* [Fr. *calife* = a successor of the Prophet; Arab. *khalifah* = a successor, *khalafa* = to succeed.] [CALIF.] The title assumed by the successors of Mahomet.

căl′-ĭph-āte, căl′-ĭph-at, * căl′-ĭf-āte, * kăl′-ĭf-āte, *s.* [Fr. *califat.*]

1. The office or dignity of a caliph.

"The former part of this period may be called the era of the grandeur and magnificence of the *caliphate*."—*Harris: Philolog. Inq.*

2. The palace of a caliph; the seat of government of the caliphs.

"Emerged, I came upon the great
Pavilion of the *Caliphat*."
Tennyson: Recol. of Arabian Nights.

căl-ĭ-phrū′r-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and φρούριον (*phrourion*) = a watch, fort.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllids, forming a link between Eurycles and Griffinia, and consisting of a single species, *C. Hartwegiana*, a native of New Grenada.

† **cā′-lĭph-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *caliph*, and suff. *-ship.*] The dignity or rank of a caliph; the reign of a caliph.

căl-ĭp′-pĭc, *a.* [From *Calippus*, the person mentioned in the definition.] Pertaining to or invented by Calippus, an Athenian astronomer.

calippic-period, *s.* A cycle of seventy-six years, proposed by Calippus, as an improvement on that of Meton, which was one of nineteen years. This cycle, according to its proposer, would bring round the new and full moon to the same day and hour.

căl-ĭs-thĕn′-ĭc, *a.* [CALLISTHENIC.]

căl-ĭs-thĕn′-ĭcs, *s.* [CALLISTHENICS.]

* **căl′-ĭ-vẽr, * ca′-lee-vẽr, * cal′-ie-vẽr,** *s.* [CALIBER.] A hand-gun; a musket.

"The negroes . . . discharged *calieuers* at vs."—*Hakluyt*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 34.

". . . such as fear the report of a *caliver* worse than a struck fowl or a hurt wild-duck."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 2.

cā′-lĭx, cā′-lȳx, *s.* [Lat. *calix.*]

Bot.: The outer envelope or protective covering of a flower. [CALYX.]

"The *calyx* is the outer covering, formed of whorled leaves called sepals."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 186.

* **ca-lix'-tin** (1), *s.* [Named after the founder of the sect.]

Eccles. Hist.: A follower of George Calixtus, a celebrated Lutheran divine, and professor at Helmstadt, Brunswick, who died in 1656. He opposed the opinion of St. Augustine on predestination, and endeavoured to form a union among the various members of the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches. (*Staunton.*)

* **ca-lix'-tin** (2), *s.* [CALIXTINES.]

Căl'-ix-tines, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *calix* = a cup, which the sect or party wished restored to the people in the Lord's Supper.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect in Bohemia, the more moderate of the two great sections into which the Hussites were divided in 1420. Unlike the Taborites—the other and extremer section—they did not seek to subvert the constitution and government of the Church of Rome, but demanded (1) the restoration of the cup to the people in the celebration of the Supper; (2) the preaching of the Gospel in primitive simplicity and purity; (3) the separation of the priests from secular, and their entire devotion to spiritual, concerns; and (4) the prevention or punishment, by lawful authority, of "mortal" sins, *e.g.*, simony, debauchery, &c. The council of Basel, in 1433, to end the disastrous Bohemian war, invited envoys from the Hussites. Procopius Rasa—their leader since the death of the famous John Ziska in 1424—and others appeared, but the effort failed. Afterwards the council sent Æneas Sylvius into Bohemia. He, by conceding the use of the cup to the Calixtines, reconciled them to the Church of Rome. [HUSSITES.]

câlk (1), * **câlke, câulk** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cauquer*; Lat. *calco* = to tread, press down, tread in; from *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = the heel. Cf. Ir. *calcadh* = a driving, caulking; *cailcaim* = to harden, fasten; *calcain* = a caulker; Gael. *calc* = to caulk, drive, ram; *calcaire* = a driver, hammer.] To fill the seams or leaks of a vessel with oakum, to prevent the water from penetrating into the ship.

"The caulking of Seuill is so substantially done, that in one day one calker doeth not thoroughly *calke* past one yarde and an halfe in one seame, or two yards at the most."—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, iii. 864.

* **câlk** (2) (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = a heel, hoof.]

Farriery: To furnish the shoes of horses with sharp points or projections; to rough horses' shoes.

* **calk** (3), * **calke**, * **calk'-ĕn**, * **calk'-ȳn** (*l* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [CALCULATE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To calculate.

"*Calkyn, Calculo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Astrol.:* To work out by calculation, to prognosticate.

"Two priests also, the one hight Boienbroke,
The other Southwell, clerks in coniuration,
These two chaplaines were they that undertooke
To cast and *calke* the king's true constellation."
Mirrour for Magis'rates, p. 320.

B. *Intrans.:* To calculate, prognosticate.

"He *calketh* vpon my natynyte."—*Horman: Vulgaria.*

† **câlk** (4), **câlque** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *calquer*; from Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = chalk.] [CALKING (2), *s.*]

câlk (1) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALKIN.]

"Where would the poor horse be without the '*calks*' on the hind feet?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 17, 1881.

calk-sharpener, *s.* An instrument for sharpening horse-shoe calks. [CALKING-TONGS.]

calk-swage, *s.* A swage (q.v.) for forming horse-shoe calks.

câlk (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [CAUK.]

* **câlke** (*l* silent), *s.* [CHALK.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

câlked (1), * **câlkt** (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALK (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having the seams stopped with oakum.

"A gallant ship . . . well *calkt.*"
Heywood: Maid of the West, iv.

2. *Fig.:* Closely fastened or stopped up in any way.

"The windows close shut, and *calked.*"
B. Jonson: Silent Woman, i. 1.

câlked (2) (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALK (2), *v.*]

Farriery: Having the shoes furnished with sharp points of iron to prevent slipping on ice, &c.

* **calked** (3) (*l* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALK (3), *v.*] Calculated; prognosticated.

câlk'-ĕr (1), **câulk'-ĕr** (*l* silent) (*Eng.*), **câwk'-ĕr** (*Scotch*), *s.* [Eng. *calk*; *-er*.]

1. *Lit.:* One whose trade it is to calk.

"The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy *calkers.*"—*Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

2. *Fig.:* A dram of spirits taken by a habitual drinker.

"Wi' here tak' a *caulker*, and there tak' a horn."
Scotch Songs, iii. 89.

* **câlk'-ĕr** (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (2), *v.*] A calkin.

* **câlk'-ĕr** (3) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (3), *v.*] One who calculates or prognosticates; a calculator, an astrologer.

"Fyrst the eleccyon of their monstrouse Pope, the next yeare after was taken clerely from the common people by the clergye, and gyuen to hys owne famylyars, which anon after were called the college of *calkers*, cardynallis I should say."—*Bale: Actes of Englysh Votaries*, pt. ii., ch. ii. (*Rich.*)

* **căl'-kil**, * **căl'-kўll**, * **căl'-cle**, * **căl'-cule**, * **căl'-kule**, * **kăl'-cule**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *calculer*; Lat. *calculo.*] [CALCULATE.]

I. *Trans.:* To calculate, to reckon.

"He *calcleth* the ages of the world by thowsendes."—*Trevisa*, ii. 237.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To calculate by means of numbers.

"By this yon may *calkill* what twa thousand futemen and thre hundretht horsemen will tak monethlie, whiche is the least number the Lords desyris to have furnesat at this tyme."—*Lett. H. Balnavis, Keith's Hist.*, App., p. 44.

2. To prognosticate, calculate by the stars.

"I *calkyll* as an astronomer doth whan he casteth a fygure, *je calcule.*"—*Palsgrave.*

câlk'-in, calk-yn (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (2), *v.*]

Farriery: A sharp iron point or projection placed in the shoe of a horse to prevent its slipping. [ROUGHING, *s.*]

"Causyng a smyth to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the *calkyns* forward, . . ."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scotl.*, sign. U, 3 b.

". . . above all, that the system of adding *calkins* to the heels, particularly the fore ones, should be entirely discontinued, as they must be highly destructive to feet and legs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 17, 1881.

calkin-pin, *s.* A very large pin. It is sometimes corrupted into *corking-pin*. (*Todd.*)

câlk'-ing (1), * **câulk'-ing** (*l* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CALK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In the sense of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of stopping the seams of a ship with oakum; the trade of a calker.

"The shippe of what burthen soner shee bee must giue a carena, as they call it in the Spanish tongue, which is in English, she must be thoroughly calked, and fortified, as well with carpenters to set knees into her, and any other tymbers appertaining to the strengthening of a shippe, as with *caulking*; which is to put occum into her sides."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 864.

calking-anvil, *s.* A blacksmith's anvil, adapted for turning over, forming, and sharpening horse-shoe calks.

calking-chisel, *s.* A chisel for closing the seams between iron plates.

calking-iron, *s.* An iron instrument resembling a chisel, but with a blunter edge, used by calkers to drive the oakum into the seams of a ship.

"So here some pick out bullets from the side:
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;
Their left hand does the *calking-iron* guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxivi.

calking-tongs, *s. pl.* An implement for sharpening the calks of horse-shoes. [CALK-SHARPENER.]

câlk'-ing (2) (*l* silent), *s.* [CALK (4), *v.*] A term in painting, used where the back side is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall. (*Chambers.*)

* **calk'-ing** (3) (*l* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CALK (3), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & par. adj.:* In the same sense as the verb.

"A king he was, and to king Turnus deere his *calkings* kest,
But not with *calking* craft could he his plague betwitch that day."
Phaer: Translation of Virgil, ix. (*Rich.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act of calculation.

* **câlk'-ȳn**, * **câlk'-ĕn** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [CALK (3), *v.*]

câll (1), * **calle**, * **cal-len**, * **kal-len**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ceallian*; Icel. & Sw. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*; O. H. Ger. *challon*; M. H. Ger. *kallen* = to call, speak loudly. Cognate with Gr. γηρύω (*gēruō*) = to speak, proclaim, not with Gr. καλέω (*kaleō*) = to call (*Skeat*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

† **1.** To utter aloud.

"He *calles* a prayer to the hyghe prynce for pyne."
E. E. Allit. Poems; Patience, 411.

"Nor parish clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear"
Gay.

2. To summon before one, or to one's presence, send for, or command one's attendance.

"And it shall come to pass, when Pharaoh shall *call* you, and shall say, What is your occupation?"—*Gen.* xlvi. 33.

3. To arouse, awake, bid to arise; as, "*call* me in the morning." (*Colloquial.*)

4. To convoke, summon an assembly.

"The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately."—*Clarendon.*

5. To read the roll or list of members of a council, &c.; to call over.

* **6.** To invite, request one's attendance.

"And both Jesus was *called*, and his disciples."—*John* ii. 2.

* **7.** To call on.

"I'll *call* you at your house."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To summon or exhort to any moral duty.

"They shall *call* the husbandman to mourning."—*Amos* v. 16.

2. To appoint or designate for any office or position, as by divine authority.

"Separate me Barnabas and Paul for the work whereunto I have *called* them."—*Acts* xiii. 2.

3. To invite formally to the pastorate of a Presbyterian church.

* **4.** To bring into public view; declare, point out.

"See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 666.

5. To designate, give a name to.

"Jacob *calde* that stede Betel"—*Gen. & Exod.*, 1631.

"The grete sikenesse that men *callen* the fallynge evylle."—*Maundeville*, p. 140.

6. To reckon, consider, count, attribute a quality to.

"'Tis phrase absurd to *call* a villain great."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 230.

"Misty with tender gloom, I *call'd* it naught
But the foul exile's pang, a lingering thought."
Hemans: The Forest Sanctuary.

7. To address in contempt (only in the phrase, *to call names* = to abuse).

"Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak loud enough."—*Swift to Pope.*

8. To invoke, appeal to.

"I *call* God for a record upon my soul."—2 *Cor.* i. 23.

* **9.** To invite, demand.

"His gardens next your admiration *call.*"
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 113.

10. To summon to one's aid.

"Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

B. *Reflex.:* To summon, exhort one's self.

"*Call* yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained."—*Watts.*

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cry out or aloud; to address in a loud voice.

"And the seventh day he *called* unto Moses out of the midst of the cloud."—*Exod.* xxiv. 16.

2. To utter a cry or note (said specially of birds, but also of some mammals, as deer).

"Cheerily *called* the cock to the sleeping maids of the farmhouse." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

3. To cry loudly, with the view of securing the attendance or presence of an inferior.

"*Calls* my lord?"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

4. To invoke; appeal for help or relief. (Generally with the prep. *to*, *on*, or *upon*.)

"Upon her knees she gan down falle,
With humble hert, and to him *calle.*"
Gower: C. A., i. 148.

"Bothe holyche *to* Rome the parties *cald*."
Langtoft (ed. Hearne), p. 208.

"*Call upon* me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."—*Psalm* l. 15.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To address an exhortation or appeal to.

"Unto you, O men, I *call*.'—*Prov.* viii. 4.

2. To invite.

"When twilight *call'd* unto household mirth,
By the fairy tale or the legend old."
Hemans: The Spells of Home.

*** 3.** To summon or exhort to any moral duty.

"In that day did the Lord God of hosts *call* to weeping and to mourning."—*Isaiah*, xxii. 12.

4. To pay a short visit. (*Colloquial.*) Originally the meaning no doubt was that the visitor signalized his presence by a *call;* but the phrase is now used very widely and freely. Thus we speak of ships *calling at* or *off* a port; we *call on* or *in on* a person, or *at* a place. [*Call at, call in on, call on, call off.*]

"Say the neighbours when they *call*."
Tennyson: Amphion, 5.

D. *In special phrases:*

1. *To call again:*

(1) To call a second time.

* (2) To revoke, draw back.

"*Calle ageyn* thin oth."—*Langtoft*, p. 215.

2. *To call at:* To make a short stop on its way. (Said of ships.)

"These steamers only *call at* Halifax, sailing from Victoria Docks."—*Times*, Jan. 3, 1881.

3. *To call away:* To turn aside, divert.

4. *To call back:* To revoke, withdraw.

"He . . . will not *call back* his words."—*Isaiah* xxxi. 2.

5. *To call down:*

(1) To pray for.

"*Calling down* a blessing on his head."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 324.

(2) To imprecate.

6. *To call for:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To require or desire the attendance (of persons.)

"Madam, his majesty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace; and you, my noble lord."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

(*b*) To order, give an order for a thing to be supplied; to demand.

"*Call for* pen and ink to show our wit."
Pope: Satires, v. 180.

"So they *called for* rooms, and he showed them one."
Bunyan: P. P., ii.

(2) *Figuratively:*

† (*a*) To desire anxiously; wish for.

"He commits every sin that his appetite *calls for*."—*Rogers.*

(*b*) To demand; need.

"All that the contest *calls for*: spirit, strength."
Cowper: Task, v. 376.

(*c*) To call at or make a visit to any place, in order to fetch away a person or an article; as, I will *call for* her, or *for* a parcel. (*Colloquial.*)

7. *To call forth:* To summon into action.

(1) *Of persons:*

"Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

(2) *Of things:*

"Till kings *call forth* the ideas of your mind."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 516.

8. *To call in:*

(1) To summon to one's aid or counsel.

"He fears my subjects' loyalty,
And now must *call in* strangers."
Denham: Sophy.

(2) To collect; withdraw from circulation.

"If clipped money be *called in* all at once."—*Locke.*

(3) To demand back money or other things lent.

"Horace describes an old usurer as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called in* all his money."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(4) To revoke, withdraw an authority or licence.

(5) To pay a short visit (with the preps. *to*, *at*, of places, *on*, of persons.)

"That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's."—*Addison.*

"We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port."—*Ibid.: On Italy.*

9. *To call in doubt:* To dispute the accuracy or authenticity of a statement.

10. *To call in question:*

* (1) To be interrogated or put on one's trial regarding anything.

"Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am *called in question*."—*Acts*, xxiii. 6.

(2) The same as *to call in doubt.*

11. *To call off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To withdraw, remove.

"Then by consent abstain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils."
Addison: Transformation of Actæon.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To draw one's attention away.

"Drunkenness *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To make a short visit to. (Said of ships making a brief stay at any port on their way, to receive or disembark passengers or goods. It differs from *call at*, in that the ship does not actually touch the place mentioned, but comes to anchor a little *off*.) [*Call at.*]

12. *To call on:*

(1) To invoke.

"The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the shores, and *calling* thrice *on* their names, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

(2) To solicit for a favour.

"I would be loath to pay him before his day. What need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

(3) To demand an account or explanation from.

"*Call on* him for it."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 4.

(4) To pay a short visit to anyone.

"I'll *call on* you."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 2.

13. *To call out:*

(1) To call loudly; ejaculate.

(2) To summon into active service.

"When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 319.

"The territorial reserve, comprising men from thirty to forty years, is to be *called out* at once."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 31, 1881.

(3) To challenge to a duel.

14. *To call over:* To recite a roll of names or a list of items.

". . . to *call over* the names of the competitors in business-like fashion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 6, 1881.

15. *To call over the coals:* To reprove, find fault with. (*Colloquial.*)

16. *To call the jury:*

Law: To call over jurymen in the order in which their names have been drawn out of a box. The full twelve are sworn unless they are objected to, or, for some reason, allowed exemption.

17. *To call the plaintiff:*

Law: To demand that a plaintiff who is withdrawing from an action shall appear by himself or by counsel, to go on. If he do not he is nonsuited, his case is at an end, the defendant obtaining costs; but the plaintiff may prosecute again, which he could not have done had a verdict been given against him.

18. *To call to account:* To demand an account from. [ACCOUNT.]

19. *To call to mind:*

† (1) To bring to the recollection of another; to remind another of a thing.

(2) To bring to one's own recollection, to remember.

20. *To call to order:*

(1) To open a meeting.

(2) To intimate to any person or persons at a meeting that he is or they are transgressing the rules of debate, or otherwise disturbing the progress of business.

21. *To call to the bar:* To grant licence to practise as a barrister in any court of law. [BAR, *s.*]

"A year or two before
Call'd to the bar."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden.

22. *To call up:*

(1) *Of persons:* To bring to the presence of one. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Or *call up* him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold." *Milton.*

(2) To bring to one's remembrance; produce as evidence.

"Why dost thou *call* my sorrow *up* afresh?
My father's name brings tears into my eyes."
Addison: Cato, i. 4.

"Ask now of history's authentic page,
And *call up* evidence from every age."
Cowper: Expostulation.

(3) To summon to arise.

"The salutations of the morning tide
Call up the sun: those ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl."
Dryden: Juvenal, i.

(4) *Financial:* To require the payment of instalments of a loan subscribed to. [CALL, *s.*]

"It is not contemplated to *call up* more than £2 per share."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1882.

23. *To call upon:*

(1) To invoke, appeal to.

"In my distress I *called upon* the Lord, and cried to my God."—*2 Sam.*, xxii. 7.

(2) To pay a visit to.

"At that place *call upon* me."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 1.

24. *To call upon a prisoner:*

Law: To invite an accused person, who has been found guilty, to say why sentence should not be passed on him.

*** call-me-to-you,** *s.* *Viola tricolor.* (*Coles.*)

câll (2), **ca',** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same word as CALL (1).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drive.

"Gert *call* the wayn delinerly."
Barbour: Bruce, x. 227.

2. To search by traversing.

"I'll *caw* the hall town for 't."—*Jamieson.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To submit to be driven.

2. To strike (followed by *at*).

call-the-guse, *s.* A sort of game. (*Scotch.*)

"Cachepole, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; while the board, or shovel-board; billiards, and *call-the-guse*."—*Chalmers: Mary*, i. 255.

¶ This designation, I suppose, is equivalent to *drive the goose;* and the game seems to be the same with one still played by young people in some parts of Angus, in which one of the company, having something that excites ridicule unknowingly pinned behind, is pursued by all the rest, who still cry out, *Hunt the goose.* (*Jamieson.*)

câll (1), *** câl,** *s.* [CALL, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A loud cry, a shout, an ejaculation.

". . . they gave but a *call*, and in came their master."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. A loud noise of any kind.

"The silver trumpet's heavenly *call*
Sounds for the poor." *Cowper: Truth*, 349.

3. A summons by word of mouth.

"When thay knewen his *cal* that thider com schulde."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 61.

"He knocked fast, and often court and sware,
That ready entrance was not at his *call*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

4. Any instrument used to summon people together. [B. 2, 3, 4, 6.]

5. An invocation or prayer for help or relief.

"Hear thy suppliant's *call*."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 403.

"But death comes not at *call*, justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace for prayers or cries."
Milton: P. L., x. 858.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A divine summons to any office or duty.

"Yet he at length, time to himself best known,
Remembering Abraham, by some wondrous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere."
Milton: P. L., iii. 434.

"Impious preach his word without a *call*."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 94.

2. A summons or invitation from a congregation to undertake the duties and responsibilities of minister.

"The *call* is unanimous on the part of the parishioners—a real harmonious *call*, Reuben."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian.*

". . . had he not accepted a *call* to Northampton, his services would have been eagerly welcomed . . ."—*The Baptist*, Dec. 31, 1880.

3. An impulse or inclination towards anything.

"A terrier of the hills,
By birth and *call* of nature pre-ordained
To hunt the badger, and unearth the fox."
Wordsworth, Prelude, bk. v.

4. An obligation, need.

"Walker was treated less respectfully. William thought him a busybody who had been properly punished for running into danger without any *call* of duty, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. A public claim or demand for material help; a requisition.

6. A demand, claim.

"Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity . . ."
Addison: Spectator.

*** 7.** A business, profession. (*Calling* is now the more usual word.)

"And like a primitive apostle preached;
Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*."
Dryden: Character of a Good Parson, 129.

8. Power, authority, option.

"Oh, Sir! I wish he were within my *call* or yours."
Denham.

9. A short visit.

10. The daily attendance of a tradesman to solicit orders, &c.

"Dependent on the baker's punctual *call.*" *Cowper: Task*, i. 244.

11. The reading over of the roll or list of members of any council, &c.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Hunting:* A lesson blown on the horn to encourage the hounds.

2. *Mil.:* A term for the variations of certain musical notes played on a trumpet or bugle, or a special sort of beat upon the drum, each call being the signal for a definite duty. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Naut.:* A whistle or pipe used by the boatswain or his mate to summon sailors together.

4. *Fowling:* An artificial note or cry to imitate that of birds, and act as a decoy.

"For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

5. *Stockbroking:*

(1) (See definition below.)

"'Options' are resorted to in nearly every kind of shares, and might be used in all. They consist in either what is called a 'put and *call*' or a 'put' or '*call*.' A 'put and *call*' is when a person agrees to give a certain sum for the choice of buying or selling a certain amount of stock at a certain time, the price and date being there and then fixed. A 'put' is where the money is given for the option of only selling stock: and a '*call*' where the party reserves to himself the right of buying, price and date being in both cases agreed upon, and the 'option' money paid at the time of the agreement."—*Public Opinion*, Nov. 18, 1865.

(2) A requisition for the payment of instalments of a loan to which one has subscribed.

"No *calls* will be made without two clear months' notice; nor will any *call* exceed £2 per share, and at least three months shall intervene between the making of *calls*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1880.

6. *Music:* A toy instrument made by winding a narrow tape round two small oblong pieces of tin, so that one fold of the tape may be set in vibration when blown through. The call is used by men who work the drama of "Punch and Judy." (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

7. *Law:*

(1) A licence or authority to practise as a barrister in any court of law.

"The first brief after your *call* to the bar . . ."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, June, 1861, p. 203.

(2) The ceremony or epoch of election. (*Wharton.*)

(3) The number of persons elected. (*Wharton.*)

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *A call to arms:* An alarm.

2. *A call of the house:* A calling over a list of names of the members of parliament, or of any legislative body.

3. *At one's call* (frequently also, *at one's beck and call*): Subject to one, under his orders.

4. *At call:* Money is said to be deposited *at call* in a bank when it can be withdrawn at any moment without any previous notice being given, as in the case of money on deposit. [DEPOSIT.]

5. *Within call:* Sufficiently near to hear the voice of one calling.

"I saw a lady *within call.*" *Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women*, 85.

call-bell, *s.* A small stationary hand-bell; also a contrivance in which a bell is struck by an electrically-moved hammer.

call-bird, *s.* A decoy-bird. [DECOY, *s.*]

"The birdcatcher who lays his nets most to the east, is sure of the most plentiful sport, if his *call-birds* are good."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist.*, vol. v., ch. 1.

call-boy, *s.* A boy whose duty it is to call actors when their turn comes to appear on the stage.

call-button, *s.* A push-button for ringing a call-bell, sounding an alarm, &c.

call-note, *s.* The note used by birds in calling to each other.

câll (2), *s.* [Etymology doubtful, but perhaps the same word as CALL (1), *s.*] A brood of wild ducks. (*Halliwell.*)

call (3), **calle**, *s.* [CAUL.]

"Then, when they had despoyld her tire and *call.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 46.

call (4), **caw**, *s.* [From *call* (2), v. (q.v.).] Motion. (Used specially in the phrase "*caw* of the water" = motion of the water, driven or acted on by the wind.)

căl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *calla*, an unidentified plant mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be a misreading for *calyx*.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Araceæ. The species are perennials. They are natives of Northern Europe and North America. They are herbaceous marsh plants.

căl-læ'-as, *s.* [From Gr. καλλαιον (*kallaion*) = a cock's comb.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Callæatinæ (q.v.). *Callæas cinerea* is the New Zealand Crow. It is greenish-black, but with a small bright-blue wattle on each side of the head. (*Dallas.*)

căl-læ-a-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *callæas*, and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of crows containing the Tree Crows.

căl'-la-ĭn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *callaina* = a precious stone (? turquois) (*Pliny*), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, translucent mineral of an apple-green to emerald-green colour, spotted or lined whitish and bluish. Sp. gr., 2·50—2·52. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 42 39; alumina, 30·75; water, 26·86. (*Dana.*)

căl'-la-īte, *s.* [Lat. *callais* (*Pliny*), suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as Turquois (q.v.).

căl'-lan, căl'-lant, *s.* [Gael. *gallan* = a youth, stripling.] A boy, a lad. (*Scotch.*)

"Guidwife, could you lend this gentleman the guidman's galloway, and I'll send it ower the Waste in the morning wi' the *callant.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

"In days when mankind were but *callans*
At grammar, logic, an' sic talents,
They took nae pains their speech to balance,
Or rules to gi'e."
Burns: To Wm. Simpson. Postscript.

* **câlle**, *s.* [CAUL.] A caul.

"Mauide the hunve or *calle* maker mayteneth her wisely; she selleth dere her *calles* or hunes."—*Caxton: Boke for Travellers.*

câlled, *pa. par. & a.* [CALL, *v.*]

căl-lĕ'-ĭ-da, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the tribe Carnivoræ.

câll'-ĕr (1), *s.* [CALL, *v.*] He who or that which calls.

câl'-lĕr (2), *s.* [From *call* (2), v.] One who drives cattle or horses under the yoke. (*Scotch.*) (*Barry.*)

cal'-ler, * cal'-lar, * cal'-lour, * caul'-er, *a.* [Icel. *kaldr* = cool.] [COOL.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Cool, fresh, refreshing.

"The *callour* are, penetratiue and pure." *Douglas: Virgil*, 201, 37.

"I walked forth to view the corn,
An' snuff the *caller* air."
Burns: Holy Fair.

2. Freshly caught, fresh, not having been long kept.

"The recent spreith and fresche and *callour* pray." *Douglas: Virgil*, 235, 44.

"However, I hae some dainty *caller* haddies, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

* **căl'-lĕt, * cal'-lat**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; generally said to be from Fr. *caillette*, a dimin. of *caille* = a quail, from its being a silly bird, and the type of an amorous nature. The Fr. *caillette*, however, was used also of men, and there are phonetic difficulties in the way. Other authorities have suggested Gael. *caille* = a girl; but evidence is wanting.]

1. A common woman, a prostitute, a trull, a drab.

"A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless *callet* know herself—
Helen of Greece was fairer far than thou."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. A scold, a tattling or gossiping woman; an abusive woman.

"A *callat*
Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her husband."
Shakesp.: Wint. Tale, ii. 3.

* **căl'-lĕt**, *v.i.* [CALLET, *s.*] To scold, use abusive language.

"To hear her in her spleen
Callet like a butter-quean."
Brathwait: Care's Cure in Panedone (1621).

căl-lĭ-an-ăs'-sa, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and ἄνασσα (*anassa*) = a queen.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod crustaceans.

căl-lĭ-ăn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a stamen.]

Bot.: A beautiful genus of leguminous plants peculiar to America. A few are herbs not more than a foot high, but the greater number are shrubs or small trees. The corollas are small, and hidden by the very numerous long filaments of the stamens, which are almost always of a beautiful red colour. Many of the species are in cultivation as stove-plants. More than sixty species are known, all more or less ornamental. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-lĭ-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; κανθός (*kanthos*) = a spine or thorn.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the sub-family Acanthurinæ. They have the head sloping, caudal spines, two on each side; ventral fins immediately under the pectoral; caudal fin large, lunated, and the points attenuated. (*Craig.*)

căl-lĭ-car'-pa, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Verbenaceæ. The species are shrubs, from the tropical and sub-tropical districts of Asia and America. The bark of *Callicarpa lanata* has a peculiar sub-aromatic and slightly bitter taste, and is chewed by the Cingalese when they cannot obtain betel leaves. The Malays reckon the plant diuretic. (*Lindley.*)

căl-lĭç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, two species of which, *Callicerus obscurus* and *C. rigidicornis*, are British. Family, Staphyliuidæ.

căl-lĭ-chrō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Longicornes. *Callichroma moschata* is of a beautiful metallic-green colour. It has a musky odour. It is British.

căl'-lĭ-chrŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the order Siluridæ, with large depressed heads.

† **căl-lĭch'-thy̆s**, *s.* [Gr. καλλίχθυς (*kallichthus*) = a beautiful fish; from κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; and ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, a "beauty-fish."]

Ichthy.: A South American genus of Siluridæ. The species live in rivers and streams, migrating to others overland if the first become dry.

* **căl'-lĭ-cō**, *s.* [CALICO.]

* **căl'-lĭd**, *a.* [Lat. *callidus.*] Shrewd, cunning, crafty.

căl-lĭd'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Latinised from Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty.]

Entom.: A genus of bugs, order Hemiptera, tribe Scutata. They are golden green in colour. None are British.

căl-lĭ-dī'-na, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; and δίνη (*dinē*) = a whirlpool, an eddy.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, belonging to the family Philodinæa. They are aquatic, and five species are British. The eye-spots are absent; the rotatory organ is double, and not furnished with a stalk; the foot is elongate, forked, and with four accessory horn-like processes.

* **căl-lĭd'-ĭ-ty̆**, *s.* [Lat. *calliditas* = cunning, shrewdness; *callidus* = cunning, shrewd.] Cunning, shrewdness.

"Her eagle-ey'd *callidity*, deceit,
And fairy faction rais'd above her sex,
And furnished with a thousand various wiles."
Smart: The Hop Garden.

căl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family Cerambycidæ. Several species are British. The larva of *Callidium Bajulus* lives on fir timber. The perforations of an oval shape, and about a quarter of an inch in diameter, seen in many of the deal palings near London, have been made by the perfect

insect when effecting its escape into the open air.

* **căl'-lĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *callid; -ness.*] Cunning, shrewdness.

* **căl-lĭ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [CALIFACTION.]

căl-lĭg'-ŏn-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee, a joint.]

Bot.: A genus of plant shrubs belonging to the Polygonaceæ. They are leafless plants, with small flowers. The branches are jointed, dichotomous. The fruit is a large, four-cornered nut. The root of *Calligonum Pallasia*, a leafless shrub found in the sandy steppes of Siberia, furnishes from its roots, when pounded and boiled, a gummy, nutritious substance like tragacanth, on which the Calmucks feed in times of scarcity, at the same time chewing the acid branches and fruit to allay their thirst. (*Lindley: Veg. Kingd.*)

căl-lĭg'-raph-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. καλλίγραφος (*kalligraphos*) = a fine or beautiful writer; κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.] One who writes a fine or beautiful hand.

căl-lĭ-grăph'-ĭc, * **căl-lĭ-grăph'-ĭck,** * **căl-lĭ-grăph'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Gr. καλλίγραφος (*kalligraphos*) = a fine writer, and Eng. suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to calligraphy, or fine handwriting.

"At the end is an inscription importing the writer's name, and his excellence in the *calligraphick* art."—*Warton: Hist. of E. P.*

căl-lĭg'-raph-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. καλλίγραφος (*kalligraphos*) = a fine writer, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who writes a beautiful hand; a calligrapher.

căl-lĭg'-raph-ў, căl-lĭg'-raph-ў, *s.* [Fr. *calligraphie;* Gr. καλλιγραφία (*kalligraphia*); from κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and γραφή (*graphē*) = writing, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Beautiful or fine handwriting.

"My *calligraphy*, a fair hand,
Fit for a secretary."
Ben Jonson: Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

căl-lĭ-mań'-cō, *s.* [CALAMANCO.]

căl-lĭ-mor'-phą, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and μόρφη (*morphē*) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of lepidopterous insects belonging to the Nocturna (Moths), and the family Lithosiidæ of Stephens. *Callimorpha Jacobæa* is the Pink Underwing, a very beautiful moth, having the upper wings greenish-black with two pink spots and a dash of pink, the lower ones almost entirely pink; head, thorax, abdomen, and legs black. Expansion of wings, 1½ inches. Larvæ found in June, feeding on *Senecio Jacobæa* (Ragwort), and *S. vulgaris* (Groundsel). Not uncommon near London.

câll'-ĭng, * **câll'-ўng,** * **câll'-ўnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A crying out loudly; a cry, a shout.

"*Callynge* or clepynge, *Vocacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. A proclamation

"Thurgh the cuntre of Caldee his *callyng* con spryng."
E. E. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1362.

3. The cry of animals.

"Where he had herd . . the *callynge* of the oxen at the plowghe."—*Maundeville*, p. 184.

4. The act of summoning; a summons.

"What, stand'st thou still, and hear'st such a *calling*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 5. An invitation.

"*Callynge* or clepynge to mete. *Invitacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

6. The act of convoking an assembly. (Generally with the adv. *together.*)

"A Bill for the frequent *calling* and meeting of Parliaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A divine or preternatural summons to any office or duty.

"Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy *calling*."—*2 Tim.*, i. 9.

"Niebuhr regards Manlius as one of those strong-minded men who have received a *calling* to be the first among their countrymen."—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 4. vol. ii., p. 370.

2. That duty or position to which one is called; one's occupation or profession, implying that everyone who discharges the functions of any profession or vocation in the world has a call or summons, we presume a divine one, to undertake it, or he could not have succeeded in doing so in an efficient manner.

". . . should be permitted, on taking the Oath of Allegiance, to resume any *calling* which he had exercised before the Revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ In this sense it is even loosely applied to other than human beings.

"One English fireship had perished in its *calling*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 3. Position, rank.

"I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son, and would not change that *calling*
To be adopted heir to Frederick."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

* 4. The persons of any occupation or profession.

"It may be a caution to all Christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*."—*Hammond.*

* 5. One's name, title, or designation.

¶ For the meanings of the noun in combination with the various adverbs and prepositions, see the verb.

calling-crabs, *s. pl.* [So named because they put out one of their claws, which is proportionately very large, as if they beckoned another animal to come to them, their real intention however being to threaten it if it venture to approach.] The name given to crustaceans of the genus *Gelasimus.* They belong to the tribe Brachyura (Short-tailed Crustaceans), and the sub-tribe Catometopa, sometimes made a family Ocypodidæ.

calling-hares, *s. pl.* A name given to the rodents of the family Lagomyidæ, and specially of the typical genus Lagomys. They do not differ to any great extent in size, and there is no visible tail. They are found in Russia, Siberia, and North America. (*Nicholson.*)

căl-lĭ'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of Chætodontidæ, in which the mouth is obliquely vertical, the profile obtuse, and the caudal fins enormous and truncate.

căl-lĭ-ō-nўm-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [*Callionymus*, one of the genera.]

Icthyol.: A sub-family of the Gobidæ, or Gobies, in which the head and body are depressed, and the ventral fins distinct and very large.

căl-lĭ-ŏn'-ўm-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Ichthy.: The Dragonets, a genus of fishes of the family Gobidæ, or Gobies, the typical one of the sub-family Callionyminæ. The anterior dorsal fin, supported by a few setaceous rays, is frequently very elevated; the second dorsal and anal are elongated.

căl-lĭ'-ō-pē, *s.* [Lat. *Calliope;* Gr. καλλιόπη (*kalliopē*) = the beautiful-voiced; κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὀπός (*opos*) = voice.]

1. *Myth.:* The chief of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne (Memory), who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She was the mother of Orpheus.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the twenty-second found. It was discovered by Hind, on the 16th November, 1852.

3. *Naut.:* A series of steam-whistles toned to produce musical notes. These are sometimes placed on the upper or hurricane deck of steam-boats to amuse the passengers and astonish the natives on shore. (*American.*) (*Knight.*)

* **căl-lĭ-oŭr-rŭs,** *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard, a saurian.]

Zool.: A genus of the great-bellied or frog-lizards, Agamidæ. It contains the *C. draconoides* of Blainville.

căl-lĭs-thĕn'-ĭc, căl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. καλλισθενής (*kallisthenēs*) = adorned with strength; κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, fine; σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength; Fr. *callisthenie.*] Pertaining to callisthenics.

căl-lĭs-thĕn'-ĭcs, căl-ĭs-thĕn'-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [Gr. καλλισθενής (*kallisthenēs*) = adorned with strength: κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; σθένος (*sthenos*) = strength.] The art or science of healthful exercise for the body and limbs, to promote gracefulness and strength.

căl-lĭs'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλιστος (*kallistos*), super. of καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Carabidæ. Only one species, *C. lunatus*, is British. It is a beautiful beetle of about a quarter of an inch long, with a greenish-black head, a reddish-yellow thorax, and yellow elytra with six reddish-black spots.

căl-lĭ-thăm'-nĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty; θαμνίον (*thamnion*) = a little bush; θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush.]

Bot.: A genus of Ceramiaceæ (Florideous Algæ), containing a large number of species, some common, many rare. The favellæ are naked, and the tetraspores are tetrahedrally arranged. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

căl'-lĭ-thrĭx, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Zool.: The *Cercopithecus sabæus*, or Green Monkey, a species very common in menageries.

căl-lĭt-rĭch-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *callitriche*, and nom fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Starworts, a genus of small aquatic plants, with simple entire opposite leaves and minute unisexual axillary flowers. The genus has been most frequently associated with other minute flowered aquatic plants, under Halorageæ, but, more recently, it has been proposed, upon more plausible grounds, to consider it as a much-reduced aquatic Euphorbiacea. *C. aquatica* is common in our ponds and still waters, and is found in most parts of the world. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

căl-lĭt'-rĭch-ē, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*), and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: Water Starwort, a genus of British aquatic plants, the typical one of the order Callitrichaceæ (q.v.).

căl'-lĭ-trĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; the first element is apparently Gr. καλλι- (*kalli-*), combining form of καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natural order Coniferæ. *Callitris quadrivalvis* is believed by Lindley to furnish sandarach. Consequently it is called the Sandarach-tree. It is from Barbary, where its hard and durable mahogany-like wood is extensively used in the construction of mosques.

căl-lō-rhўn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλλος (*kallos*) = beauty, ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a snout.]

Icthyol.: A genus of fishes having the snout terminating in a fleshy lobe, which curves over in front of the mouth, and caudal fin surrounding the sides of the tail, which is pointed.

căl-lŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *callosité;* Lat. *callositas.*] A kind of swelling or hard skin on any part of the body; preternatural hardness of skin, such as is caused by hard labour.

"The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce fungoses; or as they harden, and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last hurtful."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

căl-lō'-sō, *in compos.* [From Lat. *callosus* = with a hard skin; *callum* = hardened skin.] With a hard skin.

calloso-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having serratures which are also callosities. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-lo-sō'-mą, *s.* [CALOSOMA.]

căl-lŏ't, *s.* [CALOTTE.]

cal'-lour, *a.* [CALLER, *a.*]

căl'-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *calleux* = thick or hard-skinned; Lat. *callosus*, from *callus, callum* = a hard skin; *calleo* = to have a hard or thick skin.]

1. *Lit.:* Having the skin or outer covering hardened; indurated.

"In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Fig.:* Unfeeling; hardened in feeling.

"Now crawl from cradle to the grave,
Slaves—nay, the bondsmen of a slave,
And *callous*, save to crime."
Byron: The Giaour.

". . . duped into the belief that divine grace had touched the most false and *callous* of human hearts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

căl'-loŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *callous; -ly.*] In a callous manner. (*Lit. & fig.*).

căl'-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *callous; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The state of having the skin or outer covering hardened; induration of the fibres.

"The oftener we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it."—*Cheyne.*

2. *Fig.:* The state of being hardened in feeling; insensibility.

". . . but there were instances when this seeming *callousness* struck the observer as being inexpressibly shocking."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 28, 1881.

† **căl-lōw,** * **cal-u,** * **cal-ugh,** * **cal-ewe,** * **cal-ouwe,** *a.* [A.S. *calu*; Dut. *kaal*; Sw. *kal*; Ger. *kahl*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *calvo*, all = bald, from Lat. *calvus.*]

* 1. Bald.

"A man of whos heed heeris fleten awei is *calu*."—*Wyclife: Levit.*, xiii. 40. (*Parvey.*)

2. Unfledged, destitute of feathers.

"The *callow* throstle lispeth."
Tennyson: Claribel.

3. Youthful, immature.

căl-lū'-nạ, *s.* [From Gr. καλλύνω (*kallunō*) = to sweep, to clean, from the fact that the twigs are used for brooms.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ericaceæ (Heaths). *Calluna vulgaris*, sometimes called the Ling, is the Common Heath, or Heather, and the most abundant species of the family in Britain. It is the plant whose flowers render the slopes of most Scottish hills pink in autumn, and the one so abundant in Epping Forest. Ornamental varieties are sometimes grown in gardens, in which it forms an excellent edging for flower-plots. Its twigs are also made into brooms. The plant is astringent, and is employed both by fullers and dyers, and the flowers are very attractive to bees.

† **căl'-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *callus* = a hard or thickened skin.]

1. *Med.:* Any unnatural hardening of the skin, arising from friction or pressure.

"A *callus* extending up the forehead."—*Pennant: Zoology*, ii. 494.

2. *Anat.:* An osseous formation serving to join the extremities of broken bones.

3. *Bot.:* A leathery or hardened thickening on a limited portion of an organ.

calm, calme (*l* silent), *a. & s.* [Fr. *calme*; Prov. *chaume* = a resting-time for flocks; O. Fr. *chaumer* = to be at rest; Low Lat. *cauma* = heat of the sun; Gr. καῦμα (*kauma*) = great heat; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *calma*; Dut. *kalm.* The radical meaning is thus a rest during the heat of the day.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Of the elements:* Still, quiet, serene; undisturbed by any wind or other cause.

"As the wilde wode rage
Of windes maketh the see salvage,
And that was *calme* bringeth into walve."
Gower: Conf. Amant., iii. 230.

"The seas waxed *calm.*"
Shakesp.: Com. of Errors, i. 1.

2. *Of human beings:* Quiet in manner or temperament; unexcited in gesture or language.

"And, not dispraising whom we praised (therein
He was as *calm* as virtue), he began
His mistress' picture."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

"Tamed are the warrior's pride and strength,
And he and earth are *calm* at length."
Hemans: Alaric in Italy.

3. *Of things:* Undisturbing, quieting, soothing, quiet in tone or language.

"All is *calm* in this eternal sleep."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 313.

". . . 'mid the *calm*, oblivious tendencies
Of Nature, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of the elements:* Stillness, quiet.

"And the wind ceased, and there was a great *calm.*"
Mark, iv. 39.

"A motion from the river won
Ridged the smooth level, bearing on
My shallop thro' the star-strewn *calm.*"
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

2. *Of human beings:* Quietness in temperament or actions, serenity.

"Our bloods are now in *calm.*"
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iv. 1.

3. *Of things generally:* Quietness, peacefulness, freedom from disturbance.

"Thy life a long dead *calm* of fix'd repose."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 251.

II. *Meteor. & Hydrol.:* In the same sense as B. 1. A part of the Atlantic immediately north of the equator, intermediate between the regions swept by the north-east and south-east trade winds, is called the *Region of Calms.* It varies in extent and position, being affected by the annual course of the sun. The calm within the area is not perpetual; it is disturbed for a brief period every day by a passing squall.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *tranquillity, peace,* and *calm: Tranquillity* respects a situation free from trouble, considered in itself; *peace,* the same situation with respect to any causes that might interrupt it; *calm* with regard to a disturbed situation going before or following it. A good man enjoys *tranquillity* in himself, *peace* with others, and *calm* after the storm. (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 231.)

calm-browed, *a.* With a brow undisturbed by care or excitement.

calm weather, * **calme wedyr,** *s.* A calm at sea, a dead calm.

"*Calme wedyr. Malacia, calmacia.* C. F."—*Prompt. Parv.*

calm, * **calme** (*l* silent), *v.i. & t.* [CALM, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To become quiet, or still.

"Than gan it to *calme* and clere all aboughte."
Deposit. of Rich. II., p. 27.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Of the elements:* To render still or quiet.

2. *Of human beings:* To pacify, appease, soothe, free from excitement.

"To *calme* the tempest of his troubled thought."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

"'Oh, *calm* thee, Chief!' the Minstrel cried,"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 13.

calmed (*l* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [CALM, *v.*]

calm'-ĕr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *calm; -er.*] He who or that which calms or quiets; a soother, a sedative.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness."—*I. Walton: Complete Angler.*

* **calm'-ĕr-age (age as ĭj),** *a.* [CAMMERAIGE.] Of or belonging to cambric.

"Ane stick of *calmerage* claiths."—*Aberd. Reg.*

calmes, caums (pron. **câms**), *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Ger. *quemen, bequemen* = to fit, prepare.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A mould; a frame, for whatever purpose. Thus it is used for a mould in which bullets are cast.

"Euerie landit man within the samin, sall haue an hagbute of founde, calilt hagbute of crochert, with thair *calmes*, hullettis and pellokis of leid or irne."—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1540, c. 73, ed. 1566, c. 194.

2. A name given to the small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom. Synon. with *heddles* (q.v.).

II. *Fig.:* Used to denote the formation of a plan or model.

"The matter of peace is now in the *caulms*, i.e., they are attempting to model it."—*Baillie's Lett.* ii. 197.

¶ *Caum*, sing., is sometimes used, but more rarely. Anything neat is said to look as if it had been "casten in a *caum.*" (*Scotch.*)

* **cal-mewe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps *cal* = *cold*; the second element is apparently = *mew* (1), *s.*, but cf. *colmose.*]

calm'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALM, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of quieting or making calm.

calm'-lȳ (*l* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *calm; -ly.*] In a calm or quiet manner. *Said*—

1. *Of the elements:*

"In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm."—*Bacon.*

2. *Of human beings:*

"*Calmly* he looked on either life." *Pope: Epistles*, x. 7.

"Is it some yet imperial hope,
That with such change can *calmly* cope?"
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

calm'-nĕss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *calm; -ness.*] The state of being calm. *Said*—

1. *Of the elements:*

"*Calmness* sliver'd o'er the deep."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 108.

2. *Of human beings:*

"Defend yourself
By *calmness* or by absence."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 2.

"Could this mean peace? the *calmness* of the good?
Or guilt grown old in desperate hardihood?"
Byron: Lara, i. 24.

* **calm'-ȳ** (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *calm; -y.*] Calm, peaceful, quiet.

"Six *calmy* days and six smooth nights we sail."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., 511.

căl-ō'-çĕr-ạ, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Clavariei (Hymenomycetous Fungi), differing from Clavaria in the subcartilaginous texture and viscid hymenium. *C. viscosa*, which occurs on decayed pine stumps, is one of our most beautiful fungi. Three or four more species occur in this country. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

căl-ō-chŏr'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, χόρτος (*chortos*) = grass.]

Bot.: A genus of beautiful bulbous plants, order Liliaceæ. They are natives of Columbia, Mexico, &c. They have tunicated bulbs, and produce rigid ensiform leaves, and an erect scape, supporting a few large showy flowers, which are racemosely arranged, and remain open for several days. *Calochortus venustus* is one of the handsomest. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-ō-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ (Rueworts). *Calodendron capense* is a tree with beautiful flowers and leaves, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

căl-ō'-dĕr-ạ, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; δέρος (*deros*) = a skin.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Staphylinidæ. In Sharp's catalogue, five species are enumerated as British.

căl-ō-drā'-cŏn, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and δράκων (*drakōn*) = dragon.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ. *Calodracon Jacquinii*, sometimes called *Dracæna ferrea* and *terminalis*, is often seen in British hothouses, where it is prized for its bright red leaves. Other species are cultivated for their variegated leaves.

* **căl-ŏg'-rạph-ȳ,** *s.* [CALIGRAPHY.]

căl'-ō-mĕl, *s.* [In Fr. *calomel*; Ger. *kalomel*; said to be from Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = good, beautiful, and μέλας (*melas*) = black; from the qualities and colour of the Aethiops mineral, or black sulphuret of mercury, to which the name was originally applied.]

1. *Pharm.:* Mercurous chloride, Hg_2Cl_2. For its preparation see *mercury.* It is insoluble in water, and blacked by ammonia. It is used in liver complaints. It should be tested to see if it contains any mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), which is soluble in boiling water.

"He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Min.:* A translucent or subtranslucent mineral, consisting of chlorine, 15·1, and mercury, 84·9 = 100. The hardness is 1·2, the sp. gr. 6·48, the lustre adamantine, the colour white grey or brown. It occurs in Germany, Austria, and Spain. (*Dana.*)

cạ-lôo'se, *s.* [Sumatran.]

Bot. & Comm.: The name given in Sumatra to a nettle, *Urtica tenacissima*, the fibres of which constitute a very stiff cordage. (*Roxburgh.*)

căl-ō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) beautiful, and *phyllum*, a Latinised form of

Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf. Named from the shining leaves, marked by fine transverse veins.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). Sepals, 2—4; petals, 4; stamina, many; style, 1; stigma, peltate-lobed. Flowers in racemes, sometimes unisexual. About twenty-five species are known, mostly from the eastern hemisphere, though a few are from the western world. *Calophyllum Calaba* is the Calaba-tree of the West Indies and of Brazil. [CALABA.] *C. inophyllum*, from the East Indian and Malayan regions, is a large tree sometimes 100 feet high. Its timber is used for masts and spars. A greenish-coloured resin from the trunk constitutes a kind of tacamahac. Its seeds furnish a dark-green, thick, sweet-scented oil, used in India to burn and in medicine. *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, also furnishes timber and oil. *C. Tacamahaca*, on the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and *C. brasiliense*, in Brazil, also yield resin. The fruits of *C. spurium*, of Malabar, and *C. edule* and *Madruno*, of South America, are eaten.

căl-or-ĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *calor* = heat, on analogy of *calescence*, &c.] The change of invisible into visible heat.

"... for the new phenomena here described I have proposed the term *calorescence*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 8, p. 192.

cal-ŏr'-ĭc, *s.* & *a.* [In Fr. *calorique*; Lat. *calor* = warmth, heat, glow; from *caleo* = to be warm or hot.]

A. *As subst.:* The principle of heat, the natural agency by which heat is produced.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the principle of heat or the natural agency which produces it.

caloric engine, *s.* The name given by Ericsson to his hot-air engine.

caloric paradox, *s.* The assumption by drops of water, when thrown on a hot metallic surface, of the spheroidal form, each liquid spheroid being surrounded by an atmosphere of its own vapour, which prevents it from being properly in contact with the metal. It is called also *Leidenfrost's phenomenon.*

† **căl-ŏr-ĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat; Eng. suff. *-ity*.] A faculty in living beings of developing heat to resist external cold. (*Dana.*)

cal-ŏr'-ĭ-dŭct, *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat; *ductus* = a leading, a duct; *duco* = to lead.] A pipe or passage for conducting heat.

căl'-ō-rie, căl'-ō-ry, *s.* A practical unit of heat, corresponding to the quantity of heat required to raise one degree centigrade the temperature of a given volume of water (one kilogram, in the case of the great or kilogram calorie, and a gram, in that of the small or gram calorie).

căl-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭc, * căl-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *calorifique*; from Lat. *calorificus*; from *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat, *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make, cause.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of producing heat; heating.

"A *calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other."—*Grew.*

"... the sun pours forth a multitude of other rays more powerfully *calorific* than the luminous ones, but entirely unsuited to the purposes of vision."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., viii. 1, p. 174.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An apparatus for conveying or conducting heat in houses, &c.; a hot-water apparatus.

* **căl-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *calorific*; *-al*.] Calorific.

"This I find concerning dew, as it is of a *calorifical* nature."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, p. 147. (*Latham.*)

† **cal-ŏr-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *calorific*; *-ation*.] The production of heat, especially animal heat, in bodies.

cal-ŏr-ĭ-fĭç'-ĭ-ent, *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat; *faciens* (genit. *facientis*), pr. par. of *facio* = to make.] Having the power or property of causing or producing heat; heating.

căl-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭcs, *s.* [CALORIFIC.] The science which treats of appliances for producing or communicating heat.

căl-ŏr-ĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *calorimètre*; from Lat. *calor* = warmth, heat, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of heat which a body parts with or absorbs when its temperature sinks or rises through a certain number of

MERCURY CALORIMETER.

degrees, or when it changes its condition. An ice-calorimeter was invented by Lavoisier and Laplace. It is now superseded by the mercury-calorimeter of Favre and Silbermann, which is a very delicate instrument. It is essentially a thermometer with a very large bulb and a capillary tube. (See *Atkinson: Ganot's Physics; Heat.*, ch. ix.)

cal-ŏr-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *calorimetr(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to calorimetry.

căl-ŏr-ĭm'-ĕt-rȳ, *s.* [Lat. *calor* = warmth, heat, and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The measurement of *caloric* in the way described under Calorimeter (q.v.). (See *Atkinson: Ganot's Physics; On Heat*, ch. ix. *Calorimetry.*)

cal-ŏr-ĭ-mō'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *calor* (genit. *caloris*) = heat, and *motor* = a mover; *moveo* = to move.] A galvanic instrument for evolving caloric.

* **cā'-lŏr mor'-dĭc-ans,** *s.* [Lat. *calor* = heat; *mordicans* = biting; *mordico* = to bite.]

Med.: An old term for the almost burning heat of the skin in ardent fevers, which causes an unpleasant sensation on the fingers after touching the patient. (*Hooper.*)

căl-ō-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Carnivora and tribe Carabidæ. Two species are British, *C. sycophanta* and *C. inquisitor.*

* **căl-ō-stĭg'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; στίγμα (*stigma*) = a stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, consisting of three species of climbing shrubs, natives of Brazil. The calyx is five-parted, corolla bell-shaped, and the elongated projecting stigma has a prominent apex.

căl-ō-thăm'-nŭs, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ. Various beautiful species grow in Australia.

căl'-ō-thrĭx, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Oscillatoriæ (Confervoid Algæ), growing in tufts, the filaments forming a branched frond, by lying in apposition. *C. mirabilis* is a rare freshwater species in England, found on mosses in small streams, æruginous green, growing blackish. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

că-lŏt'-rŏp-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and τρόπις (*tropis*) = a keel, from the shape of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiads, consisting of three species, which form shrubs or small trees, and are natives of the tropics of Asia and Africa. Their flowers have a somewhat bell-shaped corolla, expanding into five divisions. *Calotropis gigantea*, the largest of the genus, forms a branching shrub or small tree about fifteen feet high, with a short trunk four or five inches in diameter. Its flowers are of a pretty rose-purple colour. Cloth and paper have been made from the silky down of the seeds. The bark of the roots of several of the species furnishes the substance called *mudar*, which is used in India as a diaphoretic. The juice has been found very efficacious in the cure of elephantiasis, in syphilis, and anasarca. From the bark of the plant is made a substance called *Mudarine* (q.v.). The bark of the young branches also yields a valuable fibre. The leaves warmed and moistened with oil are applied as a dry fomentation in pains of the stomach; they are a valuable rubefacient. The root, reduced to powder, is given in India to horses. An intoxicating liquor, called *Bar*, is made from the *mudar* by the hillmen about Mahabuleshwar, in the Western Ghauts.

ca-lŏ'tte, ca-lŏt'e, * căl-lŏt', *s.* [Fr. *calotte* = a cap.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The plain round skull-cap worn by Roman ecclesiastics to cover the tonsure.

"We
That tread the path of public businesses
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink,
The wearing the *callot*, the politic hood,
And twenty other parerga."
B. Jonson: Magn. Lady, i.

* 2. Anything shaped like a cap; the hilt of a sword.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A concavity, in the form of a cup or niche, lathed and plastered, serving to diminish the height of a chapel, alcove, or cabinet, which otherwise would appear too high for the breadth. (*Gwilt.*)

2. *Math.:* The section of a sphere having a circle for its base.

căl'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [From Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, and τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow, an impression.]

Photog.: A process invented by Fox Talbot, by which paper saturated with iodine of silver is exposed to the action of light, the latent image being subsequently developed and fixed by hyposulphite of soda.

* **cal'-ouwe,** *a.* [CALLOW.]

† **că-lŏy'-ĕrs, * că-lŏg'-ĕr-ĭ,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *caloyer*; from Mod. Gr. καλόγερος (*kalogeros*) = a monk; Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, good; γέρων (*gerōn*), M. Gr. γερὸς (*geros*) = an old man.]

Ch. Hist.: Monks of the Greek Church, who resided chiefly on Mount Athos, and were celebrated for their extreme austerity.

"Here dwells the *caloyer*, nor rude is he,
Nor niggard of his cheer."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, ii. 49.

călp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably of Irish origin.]

Chem.: A sub-species of carbonate of lime of a bluish-black colour with a streak of white; it is intermediate between compact limestone and marl.

căl'-păc, *s.* (For def. see quotation.)

"The *calpac* is the solid cap or centre part of the head dress; the shawl is wound round it, and forms the turban."—*Byron: Note in the Giaour.*

"Angel of Death! 'tis Hassan's cloven crest!
His *calpac* rent—his caftan red."
Ibid., The Giaour.

* **câlque** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [CALK.]

* **câlqu'-ĭng** (*l* silent), *s.* [CALKING.]

câl'-sāy, *s.* [CAUSEWAY.] (*Scotch.*)

calsay-paiker, *s.* A street walker. (*Scotch.*)

căl'-shĭe, *a.* [Perhaps from Icel. *kalsa* = to deride.] Crabbed, perverse, cross. (*Scotch.*)

* **cal-sounds,** *s.* [CALZOONS.]

* **cal'-stocke,** *s.* [CUSTOCK.]

căl-strŏn-bä'r-ĭte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cal(cium)*, *stron(tia)*, *barite.*]

Min.: A variety of Barite, from New York.

* **căl'-sȳ-dōyne,** *s.* [CHALCEDONY.]

căl'-tha, *s.* [Contracted from Gr. κάλαθος (*kalathos*) = a goblet, on account of the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the Ranunculaceæ, distinguished from Ranunculus by the absence of a green calyx, and from Helleborus by the absence of tubular petals. *Caltha palustris*, the Marsh Marigold, is a stout herbaceous plant with hollow stems, large glossy roundish notched leaves, heart-shaped at the base, and conspicuous bright yellow flowers, each of which is composed of

five roundish petals or sepals. It is common in Britain, and is also known as May-blobs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl′-trăp, căl′-thrŏp, căl′-trŏp, *s.* [A.S. *coltrœppe* = a thistle; Fr. *chausse-trape* = star-thistle; Ital. *calcatreppo, calcatreppolo* = star-thistle; from *calcare* = to tread, and *tribolo* = a star-thistle, a steel-trap; Lat. *tribulus* = a caltrop, a thistle.]

1. *Mil.:* An instrument also called "crows-feet," formed of four iron spikes, three inches long, joined together at their bases, so that, when thrown down, one point always stands upwards. Used to obstruct the advance of cavalry and increase the difficulty of a ford.

CALTRAP.

"The ground about was thick sown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the shoeless Moors."—*Dr. Addison: Account of Tangiers.*

2. *Her.:* [CHEVAL-TRAPS.]

3. *Bot.:* The common name for Tribulus.

Water Caltrops: A common name for Trapa.

* **căl-trăp-pȳn,** *v.t.* [From *caltrap, caltrop, s.* (q.v.).] To catch with a hook.

"*Caltrappyn. Hamo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

că-lŭm′-ba, că-lŭm′-bō, că-lŏm′-ba, cō-lŏm′-bo, *s.* [*Kalumb*, the native name.]

Med.: The root of a plant, *Menispermum palmatum*, a native of Mozambique, having a very bitter taste, and used as a tonic and antiseptic.

American calumba: The roots of *Frazera Walteri*, a North American biennial. (*Lindley.*)

că-lŭm′-bīne, *s.* [Eng. *calumb(a)*, suffix *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle extracted from the root of the *Menispermum palmatum.*

că-lŭm′-bō, *s.* [CALUMBA.]

căl′-u-mĕt, *s.* [Fr. *calumet*, from Lat. *calamus* = a reed; Fr. *chalumeau;* O. Fr. *chalemel*, from Low Lat. *calamellus* = a little reed.] A kind of pipe for smoking used by the North

CALUMET.

American Indians. The bowl is generally of stone, ornamented with feathers, &c. The calumet is the emblem of peace and hospitality. To refuse the offer of it is to make a proclamation of enmity or war, and to accept it is a sign of peace and friendship.

* **căl′-ŭm-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *calumn(y); -er.*] A calumniator.

"To the *calumners* of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recriminate."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 38.

căl-ŭm′-nĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *calumniatus*, pa. par. of *calumnior* = to slander; *calumnia* = a slander; from *calueo* = to deceive.]

A. *Trans.:* To misrepresent falsely and maliciously the words or actions of another; to slander, to accuse falsely.

"He falls again to his old trade of downright *calumniating* our doctrine."—*Bishop Patrick: Answer to the Touchstone, &c.*, p. 199.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To spread calumnies about; to make false charges.

"Created only to *calumniate.*
Was Cressid here?"
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., v. 2.

căl-ŭm′-nĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CALUMNIATE.]

căl-ŭm′-nĭ-ā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALUMNIATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* Slandering.

"Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all,
To envious and *calumniating* time."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 3.

C. *As substan.:* The act of slandering; slander, calumny.

căl-ŭm-nĭ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *calumniatio* = a slandering; from *calumnior* = to slander; *calumnia* = a slander.] The act of spreading a false and malicious misrepresentation of any person's actions or words; a false and malicious slander.

"That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose."—*Ayliffe.*

căl-ŭm′-nĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *calumniator;* from *calumnior.*] One who wilfully spreads any false and malicious calumny or misrepresentation of the actions or words of another; a slanderer.

"This, I know, you will laugh at as well as I do; yet I doubt not but many little *calumniators* and persons of sour dispositions will take occasion hence to bespatter me."—*Pope: Letter to Addison.*

* **căl-ŭm′-nĭ-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *calumniator; -y.*] Pertaining to or containing slander; slanderous.

"Upon admission of this passage, as you yourselves have related it in your *calumniatory* information."—*Montagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 17.

căl-ŭm′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *calomnieux.*] Falsely and maliciously misrepresenting one's words or actions; slanderous, calumniating.

"Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

". . . warrants were out against him on account of a grossly *calumnious* paper of which the government had discovered him to be the author."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

căl-ŭm′-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *calumnious; -ly.*] In a calumnious manner; after the manner of a calumniator.

"Dealing in the case so insincerely, and *calumniously*, in their informations."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 26.

* **căl-ŭm′-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *calumnious; -ness.*] Calumny, slander.

"The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not *calumniousness.*"—*Bp. Morton: Discharge of Imputations, &c.*, p. 227.

căl′-ŭm-nȳ, *s.* [Fr. *calomnie;* Lat. *calumnia* = a false accusation; from *calueo* = to deceive.] A false and malicious misrepresentation of the words or actions of another; slander, a false charge.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

¶ It is frequently followed by *upon.*

"It is a very hard *calumny upon* our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here."—*Sir W. Temple.*

căl-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful, οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Trogon family, and tribe Fissirostres. The head is surmounted by an elevated crest, and the tail-coverts excessively developed.

căl-vā′-rĭ-a, *s.* [CALVARY.]

Anat.: That portion of the cranium, or skull, which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance. Sometimes also called *calvarium.*

Căl′-va-rȳ, *s.* [From Lat. *calvaria*, † *calvarium* = the skull; *calva* = the bald scalp; *calvus* = bald, without hair. Calvary (Luke xxiii. 33), is the rendering of the "Hebrew," *i.e.*, the Aramæan word Golgotha = the place of a skull. Cf. Mat. xxvii. 33, Mark xv. 22, John xix. 17.]

calvary-cross, *s.*

Her.: A charge representing the cross on Mount Calvary, with three steps, supposed to imply the three Christian graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

calve (*l* silent), *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *calf;* Dut. *kalven;* Dan. *kalve;* Sw. *kalfva;* Ger. *kalben.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To bring forth a calf; to bear young. (Said of a cow.)

"Their bull gendereth, and faileth not; their cow *calveth*, and casteth not her calf."—*Job* xxi. 10.

¶ Applied also to other animals.

"Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve?*"—*Job* xxxix. 1.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To bring forth, bear. (Applied even to inanimate things.)

"The grassy clods now *calv'd;* now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts."
Milton: P. L., bk. vii.

(2) *Of icebergs:* To break off from a glacier which has reached deep water.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To bear; to bring forth. (Applied contemptuously or reproachfully to human beings.)

"I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capital."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 1.

căl′-vĕr, cal-vur, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etymology doubtful. Wedgwood suggests Scotch *callour* or *caller* = fresh.]

A. *Trans.:* To cut salmon into thin slices, while fresh, and then pickle these.

"*Calvur* as samoun, or othyr fysshe."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, *calvered* salmons."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.

"Provide me then chines fried, and the salmon *calver'd.*"—*Killigrew: Parson's Wedding* (1664).

B. *Intrans.:* To bear being so sliced and pickled.

"His flesh, [the grayling's,] even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily *calver*, that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times."—*Cotton: Complete Angler.*

calv′-ĕr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *calve*, v.; and suff. *-er.*] A cow with calf. (*Scotch.*)

căl′-vĕr-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CALVER, *v.*] Sliced and pickled.

¶ Calver'd salmon is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. "May's Accomplished Cook," if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, and scalded with wine and water and salt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold (p. 354). It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon. (*Nares.*)

"Great lords, sometimes,
For a change leave *calvered* salmon, and eat sprats."
Massinger: Guardian, iv. 2.

". . . but even Prince George, who cared as much for the dignity of his birth as he was capable of caring for any thing but claret and *calvered* salmon, submitted to be Mr. Morley."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

căl-vĕr-keys (eys as **ēs),** *s.* [CULVERKEYS.]

calves (*l* silent), *s.pl.* [CALF.]

"Like heifers, neither bulls nor *calves.*"
Lloyd: Charity; A Fragment.

calves-foot, *s.* [CALF'S FOOT.]

calves-snout, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, so called from a fancied resemblance to the snout of a calf—*Antirrhinum*, better known as Snap-dragon, or Toad-flax.

calves-tongue, *s.*

Arch.: A sort of moulding, usually made at the caps and bases of round pillars, to taper or hance the round part to the square.

căl′-vĭlle, *s.* [French, from Lat. *calvus* = bald, smooth-skinned.] A kind of apple.

calv′-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CALVE, *v.t.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of giving birth to a calf.

"I heard of late of a cow in Warwikshire, which in six yeeres had sixteen *calfes;* that is, foure at once in three *calvings*, and twise twins . . ."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Engl.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. *Naut.:*

Of icebergs: The act of breaking or the state of being broken off a glacier when the latter reaches deep water. Glaciers tend to form on mountain tops when the temperature is low enough for the purpose. Then they gradually descend, new glacial material behind pressing them down. On reaching the ocean they are pushed into it, and finally they calve or give birth to icebergs, which have an independent existence of their own.

Căl′-vĭn-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *calvinisme.* From John Calvin, the celebrated reformer, born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10th, 1509; died May 27th, 1564. For further details see definition.]

1. *Theol.:* The tenets of the above-mentioned John Calvin. Sometimes the term Calvinism comprehends his views regarding both theological doctrine and ecclesiastical polity; at

others it is limited to the former, and specially to his views on the doctrines of grace. These are sometimes called the five points of Calvinism, or, more briefly, the five points; but this latter curt appellation is not sufficiently specific, for the rival system of Arminianism was also presented by the Remonstrants at the Synod of Dort in five points. Those of Calvinism are the following:—(1) Particular election. (2) Particular redemption. (3) Moral inability in a fallen state. (4) Irresistible grace. (5) Final perseverance. (For the rival Arminian five points see ARMINIAN.) Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, who was born in 354, and died in 430, held theological views essentially the same as those afterwards promulgated by Calvin. In addition to what may be called the doctrines of grace, Calvin held the spiritual presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, but not the doctrine of consubstantiation. He was thus essentially Zwinglian, and not Lutheran.

2. *Eccles.:* Calvin's views of Church government were essentially what are now called Presbyterian. He held also that the Church should be spiritually independent of the State, but was willing that the discipline of the Church should be carried out by the civil power. This last opinion, followed to its logical conclusion, involved him in heavy responsibility for the death of his Socinian antagonist Servetus, the capital punishment of whom for alleged heresy was approved of not merely by Calvin, but by the other reformers, not excepting the gentle Melanchthon. No one in those days seems to have clearly understood religious liberty.

3. *Ch. Hist.:* The work which first made this system known to the world was *Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion*, published in 1536. In August of the same year he visited Geneva, and, at the earnest request of Farel, its leading reformer, made it his residence. In 1538 both were expelled from the city, when Calvin, going to Strasburg, originated the French church there on the model which he deemed scriptural. In 1541 he was invited back to Geneva, and returning to it was the leading spirit there till his death, in 1564. Various Protestant churches adopted Calvin's theological views with his ecclesiastical polity; thus Knox carried both of these to Scotland, where the first Presbyterian General Assembly was held in 1560.

Bishop Burnet states that the 17th article of the Church of England is framed according to St. Augustine's doctrine, which, as stated, is essentially Calvinistic. The early reformers of the English Church mostly held his views of the doctrines of grace, which prevailed to the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Afterwards they imperceptibly declined. When the rival system of Arminius was brought to trial at the Synod of Dort, in Holland, in 1618, the English clerical representatives gave Calvinistic votes, notwithstanding which Arminianism took deep root in the English as in various other churches. Archbishop Laud was its warm friend and advocate, as were the High Church party generally, while Low Churchmen continued Calvinistic, a generalisation which still remains correct. The ecclesiastical polity of Calvin was embraced by the Puritan party, but never had a majority of the English people in its favour, and an attempt in the early days of the Long Parliament to set it up, though under the control of the civil government, was successful only to a limited extent, and for a brief period of time. Most of the clergymen whom the passing of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, dissevered from the Church, were Calvinists.

Of the two great English revivalists of the eighteenth century, Whitfield was Calvinistic [CALVINISTIC METHODISTS], and Wesley Arminian. [WESLEYAN.] The majority of the English Baptists are Calvinistic. All along, since the Reformation, the theological tenets and the ecclesiastical polity of Calvin have nearly always been dominant in Scotland, though the sterner features of both have almost imperceptibly been softened down.

"The delights arising from these objects were to be sacrificed to the cold and philosophical spirit of *Calvinism*, which furnished no pleasures to the imagination."—*Warton: Note on Milton's Il Penseroso.*

căl'-vĭn-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *calviniste.*] A follower of Calvin; one who adopts the theological teaching of Calvinism.

"The *Calvinist* is tempted to a false security, and sloth; and the Arminian may be tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God."—*Burnet on the Articles*, Art. 17.

căl-vĭn-ĭs'-tĭc, * căl-vĭn-ĭs'-tĭck, * căl-vĭn-ĭs'-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *calvinist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.

"... the petty states and republicks abroad, where the *calvinistick* discipline was adopted."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng Poetry*, ii. 458.

Calvinistic Baptists, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.: A sect of Baptists having registered places of worship in England.

Calvinistic Methodists, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.: A section of the Methodists, distinguished by their Calvinistic sentiments from the ordinary Wesleyans, who are Arminian. Wesley and Whitfield, the colleagues in the great evangelistic movement which did so much spiritually and morally to regenerate England in the 18th century, differed with regard to the doctrines of grace, Wesley being Arminian, and Whitfield Calvinistic; the latter revival preacher may be looked on as the father and founder of Calvinistic Methodism. Other names, and specially that of Mr. Howell Harries, of Trevecca, should be mentioned in connection with it. In its distinctive form it dates from 1735, but did not completely sever its connection with the English Church till 1810. In government it is now Presbyterian. Its great seat is Wales.

*** căl'-vĭn-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *calvin; -ize.*] To convert to Calvinism.

calv'-ĭsh (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *calf; -ish.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to or like a calf.

2. *Fig.:* Silly, stupid.

"He was holden unworthy to be made a parish-priest, as having made a *calvish* answer."—*World of Wonders* (1608), p. 240.

căl-vĭt'-ĭ-ēş, *s.* [Latin, from *calvus* = bald.]

Physiol.: The term for the want or loss of hair; more particularly on the sinciput; baldness.

căl'-vĭt-ȳ̆, *s.* [Fr. *calvitie;* Lat. *calvities.*] Baldness; absence of hair. [CALVITIES.]

căl'-voŭs, *a.* [Lat. *calvus* = bald.] Bald.

călx (1), *s.* [Lat. *calx*, genit. *calcis.*]

1. *Glass-making:* Broken or refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.

2. *Chem. & Min.:* A kind of ashes or fine powder, remaining from metals, minerals, &c., after they have undergone calcination by the violent action of fire, and have lost all moisture.

"Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it."—*Digby.*

Calx viva: Quicklime, or lime in its most caustic state.

Calx extincta: Slacked lime, or lime that has been quenched with water after it has been burnt.

Calcis aqua, or liquor: Limewater; a solution of lime in water.

călx (2), *s.* [Lat. = the heel.] The heel. Usually employed in the genitive, as *os calcis* = the heel bone, the calcaneum.

căl'-ȳ̆-bīte, *s.* [Gr. καλυβίτης (*kalybites*), dwelling in a hut.] One of a class in the Early Church who dwelt in huts.

căl-ȳ̆-cănth-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *calycanthus;* and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Rosal Exogens consisting of two genera. The species, which are shrubs, bear delightfully fragrant flowers, thrive in open loamy soil, and are propagated by layers.

căl-ȳ̆-căn'-thĕ-moŭs, *a.* [CALYCANTHEMY.]

Bot.: Having petaloid sepals.

căl-ȳ̆-căn'-thĕm-ȳ̆, *s.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*), genit. κάλυκος (*kalukos*) = a calyx, and ἀνθεμόεις (*anthemoeis*) = flowery.] The conversion wholly or partially of sepals into petals. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

căl'-ȳ̆-cănths, *s. pl.* [CALYCANTHUS.]

Bot.: Lindley's English name for the Calycanthaceæ.

căl-ȳ̆-cănth'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a cup, a calyx, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the family Calycanthaceæ. It consists of North American shrubs with opposite, oval, or ovate-lanceolate entire leaves, generally rough on the surface. There are but two species. *C. floridus* (Carolina All Spice) is a native of Carolina; *C. abai*, or *Nobai* (Japan All Spice), a native of Japan.

căl-ȳç-ẽr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [*Calycer(a)*, and fem. pl. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons included in Lindley's Campanal alliance. Herbs with alternate leaves, without stipules, and with flowers collected in beads; calyx superior, of five unequal divisions; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a five-divided limb; stamens, five thin filaments united, as well as the lower part of the anthers; ovary one-celled, style smooth, stigma capitate. The order occupies an intermediate space between *Compositæ* and *Dipsaceæ*, and comprises about twenty species, all natives of South America. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căl-ȳ̆ç'-ẽr-a, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Calyceraceæ. They are small annual or perennial herbs, from four to eight inches high, but possess little interest for any but the botanist.

căl'-ȳ̆-çēş, *s. pl.* [CALYX.]

căl-ȳ̆ç-ĭ-flō'-ræ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*), and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-class of exogenous or dicotyledonous plants, characterised by having both calyx and corolla, petals separate and stamens attached to the calyx. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† căl-ȳ̆ç-ĭ-flō'-roŭs, *a.* [CALYCIFLORÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Calycifloræ.

căl-yç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*), *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: In the form of a calyx; an epithet applied to the involucrum when it has the appearance of a calyx.

căl-ȳ̆'-çĭn-al, căl'-ȳ̆-çīne, *a.* [Lat. *calyx* (genit. *calycis*) = a case, a bud; Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a seed-vessel, a calyx; suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a calyx; in the form of a calyx; an epithet applied to the scales or thorns which are on the calyx.

căl-ȳ̆ç'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. καλύκιον (*kalukion*) = a little cup, from the appearance of the reproductive organs.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens belonging to the tribe Coniothalmeæ.

† căl'-ȳ̆-cle (cle as çel), *s.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A row of small leaflets placed at the base of the calyx on the outside. A partial involucre containing but one, or perhaps two flowers. [CALYCULE.]

¶ The cut shows 1. Flower of Schœpfia with calycle at base; 2. Calycle of Schœpfia; 3. Calycle of Mallow.

CALYCLE.

† căl'-ȳ̆-coīd, *a.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a calyx, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Calyx like.

† căl-ȳ̆-coīd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a calyx; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a calyx.

cal-ȳ̆c'-ŏ-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful; κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Cunoniaceæ, now called Acrophyllum (q.v.).

căl-ȳ̆-cŏ-phŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*), genit. κάλυκος (*kalukos*) = a cup, and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Zool.: An order of Siphonophora (Oceanic Hydrozoa). They are transparent organisms, generally found floating on or near the surface in tropical and sub-tropical seas. They consist of a long stem with a body sac at the proximal, and swim by the rhythmical contraction of their nectocalyces or bells.

căl-ȳ̆c'-u-lāte, căl'-ȳ̆-cled, *a.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q.v.).] [CALICULATE.]

† **căl'-ȳ-cūle,** *s.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A little calyx. A bundle or row of small bracts, which forms a verticil immediately beneath the calyx, and resembling an exterior calyx; example, the Pink. In the Potentilla the calycule is formed by the stipules united two by two, which are a dependence of the sepals.

cal-ȳm'-ĕ-nē, *s.* [Gr. κάλυμμα (*kalumma*) = a veil, a covering; καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to veil, cover.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Trilobites, occurring in the Silurian rocks. They appear to have possessed the power of rolling them-

CALYMENE BLUMENBACHII.

selves up into a ball, as some recent allied genera do, for the purpose either of safety or of concealment. *Calymene Blumenbachii* is the well-known Dudley Trilobite.

căl-ȳ-mĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *calymene* (q.v.), and pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. [CALYMENE.]

căl'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [CALION.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hard, round stone. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. *Masonry:* Flint or pebble stone used in building walls.

cal-ȳ-phȳ'-ŏm-ȳ, *s.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*), genit. κάλυκος (*kalukos*) = a calyx, and φύω (*phuō*) = to bring forth, to produce.]

Bot.: Abnormal adhesion of the calyx to the corolla. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

cal-ȳp'-sō, Cal-ȳp'-sō, *s.* [Gr. κάλυψις (*kalupsis*) = a covering, καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to cover, conceal.]

1. *Mythol.:* The goddess of silence, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and Queen of Ogygia, who tried by every art to detain Ulysses on his way home from Troy.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the fifty-third found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on the 4th April, 1858.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of Orchids, fonnd in North America. *Calypso borealis* is the most beautiful of northern orchids. It is a tuberous terrestrial plant, with one leaf and one flower only. The rose-coloured flower appears at the end of a slender sheathed stem. The leaf is thin, many nerved, either ovate or cordate. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cal-ȳp'-tĕr, *s.* [CALYPTRA.]

cal-ȳp-tŏ-blăs'-tĭc, *a.* [From Gr. καλυπτός (*kaluptos*) = covered, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Zool.: Noting or pertaining to those Hydrozoa in which the nutritive or generative buds are provided with an external protective receptacle. (*Allman.*)

calyptoblastic hydroids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The hydroids above described. It comprehends the Sertularians and the Campanularians.

cal-ȳp'-tŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to hide, conceal; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as ZIRCON (q.v.).

cal-ȳp-tō-rhȳn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to hide; ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a beak, or snout.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds of the Psittacidæ or Parrot family.

cal-ȳp'-tra, *s.* [Gr. καλύπτρα (*kaluptra*); from καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to hide, cover.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A hood-like body connected in some plants with the organs of fructification. It exists in some flowering plants and in mosses. Used specially for—

(1) A number of bracts united to cover the flower. Example, Pileanthus.

(2) A lid or operculum to the stamens. It may be made of consolidated sepals or petals. Examples: Eucalyptus, Eudesmia.

2. *Spec.:* The hood of an urn-moss, covering the top of the theca like a cup.

căl-ȳp-træ'-a, *s.* [Lat. *calyptra*; Gr. καλύπτρα (*kaluptra*) = a hood, covering.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropods, furnished with a patelliform shell, to the cavity of which a smaller conical one adheres, like a cup in a saucer. It is the typical genus of the family Calyptræidæ. The species are called Cup-and-Saucer Limpets. Tate estimates the known recent species at fifty and the fossil at thirty-one, the latter from the chalk, if not from the carboniferous formation on till now. They are called Bonnet Limpets.

căl-ȳp-træ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *calyptræ(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods comprising, among other genera, Calyptræa and Crepidula of Lamarck.

căl-ȳp-trăn'-thēs, *s.* [From Gr. καλύπτρα (*kaluptra*) = a cover, as of a quiver (?), a woman's veil, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ. The species are from America. The flowers of *Calyptranthes aromatica* might be used for cloves.

cal-ȳp'-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *calyptra*; Gr. καλύπτρα (*kaluptra*); and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Having a veil or covering like a calyptra or hood.

"Such a calx is operculate or *calyptrate*."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 184.

2. *Of a calyx:* Bursting on one side at the period of falling. Example, Eschscholtzia. (*Lindley.*)

cal-ȳp'-trĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *calyptra* = a hood; *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a calyptra or hood.

cā-lȳ-săc'-çĭ-ŏn, *s.* [From Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a calyx, and σακκίον (*sakkion*) = a small bag.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). Only known species, *Calysaccion longifolium.* It is from India and China. The flower buds are very fragrant. They are used in India for dyeing silk yellow and orange.

căl-ȳs-tē'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a calyx, and στέγη (*stegē*) = a covering.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Convolvulaceæ, containing about twelve or fourteen species, of which two are British—*Calystegia sepium* and *C. soldanella*, the former of which is the common Bindweed.

cā'-lȳx, *s.* [Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) strictly = any covering, but used only of flowers and fruits, *i.e.* (1) a husk or shell, (2) the calyx or cup of a flower (Lat. *calix* = a cup), from καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to cover, to conceal.]

CALYX (1) FOXGLOVE, (2) PRIMROSE.

1. *Bot.:* The most outerly integument of a flower, consisting of several verticillate leaves, either united by their margins or distinct, usually of a green colour and of a ruder and less delicate texture than the corolla. (*Link, Lindley*, &c.). When only one series of floral integuments is present, that single one is considered as a calyx, and not as a corolla. The divisions of a calyx are called *sepals.* A *superior* or *adherent* calyx is one not able to be separated from the ovary; an *inferior* or *free* one is actually separate. A *calyceolate calyx* is one surrounded at the base by a ring of bracts. The term *æstivation* (q.v.) may be used of a calyx as well as of a complete flower. A calyx is not the same as a *perianth*, the latter being a calyx and corolla combined, as in a tulip or an orchid, and not a solitary calyx. A *common calyx* is called an *involucre* (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* The cup-shaped body of a Crinoid or that of a Torticella.

* **căl'-zōons, * căl'-sōunds,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *calçons*; Fr. *caleçon, caleçons*; Ital. *calzoni*; Sp. *calzones*, augment. of Ital. *calzo*; Sp. *calzas*; Fr. *chausse* = hose, stockings, from Lat. *calceus* = a shoe, *calx* = a heel.] Drawers. (*Sir T. Herbert.*) (*Webster.*)

"The next that they weare is a smocke of callico, with ample sleeves, much longer than their armes; under this, a paire of *calsounds* of the same, which reach to their ancles."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 63.

căm, * kăm, * kamme, *a., adv., & s.* [Gael., Ir., & Wel. *cam* = crooked.] [CAMBER.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Crooked, curved.

2. *Fig.:* Crooked in temper, perverse, cross, peevish. (*Provincial.*)

* **B.** *As adv.:* Wrong, out of the right course.

"This is clean *kam.*—
Merely awry."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

"Against the wooll, the wrong way, cleane contrary, quite *kamme.*"—*Cotgrave.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. The projecting part of a wheel or curved plate, so shaped as to cause an eccentric or alternating motion of any required velocity or direction in another piece pressing against it.

2. A ridge or mound of earth. (*Provincial.*) (*Wright.*)

cam-ball, *s. & a.*

¶ *Cam-ball valve:* A valve acted upon by a cam on the axis of a ball-lever, so that, as the float in a cistern, the cam may press against the stem of the valve and close it, preventing the ingress of water.

cam-gear, *s. & a.*

¶ *Cam-gear wheeling:*

Mach.: A certain arrangement of gearing.

cam-shaft, *s.*

Mach.: A shaft having cams or wipers for raising the pestles of stamping-mills. It is called also a *tumbling-shaft* or *wallower.* (*Knight.*)

cam-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel so constructed as to move eccentrically, and cause an alternating or reciprocating motion in another part of the machine.

* **căm,** *pret. of v.* [COME.] (*O. Eng. & Scotch.*) Came.

1. *Old English:*

"Tho *cam* the thridde dais ligt."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 114.

2. *Scotch:*

"The poor Hieland body, Dugald Mahoney, *cam* here a while syne."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

* **căm'-a-ca,** *s.* [Low Lat. *camoca, camaca*; O. Fr. *camocas*; Mod. Gr. καμουχᾶς (*kamouchas*).] A kind of fine cloth.

"Your curtaines of *camaca.*"
Squire of Low Degree, 835.

* **ca-māil',** *s.* [Ital. *camaglio.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A camel.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A capuchin, or short cloak, sometimes made of fur, but probably originally of camel's hair.

2. *Mil.* (*Ancient Armour*): A neck guard of chain-mail which was added to the bascinet, or headpiece, in the time of Edward III.

Cam-ăl-du-lĕn'-sĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [From Camaldoli or Campo Malduli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennine chain of mountains.]

Ch. Hist.: A monastic fraternity founded in 1023 by Romuald, an Italian, at the place described in the etymology. It still flourishes, especially in Italy. Some are cœnobites and others eremites.

* căm'-a-mĕl, * căm'-a-mĕlle, * căm'-a-mile, * căm'-ma-mȳle, *s.* [Camomile.]

căm-ar-a (1), *s.* [From Gr. καμάρα (*kamara*) = anything with an arched cover, a vaulted chamber.]

1. *Bot.:* A carpel.

2. *Comm.:* The hard, durable timber of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous plant, a native of Guiana. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căm'-ar-a (2), *s.* [Native Guiana name.] The same as Ackawar Nutmeg. It is produced by *Acrodiclidium camara*, a species of the Laurel order. It is considered in Guiana to be one of the most efficacious remedies in colic, diarrhœa, and dysentery. (*Lindley.*)

' căm-a-ril'-la, *s.* [Sp. *camarilla* = a little room, dim. of *camara* = a chamber.]

1. The audience chamber or private room of a king.

2. A band or company of conspirators; a cabal, a clique. (*Wright.*)

căm-ar-lĕn'-go, *s.* [Sp. *camarlengo* = a chamberlain (q.v.).] A high functionary chosen when the decease of a Pope is expected not to be far distant, to govern the Church during the interregnum, and to see that irregular practices and all foreign or personal influence shall be excluded from the election.

"If the *Camerlengo* has only moderate abilities, he is greater than the Pope, for he can make the Pope."—*Times*, Sept. 28, 1877.

ca-măs'-sĭ-a, *s.* [From North American Indian *quamash*, the name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Liliaceæ. The bulbs of *Camassia esculenta* are eaten by the North American Indians.

cam'-a-yeû, cam'-a-ĭ-eû, *s.* [Cameo.]

1. [Cameo.]

2. *Painting:* A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievos. (*Chambers.*)

camb (1), *s.* [Comb.]

camb (2), *s.* [Cambium.]

căm'-bāyes, *s. pl.* [From Cambay, formerly an important seaport, on the gulf of the same name in India, lat. 22° 21 N., long. 72° 48 E.]

Fabrics: Cotton cloth made in Bengal, Madras, and other parts of India. (*Knight.*)

căm'-bĕr (1), *s.* [O.Fr. *cambre* = crooked. Cf. *cam*, a.]

1. (See the example.)

"*Camber*, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight."—*Mox.*. *Mech. Exer.*

2. *Arch.:* An arch on the top of an aperture or on the top of a beam.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The curve of a ship's plank.

(2) The part of a dockyard where cambering is performed.

(3) A small dock in the royal yards, for the convenience of loading and discharging timber.

camber-beam, *s.*

Arch.: That which forms a curved line on each side from the middle of its length. All beams should, to some degree, be cambered, if possible; but the cambered beam is used in flats and church platforms, wherein, after being covered with boards, these are covered with lead, for the purpose of discharging the rain-water. (*Gwilt.*)

camber-keeled, *a.* Having the keel slightly arched upwards in the middle of the length, but not actually hogged.

camber-slip, *s.*

Bricklaying: A strip of wood with one edge curved equal to a rise of one inch in six feet. It is used for sinking the soffit lines of straight arches to give them a slight rise that they may settle straight. (*Knight.*)

*** căm'-bĕr** (2), *s.* [Chamber.]

*** camber-maid,** *s.* A chambermaid.

căm'-bĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Camber, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To make a beam camberwise or arching.

2. *Intrans.:* To bend or curve camberwise.

căm'-bĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [Camber, *s.*] Arched, curved. (*Totten.*)

căm'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Camber, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a beam cambered or arched. (*Weale.*)

căm'-bĭ-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *cambialis*; from *cambio* = to exchange.] Pertaining or relating to exchange.

căm'-bĭ-form, *a.* [From Lat. *cambium* (Camb), and *forma* = form, shape.]

¶ *Cambiform tissue:*

Bot. Physiol.: Narrow, thin-walled, elongated succulent cells often found in connection with sieve tubes in the structure of plants. They are called also permanent cambium. (*Thomé.*)

† căm'-bĭst, *s.* [Fr. *cambiste*; Sp. & Ital. *cambista*; from Lat. *cambio* = to exchange.] One skilled in the science of exchange; a bill-holder; a money-changer.

". . . *cambist* is not only a word of legitimate derivation, but is also a term much wanted in the English language, as there is none other to express the same meaning except Exchange, which seems too general and indefinite."—*Kelly: Universal Cambist* (pref. 1811).

*** căm'-bĭs-trȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *cambist*; *-ry*.] The science of exchange of moneys, &c.

căm'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cambium* = exchange, bartering; from *cambio* = to exchange, barter.]

Bot.: The viscid substance which appears, in the spring, between the wood and bark of exogenous trees when the new wood is forming, and again disappears as soon as the wood is completely formed. It re-appears whenever the plant is again called into growth, as at Midsummer, in those species which shoot twice a year.

cambium-sheath, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: An annular layer of formative tissue separating the very young cortex of a plant from the subjacent tissue. (*Thomé.*)

*** căm'-blĕt,** *s.* [Camlet.]

căm-bō'ġe, *s.* [Gamboge.]

căm-bō'-ġĭ-a, *s.* [Cambodja, or Cambodia, in the Eastern Peninsula, from which much of the gamboge of commerce is obtained.]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, order Clusiaceæ (Guttifers). It is now merged in Garcinia (q.v.).

*** căm'-bŏk,** *s.* [Cammock.]

căm-bōō'se, *s.* [Caboose.]

*** căm'-bra-sīne,** *s.* [Cambric.] A sort of fine linen resembling cambric, made in Egypt.

Căm'-brāy, † Căm'-brāi, *s. & a.* [Altered from *Cameracum*, the Roman name of the city.]

A. *As subst.:* A city of France, department of the Nord, lat. 50° 10 N. and long. 3° 14 E.

B. *As adj.:* Brought from or in any other way pertaining to the city described under A.

Cambray stone, *s.*

Min.: A name for Moss Agate, or Mocha-stone.

căm'-brĕl, * căm'-mĕr-ell, *s.* [Camber.] A piece of bent wood, by which butchers hang up carcases of slaughtered animals.

Căm'-brĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cambria* = Wales.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or belonging to Wales.

"Him answer'd then his loving mate and true,
But more discreet than he, a *Cambrian* ewe."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

II. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the series of rocks described under B. II. (See the terms *Cambrian formation, group*, or *system.*)

B. *As substantive:*

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Wales.

II. *Geology:*

1. *Formerly:* In 1835 Sedgwick gave this name to some much-disturbed and apparently unfossiliferous old strata, until then known as "Grauwacke," which he had traced out in Cumberland and North Wales. Just previously, Murchison had fixed the term "Silurian" to a series of fossiliferous deposits in Shropshire and Wales, known by him afterwards as the Ludlow, Wenlock, Llandovery, Caradoc, Llandeilo, and Lingula groups. These were all regarded as younger than, and lying above, Sedgwick's "Cambrian" series; the position, however, of the Bala limestone (equivalent to the "Caradoc Sandstone" of Shropshire) was mistaken, and consequently the boundary-line provisionally fixed by the two observers was misplaced. Fossils characteristic of the "Silurian" were afterwards found in strata thus placed in the "Cambrian" series, and hence the latter name became limited to the lowest beds. This nomenclature was generally adopted, until Sedgwick, renewing his work, criticised it. A better knowledge of the fossils has of late modified the classification, as given below.

2. *Now:* As defined by Hicks and others, the Cambrian is a thick series of slates, schists, sandstones, and conglomerates, with both intruded and intercalated igneous rocks, linked by similarity of fossils, and older than the Silurian series. They occur in Wales and elsewhere, contain many Trilobites and Brachiopods, with other fossils, and are known as:—1. Tremadoc Slates (uppermost); 2. Lingula-flags; 3. Menevian-beds; and 4. Longmynd group, consisting of Harlech grits and Llanberris slates. The Geological Surveyors (following Murchison) limit the term to the Longmynd Group; but others (after Sedgwick) include all Murchison's "Lower Silurian" (Bala and Llandeilo groups) in the "Cambrian."

Cambrian formation:

Geol.: The series of rocks described under B. II.

Cambrian group:

Geol.: Lyell's name for the Cambrian rocks belonging to what is more commonly termed the Cambrian formation, the word group in this sense now tending to obsolescence.

Cambrian system: The same as *Cambrian formation* and *Cambrian group* (q.v.).

căm'-brĭc, * căm'-brĭck (1), *s. & a.* [In Dut. *kamerijck*; Ger. *kammertuch*; Fr. *toile de Cambrai*; from *Cambray*, a town in France, where it was originally made.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A kind of very fine white linen cloth.

"He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddises, *cambricks*, and lawns."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A kind of fabric made of hard-spun cotton yarn, of different colours, in imitation of linen cambric. (*Webster.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or made of the material described in A 1.

"And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the song." *Gay.*

*** căm'-brĭck** (2), *s.* [Cammock.]

căm-bür'-a, chăm'-bür-u, *s.* [Brazilian *chamburu.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Carica digitata*, order Papayaceæ (Papayads). It is regarded, where it grows, as a deadly poison.

căm'-buȳ, *s.* [A Brazilian word (?).] The native name of a fruit derived from a species of Eugenia. It is said by Von Martins to be excellent for desserts.

Căm'-dēn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From William Camden, founder, in 1622, of the Professorship mentioned in the example.] Founded by Camden.

"He was *Camdenian* Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

căm'-dû-ĭ, *s.* [From Gael. *cam* = crooked, and *dubh* = black.] A kind of trout. (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

cāme, *pret. of v.* [Come.]

cāme (1), *s.* [Comb.] (*Scotch & N. Eng.*)

cāme (2), *s.* [Cames.]

căm'-el, * cam-eil, * cam-ail, * cham-ayle, * cham-el, * cham-ail, * cham-elle, * cam-elle, * kam-el, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chamel, camel*; Sp. & Ital. *camelo*; Gael. *camhal*; Lat. *camelus*; Gr. κάμηλος (*kamēlos*); from Heb. גָּמָל (*gámál*); Arab. *jamal.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The name given to two animals, the *Camelus dromedarius* and *C. bactrianus* [Camelus], the former generally called the Arabian Camel, or simply the Camel, and the latter the Bactrian Camel.

1. The Arabian species, which has but one hump on its back. Of this there are two varieties: Variety 1 is large and full of flesh, and able on an emergency to carry burdens of 1,000 lbs. weight, though 500 or 600, or at most 800 lbs., are a more appropriate load. The soft-cushioned foot is admirably adapted to support the animal in traversing the desert, and its stomach can be converted into water-tanks, from which a supply of the precious fluid can be obtained when the animal has no other method of slaking its thirst. So admirably is it adapted for the arid wastes, that it has been called the ship of the desert. Variety 2 is leaner and of a smaller size. It is often called the Dromedary (from Gr. δρομάς (*dromas*) = running), the name being given because of its swiftness. It is unfit to bear heavy burdens, but will go one hundred miles a day. It is generally used for riding by men of quality.

2. The Bactrian species, which is stouter and more muscular than the Arabian Camel, from which it differs in having two humps on its back.

"Him and his men and hire *kamel.*" *Story of Gen. and Exod.*, 1,398.

"*Camelle* or *chamelle.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Camels* have large solid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment."—*Calmet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): Hollow cases of wood, constructed in two halves, so as to embrace the keel, and lay hold of the hull of a ship on both sides. They are first filled with water and sunk, in order to be fixed on. The water is then pumped out, when the vessel gradually rises, and the process is continued until the ship is enabled to pass over a shoal or sill. Similar camels were used at Rotterdam about 1690.

2. *Stocking frames:* A bar mounted upon four wheels, and capable of being drawn forward and backward through a small space. Upon it are mounted the jacks with their springs, and the slur-bar upon which traverses the slur by which the jacks are actuated successively. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Camel-backed, camel-hide.*

camel-bird, *s.* A name given to the ostrich.

camel-insects, *s. pl.* A name sometimes given to the insects of the genus Mantis (q.v.).

camel-locusts, *s. pl.* The same as CAMEL-INSECTS (q.v.).

camel's-hair, camel-hair, * camel-hare, *s.* & *a.*

* **A.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The hair of a camel.

2. *Fabric:* A rough fabric made of the hair of a camel.

"Wit *camelhare* was he cledde."—*Metrical Homilies*, p. 10.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the hair of a camel.

"Bees will act like a *camel-hair* pencil."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. iv., p. 97.

camel's-hay, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of sweet-smelling rush—the *Andropogon schœnanthus*—growing in Eastern countries.

camel's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Alhagi Camelorum.*

ca-mē'-lĕ-ŏn, *s.* [CHAMELEON.]

cameleon-mineral, *s.* [CHAMELEON-MINERAL.]

căm-ĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *camelus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Ruminants, containing the Camels and Llamas. The dentition differs from that of the typical Ruminantia. In the upper jaw there are three teeth on each side in front separated by slight intervals. There are a conical incisor, a canine, and a premolar. Then after a gap the rest of the molars follow. There are no horns. The lower surface of the foot is applied to the ground. There are two toes enclosed in skin, and the hoofs are reduced almost to the size of nails. There are two recent genera—Camelus in the eastern hemisphere, Auchenia in the western.

2. *Palæont.:* Various extinct genera of Camelidæ have been found in the Lower Miocene and in the Pliocene of North America. In the eastern world no species has been found earlier than the Upper Miocene (?) of the Sewalik hills on the flanks of the Himalayas. It is a genuine Camelus, *C. sivalensis.*

căm-ĕl-ī'-na, *s.* [Lat. From Gr. χαμαί (*chamai*) = on the ground, and λίνον (*linon*) = flax.]

Bot.: A small genus of cruciferous plants (Brassicaceæ), containing two or three European and North American species. They are dwarf annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with stem-clasping leaves, and terminal racemes of yellow flowers. The most interesting species is the *Camelina sativa*, a doubtful inhabitant of Britain, and sometimes called Gold of Pleasure. It is cultivated in some parts of the Continent for the fibre and oil obtainable from its seeds, which are sometimes imported into this country under the name of Dodder-seed. By pressure they yield a clear yellow-coloured oil, something like linseed-oil, and the residual cake has been recommended as food for cattle. The fibre is used in many parts for making brooms.

căm'-ĕ-līne, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *cameline;* Fr. *camelin;* Ital. *camellino;* Low Lat. *camelinus* = pertaining to a camel; *camelus* = a camel.]

† **A.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of a camel.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A coarse fabric, made originally of camel's-hair. [CAMLET.]

"Dame Abstinence streyned, toke on a robe of *cameline.*" *Rom. of Rose*, 7,366.

căm-ĕl-ī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *camelina*, and fem. pl. suffix *-eæ.*] The same as Camelinidæ (q.v.). (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

căm-ĕl-ī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *camelina*, and fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family, sub-tribe, or sub-section of the Brassicaceæ or Cruciferæ (Crucifers), and the tribe or section Notorhizeæ. [CAMELINEÆ.]

* **ca-me'-li-on,** *s.* [Eng. *camel*, and *lion.*] Apparently used for CAMELOPARD (q.v.).

"*Camelion*, that is, a beest lijk a camele in the heed, in the bodi to a paard."—*Wickliffe: Deut.* xiv. 5.

ca-mĕl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [From Camelli, a Jesuit, by whom the flower was introduced from the East.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Ternströmiaceæ (Theads). It is very near akin to Thea, which contains the tea plant; indeed, some botanists combine the two genera into one. The native countries of the Camellias are the eastern side of the Himalaya mountains, Cochin-China, China, Japan, and the Eastern Islands. *Camellia japonica*, said to have been introduced into Britain by Robert James, Lord Petre, is the original whence have been derived all the numerous varieties now cultivated in Britain. It has broad shining leaves and red flowers. *C. maliflora*, the Apple-blossomed Camellia, may be a variety of the last-named plant. *C. reticulata*, a very fine species, has flowers of a deep rose colour, sometimes six inches across. The seeds of the Chinese *C. oleifera* yield a valuable oil.

ca-mĕl'-ŏ-pard, căm'-ĕl-ŏ-pard, *s.* [From Lat. *camelus* = a camel; and *pardus* = a panther. He is so named because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. (*Trevoux.*) Cf. *leo-pard.*]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Giraffe, *Camelopardalis Giraffa.* [CAMELOPARDALIS, GIRAFFE.]

căm-ĕl-ŏ-par'-da-lĭs, căm-ĕl-ŏ-par'-da-lŭs, *s.* [CAMELOPARD.]

1. *Zool.* (*of the form* camelopardalis): The typical genus of the family Camelopardalidæ (q.v.).

2. *Astron.* (*of the form* camelopardalus): The Camelopard, a northern constellation, first so named by Hevelius. A straight line, drawn from Capella to the pole-star, passes through its centre.

căm-ĕl-ŏ-par'-dĕl, *s.* [From Eng. *camelopard*, and suffix *-el.*]

Her.: An imaginary animal, being a Camelopard with two straight horns, more prominent than those which the divinely-made Camelopard (the Giraffe) possesses.

căm-ĕl-ŏ-par'-dĭ-dæ, căm-ĕl-ŏ-par-dăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *camelopardalis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Ruminants, containing only one known species, the *Camelopardalis Giraffa.* The dentition is the same as in the Deer. [CAMELOPARDALIS.]

2. *Palæont.:* Some species of the Camelopardalis have been found in Miocene rocks in the Old World.

căm'-ĕ-lot, *s.* [CAMLET.]

căm'-el-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *camel; -ry.*]

1. A place where camels come to receive, or be relieved of, their burdens.

2. Troops mounted on camels.

ca-mē'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of mammals, type of the family Camelidæ (q.v.). The species differs from those of Auchenia (q.v.) in having the toes separate, and in possessing one or two humps on its back. There are two species, *Camelus dromedarius*, the Dromedary or Arabian Camel, and *C. bactrianus.* [CAMEL.]

2. *Palæont.* [CAMELIDÆ.]

căm'-ĕ-ō, că-māi-eu, cā-māy-eu (**eu** as **ū**), *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *cammeo, cameo;* Fr. *camée, camayeu;* O. Fr. *camaheu;* from Low Lat. *camahutus.* Nothing is known as to its origin.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A precious stone carved in relief, such as the onyx or agate. The stone used should have two or more layers of different colours, and the art consists in cutting away portions of the stone so as to expose these different colours in the various parts of the work to which they are appropriate. Shells, especially the strombus or stromb shell, a genus of wing shells, are frequently used for the same purpose.

". . . we will call the attention of our readers to the two forms of engraving entitled *camaieu* and intaglio. . . . We refer our readers to Winkelman's interesting account of the celebrated *cameos* which are handed down to us, . . ."—*Foreign Quarterly Review.* No. 1.

¶ The accent is rarely on the second syllable.

"Each nicer mould a softer feature drinks.
The bold *cameo* speaks, the soft intaglio thinks."
Darwin: Botanic Garden.

* 2. Any carved work in low relief.

II. *Painting.* [CAMAIEU (2).]

B. *As adj.:* Salient as opposed to intaglio.

cameo-incrustation, *s.* A bas relief cast of a bust or of a medal inclosed within a coating of white flint-glass. It was first introduced by the Bohemians.

căm'-ĕ-ŏ-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *cameo; type.*]

Phot.: A small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jewel case like a cameo.

căm'-ĕr-a (1), *s.* [Ital. *kamera* = a chamber; Lat. *camera* = a vault; Gr. καμάρα (*kamara*), anything with an arched cover, . . . a vaulted chamber.] [CHAMBER.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any instrument having a dark chamber, and especially the camera-obscura and the camera-lucida (q.v.).

2. *Law:* The judge's chamber in Sergeants' Inn.

¶ To hear a cause *in camera:* To hear a cause privately in the judge's own room instead of in open court.

3. *Naut.:* A kind of ship used in the Black Sea.

camera-lucida, *s.* [In Ger. *kamera lucida;* from Lat. *camera* (q.v.), and *lucida* = containing light, full of light, bright; opposed to *obscura* = dark.] An instrument invented by Dr. Woolaston in 1804 or 1807, and subsequently improved by Professor Amici of Modena. Its design is to produce on a plane surface such a representation of a landscape, an object of natural history, or other visible thing, as may enable one to delineate it with accuracy. In Dr. Woolaston's instrument there is a glass prism of such a form that its base or its apex (it is the same with both) has the following angles: 90°, 67½, 135°, and 67½. An object placed at a proper distance, in a horizontal direction, from one of the planes enclosing the right angle, will send forth rays, which in their passage through the prism will be twice totally reflected, and finally reaching the observer's eye, placed near one of the acute angles and looking downwards, will enable it

to see the object of which it is in quest depicted on a surface placed in proper focus beneath. It is difficult for the eye, however, to take in both the figure and the point of the pencil at the same moment. In Professor Amici's instrument, designed to cure this defect, there is a rectangular glass prism (A C B) with one of the perpendicular faces (A B) turned, as in the former case, to the object (O) which is designed to be depicted, whilst the other (A C) is at right angles to an inclined plane of glass (I H). The rays O D proceeding from the object O are slightly

AMICI'S CAMERA LUCIDA.

refracted at D, totally reflected at F, again refracted at O, and partially reflected at K; finally reaching the eye at E, &c., making it see the image at O'. The point of the pencil is seen at the same time quite distinctly through the inclined glass plate, and there is thus every facility for tracing the picture correctly.

camera obscura, *s.* [In. Ger. *kamera obskura*; Fr. *chambre obscure*; Ital. *camera oscura*. From Lat. *camera* (q.v.), and *obscura*, f. adj. = obscure, dark.] An instrument of which, as the name imports, the essential feature is a dark chamber. It was invented, according to some, by Friar Bacon, about the 13th century; but is generally attributed to Baptista Porta, who published a work at Antwerp in 1560 in which it was described. If in the window of a chamber from which light is everywhere rigidly excluded a hole is made, about an inch in diameter, the rays streaking in will depict on the opposite wall a rude picture of the moving panorama seen in the street, or any other objects which may rest or pass before it. The delineation is, however, very shadowy, but may be made better defined by placing a double convex lens in the aperture and a sheet of paper in proper focus for the picture. The lens will reverse the figures, which may be put right again by making the rays fall on a mirror at an angle of 45°. Brewster discovered that the images became very bright by receiving them on the silvered back of a mirror. In the room now described are all the essentials of a *camera obscura*, and all

CAMERA OBSCURA.

that is needful is to imitate the procedure now described in an artificial "camera" or "room" made small enough to be portable. For the walls may be substituted a rectangular wooden box, formed of two parts sliding in each other, like the joints of a telescope, so as to adjust the focus to bodies more or less distant. A tube with a lens is fixed in one side of it, and is turned to the object to be represented. The rays entering fall on a mirror sloped at an angle of 45°, which reflect them upwards to the observer's eye. It is convenient that they may be made to pass through a horizontal plate of glass, on which tracing paper may be placed so as to enable one to draw the figure if he be so disposed, but now this is generally done not by the hand but by photography (q.v.). A lid to the box is of use in ridding the observer of superfluous light.

There are other forms of camera. One with a triangular prism which acts both as condensing lens and mirror, and casts downwards on a table or screen a representation of the surrounding scene or landscape. Such an instrument placed on a hill in a city, and so adjusted that more or less distant objects may be brought into focus, presents a beautiful panorama of the streets with their moving population.

camera-stand, *s.*

Phot.: A frame on which the camera rests, and which is adjustable to vary the height, horizontal presentation, or inclination of the optic axis as may be required. (*Knight.*)

* **căm'-ĕr-āde,** * **căm-ĕr-ā'-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *camarade*; Ital. & Sp. *camerada*, from *camera* = a chamber.] [COMRADE.] One who occupies the same chamber; hence, a companion, an associate, especially in arms.

"*Camerades* with him, and confederates in his design."—*Rymer.*

* **căm-ĕr-al-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *caméralistique*; Ger. *cameralistik*, from Low Lat. *cameralista* = a money-changer, financier, from Low Lat. *camera* = a vault, treasury; Lat. *camera* = a chamber.] Pertaining to finance or the public revenue.

* **căm-ĕr-al-ĭs'-tĭcs,** *s. pl.* [CAMERALISTIC.] The science of public finance, or the raising and disposition of taxes and public revenue.

căm-ĕr-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. Camerarius, a botanist of Nuremberg, who died in 1721.]

Bot.: A genus of handsome flowering shrubs, order Apocynaceæ. *Cameraria latifolia* is the Bastard Manchineel-tree. It is so called from possessing properties like those of the True Manchineel (*Hippomane Mancinella*), which is of the Euphorbiaceous order.

căm'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *cameratus*, pa. par. of *camero* = to vault; *camera* = a vault, chamber.]

* 1. *Arch.*: To build in the form of a vault, to arch over or ceil.

† 2. *Zool.* (*of shells*): To divide into a series of chambers by transverse partitions.

căm'-ĕr-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cameratus.*]

* 1. *Arch.*: Built in the form of an arch or vault, ceiled over.

† 2. *Zool.* (*of shells*): Divided into a series of chambers by transverse partitions; chambered.

"The *camerated* and siphoniferous structure of one of its constituent parts."—*Owen: Comp. Anat.*, lect. xxiii.

căm-ĕr-ā'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAMERATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

* **C.** *As subst.*: The act of building in the form of a vault, or of arching over and ceiling a compartment.

* **căm-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cameratio*, from *camero* = to arch.] A vaulting or arching over, the constructing of a vault or arch.

"We have shewed their use where two arches intersect, which is the strongest manner of *cameration.*"—*Evelyn: On Architecture.*

* **cam'-er-elle,** *s.* [Low Lat. *camerella*, dim. of *camera* = a chamber.] A little chamber, a closet.

"A *camerelle*; *camerella.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

căm-ĕr-ō'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Called after the Rev. Richard Cameron, a noted Scotch Presbyterian Covenanter and field preacher, who, entering the little town of Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire, on the 22nd June, 1680, boldly issued a proclamation renouncing his allegiance to Charles II., and declaring him deposed for breach of covenants, tyranny, and other alleged crimes. Mr. Cameron was killed in a conflict with the military at Airdsmoss, in Kyle, and those with him slain, taken, or dispersed. His followers became a separate denomination soon after the revolution of 1688, and developed into the Reformed Presbyterians. [REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or in any way connected with the above-mentioned Richard Cameron or his followers.

¶ *Cameronian regiment*: The 26th of the British army. [B.]

"The Earl of Angus was able to raise a body of infantry, which is still, after the lapse of more than a hundred and sixty years, known by the name of the *Cameronian Regiment.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As substantive*:

Ch. Hist.: A follower of the Rev. Richard Cameron. At the time of his death, his adherents had not separated from their Presbyterian brethren. They did so, however, after the Revolution of 1688, and became a distinct denomination. Though in certain respects they disapproved of the settlement then made, yet they considered it a vast improvement on that of the preceding Stuart dynasty, and gave it active support. The government of William and Mary, in consequence, when in some danger from the Jacobites, raised two regiments from the Cameronians, one of which (that mentioned above), still remains part of the British army. [CAMERONIAN REGIMENT.] For the subsequent history of the Cameronians see *Reformed Presbyterians.*

† **căm'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s* [Etym. unknown.]

Farriery: The frounce, a disease in horses.

cāmes, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *calmes*, s. pl. (q.v.).] Small slender rods of cast lead in glazing, twelve or fourteen inches long, of which, when drawn separately through a species of vice, forming a groove on each side of the lead, the glaziers make the patterns for receiving the glass of casements, and for stained-glass windows. (*Gwilt.*)

* **ca-mēse',** *s.* [CAMIS.]

"Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliote,
In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?"
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, ii. 72.

cām'e-stĕr, * **kêm'e-stĕr,** *s.* [From Scotch *came* = a comb, and suffix *-ster.*] A woolcomber. (*Balfour.*)

* **căm'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: A small three-wheeled cart drawn by two men, formerly used to convey ammunition.

* **căm'-ĭs,** *s.* [Sp. *camisa*; Ital. *camicia*; Fr. *chemise*; from Low Lat. *camisia* = a shirt or thin dress.] [CHEMISE.] A light thin dress of linen.

"All in a *camis* light of purple silke."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 2.

* **căm'-ĭ-sāde,** * **căm-ĭ-sā'-dō,** *s.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise* = a shirt.]

Military:

1. A shirt or white dress worn by soldiers so that they might recognise each other in a night assault or sally.

2. A night assault or surprise, in which the soldiers wore their shirts over their armour.

"Sit in your shirtsleeves, as if meditating a *camisade.*"—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), ii. 230.

"They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have encreased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English."—*Hayward.*

* **Căm-ĭ-sa'rds,** *s.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*; Low Lat. *camisia.*] A sect of French Huguenots, who in their war against Louis XIV. wore their shirts over their armour.

* **căm'-ĭs-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *camisa* = a shirt.] Having the shirt outside the other dress.

ca-mī'se, *s.* [CAMIS, CHEMISE.]

căm'-lĕt, * **cam'-e-lot,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *camelot*, Sp. *camelote*; Ital. *cambelotto*; O. Ital. *camelotto*; from Lat. *camelus*; Gr. καμηλωτή (δορά) [*kamēlōtē* (*dora*)] = camel's skin or hair; κάμηλος (*kamēlos*) = a camel.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Rough cloth made of camel's hair.

2. A rough fabric composed of wool and cotton, or hair and silk, with a wavy or variegated surface.

". . . some finer weave of *camelot*, grogram, or the like; . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As adj.*: Made of the material described under A.

"They were all in white *camlet* cloaks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* **căm'-lĕt-ĕd,** * **chăm'-lĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *camlet*; *-ed.*] Wavy, streaked, or variegated like camlet. (*Herbert.*)

"The paper become slack and *chamletted* or veined in such sort, as it resembles agat or porphyry."—*Sir T. Herbert: Trav.*, p. 294.

*** căm′-line,** *s.* [CAMELINA.]

Bot.: Withering's name for *Camelina sativa* (q.v.).

*** căm′-ma-mȳld,** *s.* [CAMOMILE.] Camomile. (*O. Scotch.*)

"The clavyr, catcluke, and the *cammamyld.*" *Gawain Douglas*, 116.

căm′-mas, * căm′-as, *s.* [Probably a native name (?).]

Bot.: An esculent plant, *Camassia esculenta*, of North-western America, the bulbs of which are eaten by the natives.

*** căm′-mĕde, * căm′-mȳd,** *a.* [CAM, *a.*] Having a crooked or flattened nose; pug-nosed.

"*Cammyd* or short nosyd. *Simus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

căm′-mĕd-nĕsse, * chăm′-mȳd-nĕsse, *s.* [From Mid. Eng. *cammyd*, and suff. *-nesse.*] The quality of possessing a short nose.

"*Chammydnesse* (*cammednesse*, P.). *Simitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** căm′-mĕr-age, * căm′-ŏr-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *** cam-roche,** *s.* [From *cambray.*] [CAMBRIC.] Cambric. (*O. Scotch.*)

*** cammes,** *s.* [CAMES.] (*O. Scotch.*)

căm′-mock, * căm′-mick, * căm′-moke, *s.* [A.S. *cammoc*; Gael. *cam* = crooked.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A crooked stick. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Botany:*

1. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, a plant characterised by its long, crooked, and strong roots. [REST-HARROW.]

2. *Hypericum perforatum.* Hampshire. (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. *Achillea millefolium.* Devonshire. (*Britten & Holland.*)

cammock-whin, *s.* *Ononis arvensis.*

*** cam-mus,** *a.* [CAMOUS.]

† căm′-nōsed, *a.* [Eng. *cam*, and *nosed.*] Flat-nosed, pug-nosed. (*Scotch.*)

*** cam-ok,** *a.* [CAM (1).] Crooked. (*Scotch.*) [CAMY.]

căm′-ŏ-mīle, * căm′-ŏ-mill, chăm′-ŏ-mīle, * căm′-mō-mȳle, * căm′-ō-mȳle, * căm′-a-mĕl, *s.* [In Dan. *kameelblomst, kamille*; Dut. & Ger. *kamille*; Fr. *camomille*; Low Lat. *camomitla*; from Gr. χαμαί-μηλον (*chamai-mēlon*) = earth-apple. So called from the smell of its flower.] A British plant, *Anthemis nobilis.* [ANTHEMIS.]

¶ 1. *Blue Camomile: Aster trifolium.*

2. *Dog's Camomile:* (1) *Anthemis cotula*, (2) *Matricaria inodora*, (3) *Anthemis arvensis.*

3. *German Camomile:*

Pharm.: The flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla.*

4. *Purple Camomile:* (1) *Aster Tripolium*, (2) *Adonis autumnalis.*

5. *Red Camomile: Adonis autumnalis.*

6. *Roman Camomile: Anthemis nobilis.*

7. *Scotch Camomile:*

Pharm.: Anthemis nobilis.

8. *Unsavoury Camomile* (Unsavoury is here = without smell): *Matricaria inodora.*

9. *White Camomile: Anthemis nobilis.*

10. *Wild Camomile:* Various species of Anthemis.

Camomile goldins: A plant, *Matricaria inodora.*

căm′-ŏr-ag̣e *s.* [CAMMERAGE.] (*Scotch.*)

căm′-ŏr-ŏche, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] *Pontentilla anserina.* (*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 204.)

ca-mor′-ra, *s.* [Ital. = an Irish rugge, an upper cassock; see also def. 2.]

1. A blouse, a smock-frock. (*N.E.D.*)

2. A secret organisation in Naples under the Bourbons, which assumed the duties of a vigilance committee. (The name is said to be derived from a kind of short coat worn by the members.)

ca-mor′-rism, *s.* The system of a camorra; mob-law; anarchy.

ca-mor′-rist, *s.* [Eng. *camorr(a); -ist.*] A member of a camorra (q.v.).

ca-moû-flĕ′t (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *camouflet* = a whiff.]

Fortif.: A small mine, with 10 lb. charge, placed in the gallery of a defensive mine to blow in that of a besieger.

*** cā′-moŭs, * ca′-mois, * ca′-mus, * cam′-mus, * ca′-moys,** *a.* [O. Fr. *camus*; Ital. *camuso.* Cf. *cam*, a.] Flat, squat. (Applied only to the nose.)

"Round was his face, and *camois* was his nose." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,932.

"Many Spaniards . . . have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

căm′-ō-vȳne, * cam-o-wyne, *s.* [Corrupted from Eng. *camomile* (?).]

1. *Anthemis nobilis.*

2. *Anthemis cotula.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

¶ *Dog's Camovyne:* "Weak-scented Feverfew"—either *Matricaria inodora* or *M. chamomilla.*

*** căm′-ŏw,** *a.* [CAM.] Curved. (*Scotch.*)

Camow-nosed: Flat-nosed. (*Scotch.*) The same as CAM-NOSED.

*** cā′-moŭsed, * cā′-mŭsed,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *camous; -ed.*] Flattened (applied only to the nose); pug-nosed.

"Though my nose be *camus'd*, my lips thick." *B. Jonson: Sad Shepherd.*

*** cā′-moŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *camous; -ly.*] So as to be flattened; awry.

"Her nose some dele hoked,
And *camously* croked." *Skelton: Poems*, p. 124.

căṃp, *s.* [A.S. *camp*; Fr. *camp*; Ital. & Sp. *campo*; Lat. *campus* = a field.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A field, a plain, a level surface.

(2) The same as II. 1.

". . . shall one carry forth without the *camp.*"—*Lev.* xvi. 27.

"Beyond the limits of his *camps* and fortresses he could scarcely be said to have a party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* (3) A division of a settlement.

"And the children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own *camp* . . ."—*Numb.* i. 52.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Applied to any level surface, even to the sea, as a plain.

"To search all corners of the watery *camp.*" *Sylvester: Du Bartas.*

* (2) The army or number of persons encamped together in tents or other temporary lodgings.

"Both *camps* approach, their bloody rage doth rise." *Sylvester: Du Bartas.*

"Dismiss thy *camp.*"—*Marlowe: Mass. at Paris*, ii. 3.

* (3) An army in the field.

". . . and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the *camp* arrived at Bernice."—*Hume: History of England*, v. 319.

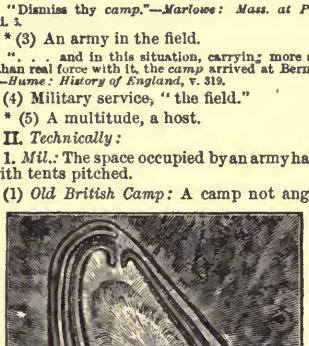
(4) Military service, "the field."

* (5) A multitude, a host.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The space occupied by an army halted with tents pitched.

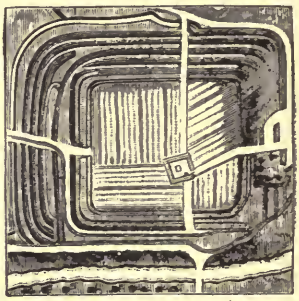
(1) *Old British Camp:* A camp not angular



PLAN OF OLD BRITISH CAMP (CAER CARADOC, SHROPSHIRE).

occurring in England is, as a rule, of British origin; one with angles is presumably Roman.

(2) *Old Roman Camp:* A Roman encampment was, as a rule, a square, each side of it 2,150 Roman or 2,077½ English feet. Each of the sides had a gate. The *principia*, or principal street, ran from side to side, not quite bisecting each of them. In the rear of it was another one parallel to the first. Behind this, part of the allied forces were encamped. In the centre, between the two streets, were the quarters of the prætor commanding and his staff. Between the *principia* and the front of the camp the body of the troops were en-



PLAN OF OLD ROMAN CAMP (ARDOCH, PERTHSHIRE).

camped. A street called *quintana* ran parallel to the others through the centre of this main part of the camp, and five streets crossed it at right angles.

(3) *Modern Field Camp:* If not near the enemy, infantry are distributed on dry ground, the cavalry near water, the artillery near good roads, the hospital and transport in rear. If near the enemy, they are arranged in order of battle. Sloping, grassy land, with no brushwood, affords the best site, which is selected by the quarter-master general's department. Infantry: frontage, that of the battalion in line, or half that space; tents in lines at right angles to front, one row for each company. Cavalry: four rows of tents, horse-lines between the rows. Artillery: guns in line in front, then horse-lines, wagons, and men's tents. In each case kitchens, officers' tents, and regimental baggage in rear of all.

(4) *Camp of Instruction:* A camp, either temporary or permanent, for the purpose of hardening soldiers and accustoming them to field duty.

(5) *Intrenched camp:* A space of ground large enough to contain an army, and protected by a chain of permanent or temporary detached works.

2. *Agric.:* A mound of earth under which potatoes and other vegetables are stored, as a protection against frost.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Camp-bedstead, camp-boy, camp-fire*, and *camp-followers.*

camp-bed, *s.* A small light cot or bedstead, generally of iron, for the use of military men or travellers.

camp-ceiling, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling in which the marginal portion is sloping, following the line of the rafters, while the mid-portion is level.

camp-chair, *s.* A form of folding chair adapted to be carried by a pedestrian, or packed away in an ambulance or wagon when on the march. [FOLDING-CHAIR.]

camp-fever, *s.*

Med.: The name popularly given to all those forms of fever which occur during a campaign, when large bodies of men are camped out and huddled together in a limited space, without a proper regard to the laws of sanitation and to the necessary supply of pure air, water, and food. The fever most likely to occur under such circumstances would be typhus, malignant and common, typhoid, intermittent (ague), dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

*** camp-fight,** *s.* The decision of any dispute by combat; a trial by arms.

"For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty."—*Hakewill.*

camp-kit, *s.* A box, with its contents, for containing soldiers' cooking and mess utensils, such as the camp-kettle, plates, &c.

camp-meeting, *s.* A religious meeting held in an encampment.

camp-mill, *s.* A mill adapted for the use of an army, to grind grain on the march or in camp. It is carried on a wagon or running-gears, and is sometimes driven by the wheels in travelling; sometimes by a sweep operated by horses or men after the wheels are anchored or sunk in the ground.

camp-sheeting, *s.*
Hydraulic Engineering: A piling erected at the foot of an embankment to prevent the out-thrust or the washing by the current or waves. It consists of guide-piles exteriorly, against which are placed wale-pieces, which are horizontal timbers. Within these are driven vertical planks of the nature of pile-sheeting. (*Knight.*)

camp-stool, *s.* A chair whose frame folds up into a small compass for convenience of packing or carriage. Camp-stools were known in ancient Egypt, and were constructed in a manner similar to ours.

camp-stove, *s.* A light sheet-iron stove, specially arranged with a view to portability, and adapted for heating a tent or hut, and for cooking purposes.

camp-table, *s.* A table adapted to fold into a small space for transportation.

camp-vinegar, *s.* A mixture of vinegar with cayenne pepper, soy, walnut catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

cămp (1), *v.t. & i.* [CAMP, *s.*]
A. *Trans.:* To lodge an army in tents.
"Now troops can be landed at the port in the morning, and *camped* here ere darkness falls."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 23, 1881.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. *Lit.:* To pitch tents; to lodge in tents.
"We boldly *camp'd* beside a thousand sail." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xviii. 306-7.
¶ *To camp out:* To lodge in a tent away from houses in the open country.
* 2. *Fig.:* To rest.
"The great grasshoppers, which *camp* in the hedges in the cold day."—*Nah.* iii. 17.

* **cămp** (2), * **camp-yn,** * **kempe,** * **kam-pyn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *campian*; O. Fris. *kampa, kempa*; Ger. *kämpfen*; Dut. *kampen*; O. H. Ger. *kamfjan, kemfan.*] [CHAMPION.]
1. To contend, strive.
"No kynge vndire Criste may *kempe* with hym one." *Morte Arthure*, 2,634.
2. To romp. (*Scotch.*)
3. To play football.
"*Campyn, kampyn. Pedipilo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
* **camp-ball,** *s.* A foot-ball.

căm-pagn'-a (pagna as pan-ya), *s.* [Ital. *campagna*; from Lat. *campania.*] [CAMPAIGN.]
1. *Gen.:* An open, level tract of country.
2. *Spec.:* The level district in Italy near Rome. [CHAMPAIGN.]

căm-pagn'-ol (pagnol as pan-yŏl), *s.* [Fr. *campagnol*; from *campaigne* = field; Ital. *campagnuolo.*]
Zool.: A small species of vole, called also the Meadow-mouse, *Arvicola arvalis* or *agrestis*, which is very destructive to roots and seeds in fields and gardens.

căm-pāign' (*g* silent), **căm-pāin',** *s.* [Fr. *campaigne*; Sp. *campaña*; Ital. *campagna*; Lat. *campania.*]
* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large open tract of country without hills.
2. *Mil.:* Those operations of armies which terminate in a decisive result, after which follows a temporary cessation of hostilities or the conclusion of peace.
"For I am sure I am fitter to direct a *campaign* than to manage your Houses of Lords and Commons." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.
3. *Metal.:* The period during which a furnace is continuously in operation. (*American.*)

† **căm-pāign'** (*g* silent), *v.i.* [CAMPAIGN, *s.*] To serve in the field with an army.
". . . the officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion . . ."—*Sir R. Musgrave: History of the Irish Rebellion*, p. vi.

căm-pāign'-ẽr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *campaign*; *-er.*] One who serves in a campaign, a soldier.
"Both horse and rider were old *campaigners.*"—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

căm-pāign'-ĭng (*g* silent), *pr. par.* & *s.* [CAMPAIGN, *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)
B. *As subst.:* The act of serving with an army in the field.

* **căm-pā'-na,** *s.* [Low Lat. *campana* = a bell. In Sp. & Ital. the flower is also called *campana*, from the shape of the flowers.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bell, especially one for a church.
2. *Bot.:* The pasque flower.
"*Campana* here he crops, accounted wondrous good." *Drayton: Polyolb.*, s. 13.

căm'-pa-nal, *a.* & *s.* [From Low Lat. *campana* = a bell; and suff. *-al.*]
A. *As adjective:*
Bot.: Pertaining to the genus Campanula, as "the Campanal alliance."
B. *As subst.* (*Pl. Campanals*): The English name given by Lindley to his alliance Campanales (q.v.).

căm-pan-ā'-lēṣ, *s. pl.* [From Low Lat. *campana* = a bell; and pl. m. or f. suff. *-ales.*]
Bot.: Campanals, an alliance of plants, epigynous Exogens, containing dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley places in it the orders Campanulaceæ, Lobeliaceæ, Goodeniaceæ, Stylidiaceæ, Valerianaceæ, Dipsaceæ, and Asteraceæ (q.v.).

† **căm-pā'ne,** *s.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell.]
Her.: A bell, or bell-shaped vessel borne on coat-armour.

† **căm-pā'ned,** *a.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell.]
Her.: Furnished with or bearing bells.

căm-pan-ê'-rŏ, *s.* [Sp.]
Zool.: The Bell-bird, a native of Brazil.

† **căm-păn'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell; *forma* = form, shape.]
Bot.: Bell-shaped: an epithet applied to flowers which resemble a bell in shape.

căm'-păn-î-lĕ, *s.* [Ital. & Low Lat. *campanile* = a bell-tower, steeple; *campana* = a bell.] A tower for the reception of bells, principally used for church purposes, but now sometimes for domestic edifices. The campanile at Cremona is very celebrated, being 395 feet high. That at Florence, by Giotto, is 267 feet high, and 45 feet square. The most remarkable of the campaniles is that at Pisa, commonly called the "Leaning Tower." It is cylindrical in form, and surrounded by eight stories of columns, placed over one another, each having its entablature. The height is about 150 feet to the platform, whence a plumb-line lowered falls on the leaning side nearly thirteen feet outside the base of the building. (*Gwilt.*)

* **căm-pan-ĭl'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Ital. *campanilla* = a little bell; dimin. of Lat. *campana* = a bell; *forma* = shape, form.] Bell-shaped.

căm-pan-ŏl'-ŏ-ġist, *s.* [Eng. *campanolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in the science of campanology or bell-ringing.

căm-pan-ŏl'-ŏ-ġȳ, *s.* [Lat. *campana* = a bell, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, discourse.] The science of bell-ringing; a treatise on bell-ringing.

căm-păn'-u-la, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell, dim. of *campana* = a bell.]
Bot.: The Bell-flower, so called from the shape of its flowers. An extensive genus of herbaceous plants, giving the name to the order Campanulaceæ. *Campanula rapunculus*, Rampion, is much cultivated for the roots, which are boiled tender and eaten hot with sauce, or cold with vinegar and pepper. Of the British species *C. latifolia* is the finest; the flowers are large and blue, or (in the Scottish woods) sometimes white. The best known species is *C. rotundifolia*, the Harebell, or Blue-bell of Scotland. All the foregoing species are British. A foreign one, *Campanula glauca*, is said by the Japanese to be a tonic.

căm-păn-u-lā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *campanula*, and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]
Bot.: A natural order of plants, chiefly natives of the north of Asia, Europe, and North America. More than 200 species of this family are known, of which more than 80 are indigenous or cultivated in Britain.

căm-păn-u-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell.]
Zool.: The type genus of the family Campanulariidæ, in which the cup-shaped hydrothecæ are borne at the end of ringed stalks. The polypites bear a circle of tentacles below the conical proboscis.

căm-păn-u-lă-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanularia*; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]
Zool.: A family of calyptoblastic Hydrozoa.

căm-păn-u-lăr' ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanularia*, (q.v.), & neut. pl. suff. *-ida.*]
Zool.: An order of hydroid Zoophytes. They are closely allied to the Sertularida, but their hydrothecæ, with their containing polypites, are supported on conspicuous stalks, and are terminal, while those of the Sertularida are sessile or subsessile and placed laterally

căm-păn'-u-lāte, *a.* [Low Lat. *campanulatus*, from *campanula* = a little bell, dim. of *campana* = a bell.]
Bot. &c.: Having the shape or form of a bell, bell-shaped.

căm-păn-u-lī'-na, *s.* [Low Lat. *campanula* = a little bell; neut. pl. suff. *-ina.*]
Zool.: A genus of calyptoblastic Hydrozoa, the typical one of the family Campanulinidæ. There are three species. Stem simple or branched rooted; cells pointed above; polypes cylindrical, with webbed tentacles. Reproduction by free medusa webs, single in each capsule. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

căm-păn-u-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *campanulina*, the type; and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]
Zool.: A family of sertularian or calyptoblastic Hydrozoa, with ovatoconic cells, stalked; polypes long, cylindrical, with a small conical proboscis.

* **cam-par,** *s.* [CAMPER (2).]

Camp'-bell-ite (*p* silent), *s.* A member of a denomination founded by two Baptist ministers of Kentucky, Thomas and Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites style themselves Disciples of Christ, and are also called New Lights.

cămp-çeil'-ĭng, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cam* = crooked, curved, and *ceiling.*]
Arch.: A ceiling whose form is convex inwardly.

Căm-pē'a-çhȳ, căm'-pēaçh-ȳ, *s.* & *a.* [From the Gulf of Campeachy, in Mexico, whence the wood is imported.]

campeachy - wood, campeche - wood, *s.* The red dye-wood better known by the name of Logwood, obtained from the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

căm-pē'-phag-a, *s.* [Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar; φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]
Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Laniadæ or Shrike family. It is the typical one of the sub-family Campephaginæ (q.v.).

căm-pē-pha-ġī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. (from Gr.) *campephaga* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers). They are found chiefly in the warmer parts of the Old World. None are British.

† **cămp'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [CAMP (1), *v.*] One who encamps or lodges in a tent in the field.

cămp'-ẽr (2), * **cam-par,** *s.* [CAMP (2), *v.*] A football-player.

* **căm-pĕs'-tral,** * **căm-pĕs'-trĭ-an,** *a.* [O. Fr. *campestre*; Fr. *champêtre*; from Lat. *campestris* = pertaining to the field; *campus* = the field.] Growing in the fields or country, wild.

căm'-phāte, *s.* [Eng. *camph(ic)*, and suffix *-ate.*]
Chem.: [CAMPHIC ACID.]

căm-phĕn'e, căm-phī'ne, *s.* [Eng. *camph(or)*, and suffix *-ene* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A crystalline hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of sodium stearate or acetate on a solid compound of HCl and turpentine.

*** căm′-phĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [COMFREY.]

căm′-phĭc, *a.* [Eng. *camph(or); -ic.*] Pertaining to camphor.

camphic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. Obtained by heating camphor with alcoholic soda solution in sealed tubes to 170°—180° along with camphol. The solution is neutralised with H_2SO_4, dissolving out the sodium camphate with alcohol, evaporating and adding H_2SO_4 which precipitates the camphic acid, which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol. Its salts are called *camphates.*

căm-phĭn′e, *s.* [CAMPHENE.]

căm′-phō-ĝĕn, *s.* [From Eng. *camphor;* Mod. Lat. *camphora;* and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: The same as CAMPHENE (q.v.).

căm′-phŏl, *s.* [From Low Lat. *camphora* = camphor, and *oleum* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{17}(OH)$. A monatomic alcohol; there are several modifications, distinguished by their action on polarised light, as, Borneo camphor or Borneol, obtained from dryobalanops camphora, dextro 34·4°. Another dextro, 44·90, is formed together with camphic acid by the action of alcohol potash on common camphor. A third dextro, 4·5°, by distilling amber with potash. A fourth, called lævo-camphol lævo, 33·40, is found in the alcohol obtained by the fermentation of madder-root sugar. Dextro-rotary camphol forms small transparent colourless hexagonal prisms, which melt at 198° and distil at 212°; soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. Lævo-rotary camphol forms a crystalline white powder slightly soluble in water. Camphol distilled with P_2O_5 gives a hydro-carbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$. Boiled with nitric acid it is reduced to common camphor, giving off two atoms of H.

căm′-phŏl-āte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *camphol,* and suffix *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Camphor fused with potash unites directly with it and forms potassium camphol-ate, $C_{10}H_{17}KO_2$.

căm′-phŏr, * căm′-phĭre, *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. & Dut. *kamfer;* Dan. *kampfer;* Ger. *kampher;* Wel. *camphyr;* Fr. *camphre;* Sp. *canfor, canfora, alcanfor;* Port. *alcanfor, camphora;* Ital. & Low Lat. *canfora;* O. Ital. *cafura;* Gr. (from Arab.) καφουρά (*kaphoura*). Cf. also καρπίον (*karpion*) = an Indian tree; Arab. & Pers. *kâfrâ;* Malay *kâpûr;* Hindust. *kâpura;* Sansc. *karpûra.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:* The substance described under II. 1.

"Yet the country is exceeding good, abounding with all commodities, as flesh, corne, rice, siluer, gold, wood of aloes, *camphire,* and many other things."—*Hacklayt: Voyages,* ii. 56.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* [See 2 Chem.]

¶ *Borneo or Sumatra Camphor:* A kind of camphor made from *Dryobalanops aromatica,* or *Dryobalanops camphora,* a genus of the order Dipteraceæ or Dipterads. It differs from ordinary camphor in having six-sided crystals. It is valuable, but rarely obtained here.

2. *Chem.:* $C_{10}H_{16}O$. It is called also Laurel Camphor. Camphor is obtained by distilling with water the leaves and wood of the camphor-tree, *Camphora officinarum,* formerly called *Laurus camphora.* It is a solid white volatile crystalline mass, tough and difficult to powder, has a peculiar odour; thrown on water it revolves and is slightly soluble. It is very soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid. It has a dextro-rotary action on polarised light. Many essential oils deposit an inactive variety. [STEAROPTENE.]

3. *Comm.:* Most of the camphor imported into this country comes from Formosa *viâ* Singapore. It is used to preserve natural history collections and clothes in drawers from the ravages of insects.

4. *Pharm.:* A powerful diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic, very useful, combined with extract of henbane, in genito-urinary irritation. It enters into union with opium, as a sedative, under the name of compound tincture of camphor or paregoric. It is useful in adynamic fevers, and has been employed in the treatment of hysteria, epilepsy chorea, and whooping-cough and externally, as a stimulant to stiff and painful parts, as a liniment. Officinal preparations: Aqua camphoræ, linimentum C., linim. C. comp., spiritus camphoræ, and tinctura camphoræ composita. Camphor is a poison to the lowest forms of animals and plants. It is antiseptic. In large doses it lowers the pulse and temperature, and produces headache, sickness, coldness of extremities, feeble circulation, unconsciousness, and even death. Undiluted it is a powerful irritant to mucous membranes and raw surfaces. "An artificial camphor can be made by passing hydrochloric acid gas through volatile oil of turpentine" (*Garrod*). The virtue imputed to it of preventing infectious diseases is not founded on correct observation.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

camphor-gland, *s.*

Bot.: The gland in the camphor-tree which secretes the substance after which it is named.

camphor-oil, *s.* An aromatic oil obtained from the Dryobalanops mentioned above. It has been used for scenting soap.

camphor-tree, *s.* A tree belonging to the order Lauraceæ, which furnishes camphor. It is the *Camphora officinarum.* It has ribbed

BRANCH OF THE CAMPHOR TREE.

leaves, nine stamens, and four-celled anthers. It grows in Formosa. The chopped branches of the tree are boiled in water, the camphor being deposited after a time and then sublimated in order to remove its impurities. There are two sorts of this tree: one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best camphor is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, from whence the inhabitants prepare their camphor, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of camphor is, in value, eighty or a hundred times less than the true Bornean camphor. (*Miller.*)

† căm′-phŏr, * căm′-phĭre, *v.t.* [CAMPHOR, *s.*] To impregnate or combine with camphor, to wash with camphor.

"Does every proud and self-affecting dame
Camphire her face for this?"
Tourneur: The Revenger's Tragedy.

"Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired,* and plain, shall restore complexions."—*Tatler,* No. 101.

căm′-phŏr-ą, *s.* [CAMPHOR.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraceæ. *Camphora officinarum* is the Camphor-tree or Camphor Laurel. [CAMPHOR-TREE.]

căm-phŏr-ā′-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *camphor; -aceous.*] Of the nature of or containing camphor.

căm′-phŏr-āte, *v.t.* [CAMPHORATE, *a.*] To impregnate, combine, or wash with camphor.

*** căm′-phŏr-āte,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *camphor;* and suff. *-ate* (q.v.). In Sp. *alcanforado.*]

A. *As adjective:* Impregnated or saturated with camphor, camphorated.

"By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor."—*Boyle.*

B. *As substantive:* [CAMPHORIC ACID.]

căm′-phŏr-ā-tĕd, * căm′-phĭr-ā-tĕd, *pa. par. or a.* [CAMPHORATE, *v.*] Impregnated or combined with camphor.

căm-phŏr′-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *camphor;* and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to camphor; occurring in or derived from camphor.

camphoric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. Formed by the action of hot nitric acid on camphor. Camphoric acid is slightly soluble in cold water; it crystallises in small colourless needles. By distillation it yields a colourless crystalline substance, camphoric anhydride or oxide, $C_{10}H_{14}O_3$. Calcium camphorate, by dry distillation, yields a ketone volatile oil called *Phorone,* $C_9H_{14}O$.

căm-phŏr-ŏs′-mą, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *camphora,* and Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopodiaceæ, the plants of which have a smell like that of camphor. All are found in Asia, except one on the Mediterranean.

căm′-phŷl, *s.* [Eng. *camphor,* and suffix *-yl;* from Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter, as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A monad radical $(C_{10}H_{17})'$. [BORNEOL.]

camphyl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$. A crystalline lævo-rotary substance, isomeric with the hydrochloride of turpentine oil. It is prepared by heating camphol in a sealed tube with HCl.

căm′p-ĭng (1), *** căm′p-ŷnge** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAMP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

"I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with *camping* foes to live."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 4.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of pitching a camp.

2. The act of lodging temporarily in a tent or in the open air.

căm′p-ĭng (2), *** căm′p-ŷnge** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAMP (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Football, or any similar sport.

"*Campynge. Pedipiludium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called *camping.*"—*Bryant: Anc. Mythology.*

căm′p-ĭ-ŏn, * căm′-pĭ-oŭn, * căm′-pŷ-ŏn, *s.* [CHAMPION.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A champion.

"Quhen dangeir occurrit, thay refusit na maner of besines nor laubour that mycht pertene to forsy *campionis.*"—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb.,* c. 16.

2. *Botany:*

(1) A book-name for various species of Lychnis. Prior thinks the name was given because the plant was used in chaplets with which champions at the public games were crowned.

(2) A name for various species of Silene.

(3) A name for the *Cucubalus baccifer,* & silenaceous plant.

¶ *Lychnis chalcedonica* is the Campion of Constantinople; *L. Githago* is the Corn Campion; *L. Flos-cuculi,* the Meadow Campion; *Silene acaulis,* the Moss Campion; *Lychnis diurna,* the Red Campion; *L. coronaria,* the Rose Campion, and *L. vespertina,* the White Campion.

căm-pō′-dĕ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar; and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, from their elongated shape.]

Entom.: A genus of Thysanura. The insects, like their allies the Lepismæ, live under stones and in other dark places. Sir John Lubbock thinks it a modern representative of an ancient type form from which the higher insects originally took their rise. (*Nicholson: Zool.*)

căm′p-ru-lŷ, *a.* [CAMP (2), *v.*] Contentious, quarrelsome. (*Scotch.*)

căm-p-tō-çĕr′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. καμπτός (*kamptos*) = bent, curved; κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostraca, of the order Cladocera, and family Lynceldæ. There is only one species, *Camptocercus macrouros* Carapace striated longitudinally, slightly sinuated and ciliated on the anterior margin; beak rather blunt. It is aquatic. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

căm-p-tŏt′-rō-pal, *a.* [Gr. καμπτός (*kamptos*) = curved, bent, and τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning, a turn.]

Bot.: For definition and example see CAMPULITROPOUS.

căm̆p-tu̇-lĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Formed from Gr. καμπτός (*kamptos*) = flexible, from Gr. κάμπτω (*kamptō*) = to bend, curve; and οὖλος (*oulos*) = woolly, curled.] It is merely a trade name.

Fabrics: A compound used as a substitute for carpet or oil-cloth. It is made by a combination of powdered cork and the poorer qualities of india-rubber, and is painted or ornamented on the surface like oil-cloth. It is not suitable for chambers, as being a good conductor of heat, and feeling as cold to the bare feet as wood or oil-cloth. It may be employed for cleaning knives, which is done by covering a strip of wood with it; then sprinkling the surface with the cleaning powder, and rubbing on the knife. The surface does not wear away, and the result is very satisfactory.

căm̆p-u̇-lĭt′-rō-poŭs, căm-pȳ-lĭt′-rō-pal, căm-pȳ-lŏt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = curved, and τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning.]

Bot.: Having the ovule so bent or curved that the micropyle, chalaza, and hilum are near each other.

"Such ovules are called *campylotropal* or *campylotropous*, when the portions either side of the line of curvature are unequal, or *camptotropal* when they are equal."—*Bulfour: Botany*, p. 236.

căm̆p′-ȳ, *a.* [Camp (2), *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. Brave, heroical.

2. Ill-natured, quarrelsome.

căm̆p′-ȳl-īte, *s.* [Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = bent, crooked, curved, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Mimetite or Mimetesite. Dana places it under his third variety, *i.e.*, that containing much phosphoric acid. It is found at Drygill, in Cumberland.

căm̆p-ȳl-ō-dĭs′-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = curved, bent; δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disk.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, with frustules single, free, disk-shaped; the disk curved or twisted (saddle-shaped); furnished with mostly radiate markings, frequently interrupted. They are aquatic and marine. Smith describes nine species. (*Griff & Henfrey.*)

căm̆p-ȳl-ŏp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = curved; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, of the family Trochilidæ, or Humming-birds.

căm̆p-ȳl-ō-spĕr′-mate, * căm-pȳl-ō-spĕr′-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = curved, σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having the edges of the seed curved, so as to form a channel or groove, as in some umbelliferous plants.

căm̆p-ȳ-lŏt′-rō-pal, *a.* [From Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = bent, crooked, and τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turning, and Eng. suff. *-al.*] The same as Campylotropous (q.v.).

căm̆p-ȳ-lŏt′-rō-poŭs, *a.* [From Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = bent, crooked, and τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn, a direction.] [Campulitropous.]

Bot.: A term used of an axis of an ovule when, in place of being straight, it is curved down upon itself to such an extent that the formam almost touches the hilum. Example, the Mignonette. (*Lindley.*)

căm̆p′-ȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. καμπύλος (*kampulos*) = crooked, bent.]

Entomol.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the tribe Elateridæ. *Campylus dispar* is common in Britain.

*** camp-yon,** *s.* [Campion, Champion.]

căm′-scho, căm′-schol, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *camshachle.*]

1. Crooked.

"The hornyt byrd quhilk we clepé the nicht onle,
Within hir cauerne hard I schoute and youle,
Laithely of forme, with crukit *camscho* belk;
Ugsum to here was hir wyld elrische skrelk."
Douglas: Virgil, 202, 2.

2. Ill-humoured, contentious, crabbed; denoting crookedness or perverseness of temper.

căm-shach-le, căm-shâuch-le (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [From Scotch *cam* = crooked, and *shauchle* (q.v.).] To distort.

¶ *Shauchle* is to distort in one direction, *camshauchle* in two.

căm′-stĕa-rȳ, căm′-stē-rie, căm′-stair-rie, *a.* [Gael. *comhstri* = striving together; *comhstritheach* = contentious.] Froward, perverse, unmanageable. (*Scotch.*)

"Lies a *camsteary* chield, and fasheous about marches."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. 1.

căm′-stōne, *s.* [Etym. of first syllable doubtful.]

1. Common compact limestone, probably of a white colour.

"At the base of the hill, immediately after the coal is cut off, you meet with several layers of *camstone* (as it is termed with us), which is easy [easily] burned into a heavy limestone."—*P. Campsie: Stirlings. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 327.

2. White clay, somewhat indurated.

căm-strŭd′-ĝeoŭs, *a.* [Probably from the same as *Camsteary.*] Perverse, unmanageable. (*Scotch.*)

*** cā′-mŭs,** *s.* [Camis.]

"And was vclad, for heat or scorching air,
All in silken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 26.

cā′-mŭs, cā′-mŭse, *a.* [Camous.]

*** cā′-mŭsed,** *a.* [Camoused.]

"She was *camused*."—*Gower: C.A.*, ii. 210.

căm′-wood, *s.* [From the native word *kambi.*] A wood produced by a leguminous plant, *Baphia nitida*. It is a dyewood, used with alum and tartar as a mordant; but the colour is not permanent. It is employed for dyeing bandana handkerchiefs, the hue being deepened by the addition of sulphate of iron. Turners use it for making knife-handles, and cabinet-makers for ornamental knobs to furniture. Camwood is called also Barwood and Ringwood.

"A red dyewood first brought from Africa by the Portuguese. It is principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone, where it is called *kambi*; whence its name of *cam* or *camwood* has obviously been derived. The colouring matter which it affords differs but little from that of ordinary Nicaragua wood."—*McCulloch: Dictionary of Commerce.*

*** cam′-y,** *a.* [*Cam*, a.; *-y.*] Crooked, rugged.

"Of *camy* ege and holtis fare to se."
Douglas: Virgil, 237, 1.

căn (1), *** con, * conne, * cun, * kan** (*pres.*), **could, * couth, * kuth, * couthe, * kuthe,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cunnan* = (1) to know, (2) to be able, which has the present tense as follows:—*ic can, thu canst, he can, we, ye, they cunnon;* in the past tense the forms are *cudhe* in the sing., and *cudhon* in the plural, whence comes the modern *could*, the *l* in which is a pure blunder, and has been inserted from a supposed analogy with *would* and *should*, in which the *l* belongs to the root. Icel. *kenna;* Swed. *känna;* Dan. *kiende;* Dut. *kennen;* O.H. Ger. *kunnan;* M.H. Ger. *kunnen;* Ger. *kennen.* The root of the word is the same as that of Gr. γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*), and Lat. *noscere* = to know, and the Eng. *ken* and *know.*]

*** A.** *Transitive:*

*** 1.** To know.

"He was litel worthe, and lesse he *cowd*."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 5.

"She *could* the Bible in the holy tongue."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.

"And *can* you these tongues perfectly?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb.

¶ In this sense we have the phrases *to can thanks, con thonke* = to acknowledge or recognise one's obligation, to render thanks to another, and *to can maugre*, the reverse in meaning = to feel no indebtedness, or almost to owe a grudge to another. [Maugre.] (Compare the German *dank wissen;* the French *savoir gré;* and the Lat. *gratias meminisse.*)

"I *con* the grete *thonke*." *William of Palerne*, 207.

"I *can* thee *thanke* that thou canst such answeres deuise."—*Udall: Roister Doister*, p. 17.

*** 2.** To have the power of, to be able to do.

"To change the will
Of Him who all things *can*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 310.

"The queen of love her favour'd champion shrouds
(For gods *can* all things) in a veil of clouds."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. iii. l. 466-7.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To know how, to be able; to have the power, either physically or morally, of doing anything. *Used*—

(1) With a following infinitive to express the act, the power of doing which is claimed.

"They *conne* nought here shippes stere."
Gower: Conf. Amant., i. 59.

"He lies down when I sit, and walks when I walk, which is more than many good friends *can* pretend to."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell.*

¶ *Can* is frequently used in an elliptical construction, as in "he will do all that he *can*," where the verb *do* is to be understood after *can*.

* (2) Absolutely.

"In evil, the best condition is not to will; the second, not to *can*."—*Bacon.*

*** 2.** To know, understand, be skilled in.

"Thy wif hath this day spoken with a man that *can* of nigromancye."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 2.

† 3. Used as a simple auxiliary verb, with the force originally of *began*, but eventually coming to mean simply *do, did.*

"Thus sayd Illoneus and thus *can* he ceis."
Douglas: Virgil, 30, 37.

¶ I *can away with* a thing = I can put up with it.

"I *can away with* a thyng, I can abyde it. *Je puis durer. I can away with* this fare."—*Palsgrave.*

"He *can away with* no company, whose discourse goes beyond what claret and dissoluteness inspire."—*Locke.*

căn (2), *v.t.* [Can (2), *s.*] To put into a can (used chiefly of meat, fish, fruit, &c., packed in cans for preservation).

*** căn** (1), *** cann,** *s.* [Can (1), *v.*]

1. Knowledge, skill.

"Thae auld warld foulks had wondrous *cann*
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man."
Ross: Helenore (Song), p. 15.

2. Power, ability.

"But if my new rock were cutted and dry,
I'll all Maggie's *can* and her cantraps defy."
Ross: Helenore (Song), p. 134.

căn (2), *** canne, * kan,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *canna, canne;* Dut. *kan;* Icel. & Sw. *kanna;* Dan. *kande;* O. H. Ger. *channá;* M. H. Ger. & Ger. *kanne*, all = a can, tankard, or measure. Possibly borrowed from Lat. *canna;* Gr. κάννη (*kannē*) = a reed. If so it must have been borrowed at a very early period. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

* (1) A vessel, made of any material, for holding water.

"There weren sett sixe stonun *cannes*."—*Wycliffe: John* ii. 6. (*Purvey.*)

(2) Now, a vessel made of metal, generally tin.

"I hate it as an unfilled *can*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

"Fill the cup and fill the *can*."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 95.

2. *Spec.:* A measure for liquids. (*Jamieson.*) (*Scotch.*)

"The corn teind, when communted, is paid in butter and oil, in the proportion of about three fourths of a *can* or gallon of oil."—*Edmonstone: Zetl.* i. 163.

II. *Carding:* The tin cylinder which receives a sliver from the carding-machine.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

can-buoy, *s.*

Naut.: A small buoy employed to mark out shoals and rocks. It is sometimes spelt *cone-buoy*, and as the shape is that of a cone, it is possible that this is the correct spelling.

can-cart, *s.* A lightly framed two-wheeled vehicle supporting a large can for containing milk, &c.

can-frame, *s.*

Cotton Manuf.: A cotton-roving machine, in which the "roving" is received into cans. [Can-roving Frame.]

can-hook, *s.* A rope with hooks at each end for raising casks by the projecting ends of the staves.

can-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting open the lids of tin cans. [Can-opener.]

can-opener, *s.* An implement for opening cans containing fruit, oysters, &c.

can-roving machine or frame, *s.*

Cotton Manuf.: A machine or frame for giving sliver a slight twist, so as to constitute it a "roving," which is coiled up in a regular manner within a can.

căn (3), *s.* (*Scotch.*) [An abbreviated form of Cantel (q.v.).] A broken piece of earthenware.

cā′-naan-īte (1), *a. & s.* [*Canaan; -ite.*]

1. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the land of Canaan.

2. *As subst.:* A native of the land of Canaan.

cā'-naan-īte (2), *s.* [See def.]

Min.: The grayish-white or bluish-white rock, occurring with dolomite in Canaan, Connecticut, and referred to as massive scapolite by some authors, is massive whitish pyroxene, a mineral common in crystals in the dolomite of the region. (*Dana.*)

cā'-naan-īt-ish, *a.* [Eng *Canaanit(e)*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to the land of Canaan.

* **căn'-a-cle,** *s.* A word of unknown etymology and meaning.

"The coperounes of the *canacles* that on the cuppe reres." *Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems* (*Cleanness*), 1461.

Căn'-a-da (1), *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from the Indian *kannatha* = a village, a collection of huts, which Cartier heard the natives apply to their settlements, and he understood of, and used it for, the whole country.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A widely-extended region on the north or left bank of the St. Lawrence River and its great lakes. The country is said to have been discovered by Giovanni and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French assumed nominal possession of it in 1525, but did not establish the first permanent settlement in it till 1608. In 1759, Quebec, the capital of Canada (Lower Canada), was taken by General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory was formally ceded to the English by the Treaty of Paris. In 1867, Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were united into a Dominion.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Canada-balsam, *s.* A pale balsam, resin, or oleo-resin, obtained by incision from a Canadian tree, the American Silver-fir, sometimes called the Balm of Gilead Fir (*Abies balsamea*). Canada-balsam is of the consistence of thin honey, drying slowly by exposure to the air into a transparent adhesive varnish. It is used to mount objects for the microscope and for other optical purposes. Thus, when it is sought to cut thin a piece of fossil wood, or anything similar, so as to subject it in favourable circumstances to microscopic examination, it is affixed to a more massive body by Canada-balsam.

Canada-rice, *s.* A grass, *Zizania aquatica.*

Canada-tea, *s.* A plant, *Gaultheria procumbens.* It is of the Heath family.

cañada (2), (pron. **căn-ya'-da**), *s.* [Sp. *caña* = a reed, a tunnel.] A valley, esp. a narrow valley with precipitous sides. [Cañon.]

Ca-nā'-di-an, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng., &c., *Canada*, and Eng. suffix. *ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with Canada.

¶ *Canadian region:*

Zool. & Bot.: The sixteenth of the twenty-seven geographical or land regions, established to indicate the distribution of land and fresh-water shells. The botanical regions of Prof. Schouw are almost the same. (*Woodward: Mollusca.*)

B. *As subst.:* A native of Canada.

* **căn'-age,** *s.* [Cane (2), *s.*] The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind, denoted by the term *Cane.*

"*Canage* of woll or hides is taken for the custome thereof."—*Skene: Verb. Sign.* vo. *Canum.*

căn'-a-gŏng, *s.* [A native Australian dialect.] [Pig-faces.]

ca-naille, *s.* [Fr. *canaille* = the viler part of the people; O. Fr. *kienaille, chienaille*; Sp. *canalla*; Port. *canalha*; Ital. *canaglia, canagliaccia*, originally like *cani di caccia* = a pack of hounds.]

1. The rabble, the mob, the dregs or scum of the people.

2. Originally, a mixture of the coarser particles of flour and fine bran; now sometimes used for the grade known as "finished middlings." (Also spelled *canail, canal*, and *canell.*)

* **căn'-a-kin,** *s.* [Dimin. of *can* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] A little can or cup.

"And let me the *canakin* clink, clink;
And let me the *canakin* clink."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

ca-năl' (1), † **căn'-nal,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *canal*; Dut. *kanaal*; Ital. *canale*; Lat. *canalis* = a channel, trench, conduit.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An artificial water-course or channel, especially used for the passage of boats.

* 2. Any channel or means of communication.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraulic Engineering:* In the same sense as I. 1.

2. *Hist.:* The Egyptians very early made a canal connecting the Nile and the Red Sea. It was reopened by Pharaoh Necho about 605 B.C., and at intervals by others after him. Most of the ancient nations had canals. The great canal of China was constructed partly in the seventh and partly in the ninth century, A.D.; it is 825 miles long. The first known English canal was cut by the Romans at Caerdike. The Trent and the Witham were joined in 1134, and the Bridgwater canal was commenced in 1759. The Caledonian canal was projected in 1803, but not opened till 1822. The Erie canal was begun in 1817 and completed in 1825. The Suez canal, connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was opened on the 17th November, 1869. The attempted canal across the Isthmus of Darien proved a failure. One is projected, from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Nicaragua. It is proposed that this canal shall be controlled and operated by our own people, to whom it will give convenient and speedy communication between Atlantic and Pacific ports; providing also great strategic advantage in case of war with a foreign power. The great Kiel canal, constructed by the German government for strategic purposes, connects the waters of the Baltic and North Seas. It was formally opened on June 20, 1895.

3. *Anat.:* A duct in the body for the passage of liquids or solids.

"In the cells of the Brain, and *Cannals* of the Sinewes. . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 30.

4. *Zoology:*

(1) A channel or groove into which the aperture of carnivorous univalve molluscs is produced. In distinction from this, vegetable feeding univalves have the aperture of the shell entire.

(2) A channel in some actinozoa.

(3) A channel or tube in some sponges. Such tubes are of two kinds, incurrent or afferent canals, and excurrent or efferent canals.

5. *Bot.* (*Of the petal of a flower*): A canal leading to the central cell of the archegonium.

¶ (1) *Air-breathing cells:* The name given by Meyen and Leitgib to lacunæ in cellular tissue produced simply by the amplification of the intercellular spaces, and the separation of the cells without tearing.

(2) *Intercellular canals:* Canals arising from the spaces left between cells which do not completely touch each other. (*R. Brown.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compound of obvious signification: *Canal-boat.*

* **canal-bone,** * **cannel-bone,** * **canel-boon** (*Eng.*), * **cannell-bayne** (*Scotch*), *s.* The collar-bone.

canal-lift, *s.* A hydro-pneumatic elevator for raising boats from one level to another.

canal-lock, *s.* [Lock.]

* **căn'-al** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Cannel.]

* **canal-coal,** *s.* [Cannel-coal.]

"Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet." *Woodward.*

* **căn-al-ĭc'-u-la,** *s.* [Lat.] The Dog-star.

căn-al-ĭc'-u-lāte, căn-al-ĭc'-u-lāt-ed, *a.* [Lat. *caniculatus* = channelled; from *caniculus*, dimin. of *canalis* = a channel.]

1. *Bot.:* Channelled, having a longitudinal groove or furrow.

"Not unfrequently the upper surface is somewhat channelled (*canaliculate*)."—*Henfrey: Botany*, p. 43.

2. *Zoology:* Having a groove or gutter, occurring in different parts of certain spiral univalves, in zoophagous mollusca, fitted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon possessed by these animals.

† **ca-năl-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *canaliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of cutting a canal through.

† **căn'-a-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *canal*; *-ize.*] To make a canal through, to intersect by a canal.

"Having successfully *canalized* one isthmus, . . . he has undertaken a similar work across the Atlantic." —*Graphic*, Jan. 1, 1881.

can-al-yie, can-nail-yie, *s.* [Fr. *canaille.*] The rabble. (*Scotch.*)

"The hale *cannailyie*, risin, tried
In vain to end their gabblin."
Nicol: Poems, i. 37.

căn-ar-ī'-na, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Canary* = the islands where the plant grows [Canary], and fem. sing. suff. *-ina.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Campanulaceæ. *Canarina campanula* is said to be eatable. (*Lindley.*)

ca-när'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *canarius*, as *a.* = pertaining to dogs; as *s.* = a kind of grass, from *canis* = a dog.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Amyridaceæ. The gum of *Canarium commune* has the same properties as Balsam of Copaiva. The nuts are eaten in the Moluccas and Java, but are apt to bring on diarrhœa. An oil is expressed from them, used at table when fresh and burnt in lamps when stale. (*Lindley.*) *C. strictum* is the White Dammar-tree of Malabar. [Dammar.]

ca-när'-y̆, * **că-nā'-ra,** *s.* & *a.* [From the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, said to be so named from the size of the dogs (Lat. *canes*) there bred.]

A. *As substantive:*

† 1. A light kind of sweet wine, also called Sack (q.v.).

"Farewell, my hearts: I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

¶ In this sense seldom in the plural.

"But, i' faith, you have drunk too much *canaries*, . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* 2. A kind of dance or romp.

". . . make you dance *canary*,
With sprightly fire and motion."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

3. A common cage-bird, *Carduelis canaria*, much valued for its singing. It is usually of a light-yellow colour, and was first brought from the Canary Islands in the sixteenth century, but now is bred extensively in Germany and England.

4. A pale-yellow colour like that of the bird. [3.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Canary Islands. (See compounds below.)

2. Of a pale-yellowish colour.

canary-bird, *s.* [Canary, I. 3.]

"The *canary bird* is now so common, and has continued so long in a domestick state, that its native habits as well as its native country, seem almost forgotten."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

canary-creeper, *s.* A garden name for *Tropæolum aduncum*, commonly but wrongly called *T. canariense.* It is cultivated in gardens.

canary-finch, *s.* The same as Canary-bird (q.v.).

canary-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Phalaris canariensis*, chiefly cultivated at Sandwich, in Kent. Canary-seed, the grain of the canary-grass, is much used as food for singing-birds.

canary-seed, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The seeds of Canary-grass (q.v.).

2. *Botany:*

(1) The same as Canary-grass.

(2) *Plantago major*, or Waybred. (*Britten & Holland.*)

canary-wood, *s.* The timber of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, from South America. It is a sound, light, orange-coloured wood, used for cabinet-work, inlaying, and turning. (*Weale: Dict. of Terms.*)

* **ca-när'-y̆,** *v.i.* [Canary, *s.*, 2.] A cant word, which seems to signify to dance, to frolic.

". . . jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids."—*Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost*, iii. 1.

cą-năs'-tĕr, ką-năs'-tĕr, *s.* [Sp. *canasta* = a basket.] A particular kind of tobacco, so called from the rush baskets in which it was originally brought from America.

căn'-çęl, *v.t.* [Fr. *canceler;* Low Lat. *cancello* = to obliterate by drawing lines across in lattice form; from *cancellus* = a grating; pl. *cancelli* = lattice-work.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) To fence in, to inclose or surround with a fence or railing.

"Casting up a bank of sand, or *cancelling,* and railing it with posts."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* bk. iv., ch. 3.

(2) To obliterate any writing by drawing the pen through it.

"Delivering it up to be *cancelled;* that is, to have lines drawn over it, in the form of lattice work or *cancelli;* though the phrase is now used figuratively for any manner of obliteration or defacing."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To obliterate, wipe out, annul.

"The end of life *cancels* all Bands."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.,* iii. 2.

"Retreat
Cannot indeed to guilty man restore
Lost innocence, or *cancel* follies past."
Cowper: Task, iii. 678.

* (2) To exclude as by a fence, to shut out.

"The other sort . . . by doom *cancelled* from Heaven.'
Milton: P. L., vi. 379.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* To strike out equal factors.

2. *Printing:* To condemn one or more pages of a book after they have passed through the press, substituting others in their places.

"The booksellers agreed . . . to have the leaf *cancelled.*"—*Boswell: Life of Johnson,* ii. 377.

¶ For the distinction between *cancel, obliterate, expunge, blot out, rase* or *erase,* and *efface,* see BLOT OUT.

căn'-çęl, *s.* [O. Fr. *chancel;* Lat. *cancelli* = cross-bars, lattice-work.] [CHANCEL.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A boundary, bar, limit.

"Where spirit desires an enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body . . ."—*Jeremy Taylor: Life of Christ,* pt. 3, sect. 13, § 9.

II. *Printing:*

1. The act of cancelling one or more pages during their passage through the press.

"Send me down a whole set of the sheets that I may see what *cancels* are necessary."—*Southey: Letters.*

2. The pages cancelled.

"It was his pride to read these *cancels* to his friends . . ."—*D'Israeli: Curiosities of Lit.,* p. 459.

* **căn-çĕl-lär'-ĕ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *cancellarius.*] The same as CANCELLAREATE.

* **căn-çĕl-lär'-ĕ-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *cancellarius* = (1) a doorkeeper, (2) a secretary, (3) a chancellor.] [CHANCELLOR.] Of or pertaining to a chancellor or his office.

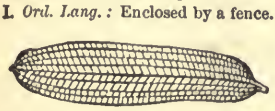
căn-çĕl-lär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *cancellarius;* from *cancelli* = lattice-work.]

Zool.: A genus of univalve Testacea, belonging to the family Muricidæ, and Swainson's sub-family Scolyminæ, in which the shell is turbinate, scabrous, and generally reticulated, the spire and aperture nearly equal, and the body ventricose. Tate in 1875 estimated the known recent species at seventy-one, and the fossil ones at sixty, the latter from the Upper Chalk till now.

SHELL OF CANCELLARIA RETICULATA.

căn'-çęl-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *cancellatus,* pa. par. of *cancello* = to make like a lattice; *cancelli* = cross-bars, lattice-work.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed by a fence.



CANCELLATE LEAF OF THE LATTICE-LEAF PLANT.

II. *Bot.:* Consisting of a network of veins; lattice-like.

"A kind of square latticed or *cancellate* framework . . ."—*Henfrey: Botany,* p. 52.

* **căn'-çĕl-lāte,** *v.t.* [CANCELLATE, *a.*] To enclose with a fence, shut in. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This act was like to *cancellating* . . . the holy mysteries."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar,* Disc. 13.

căn'-çĕl-lā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CANCELLATE, *v.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed with a fence, shut in.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Cross-barred; marked with cross lines like lattice-work.

"The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated,* with some resemblance to the scales of fishes."—*Grew.*

2. *Anatomy:* Open or cellular, as some porous bones, owing to some intersecting plates.

† **căn-çĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *cancellation* = a cancelling; Lat. *cancellatio* = a making of a boundary, or lattice-work.]

1. *Law:* A cancelling. According to Bartolus, an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross. (*Ayliffe.*)

". . . which enactment excludes the mode which was sanctioned by the former law of *Cancellation* or striking the will through with a pen."—*Lord St. Leonards: Property Law,* p. 146.

2. *Math.:* The process of striking out common factors, as in the divisor and dividend.

căn-çĕl'-lī, *s. pl.* [CANCELLUS.]

căn'-çęl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANCEL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of obliterating, annulling or abolishing.

cancelling-press, *s.* A press having a plunger which defaces a printed stamp. These presses are usually worked by a blow or by a lever.

cancelling-stamp, *s.* A press for defacing printed stamps, to prevent their reuse. [CANCELLING-PRESS.]

căn'-çęl-loŭs, *a.* [CANCELLUS.]

Anat.: Having an open or porous structure, cellular. (*Owen.*)

căn-çĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cancellus* (pl. *cancelli*) = an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything similar, by which a place is enclosed or protected.]

1. *Arch.* (*generally in the pl. cancelli*):

(1) Latticed windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, lead, &c.

(2) The rails or balusters enclosing the bar of a court of justice or the communion table of a church.

* 2. *Law:* Lines drawn across a will or other legal document with the intention of revoking it. (*Wharton.*)

3. *Anat.:* A reticulated structure existing in bones.

"In the *cancelli* of bones there is a large deposit of fat."—*Todd & Bowman: Physical Anat.,* vol. i., ch. 3, p. 80.

† **căn'-çęl-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cancel; -ment.*] The act of cancelling, cancellation.

căn'-çĕr, * **can-cre,** * **căn'-kĕr,** * **can-kyr,** * **kan-kir,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *cancre;* Ital. *cancro;* Sp. & Lat. *cancer* = a crab.] [CANKER.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Chiefly in the sense II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Canceridæ (q.v.). *Cancer pagurus* is the common eatable crab of this country. It is found in suitable localities along our shores, multitudes being caught annually for the market. It casts its shell between Christmas and Easter.

2. *Palæont.:* A cancer appears in the Cretaceous period, and others exist in the Tertiary.

3. *Astron.:* The Crab, the fourth of the twelve signs of the zodiac. It is one of Ptolemy's constellations. It denotes the northern limit of the sun's course in summer, and hence is the sign of the summer solstice. The sun enters it on June 21.

"When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night."
Thomson.

¶ *Tropic of Cancer:* [TROPIC.]

4. *Med.:* A malignant growth which is found in different parts of the human body, having a tendency to spread more or less rapidly and ultimately to terminate in death. Cancer is an inherited disease, and its growth is in all probability due to some peculiar morbid material separated from the blood, and which is constantly being renewed. Two kinds of cancer are usually described, viz., schirrus or hard cancer, and medullary or soft cancer; but there are several varieties of the latter. Hard cancer occurs most frequently in the female breast, axilla, parotid gland in the neck, and in the rectum. Soft cancer affects for the most part the internal organs, as the liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach, &c.; but there is scarcely any organ or tissue of the body which may not become the seat of this form of the disease. Hard cancer rarely occurs until after forty years of age, and is usually slow in its progress. Soft cancer, on the other hand, is most common in early life, and generally runs a very rapid course. Cancers may, under certain circumstances, be removed by surgical operation, but they are almost certain to return.

"*Canker,* sekenesse. *Cancer.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The word of him crepith as a *kankir.*"—*Wicklife: 2 Tim.,* ii. 17.

"Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer.*"—*Wiseman.*

* 5. *Bot.:* A plant, perhaps the same as *Cancer-wort* (q.v.).

"To seeke th' hearbe *cancer,* and by that to cure him."—*Great Britaines Troye,* 1609. (*Wright.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cancer-cell, *s.* A cell characterised by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and the irregular form of the cell itself; found in many malignant tumours.

cancer-powder, cancer powder, *s.*

Pharm.: Martin's cancer-powder, once famous in North America, is believed to have consisted of an orobanchaceous plant, *Epiphegus virginiana,* with oxide of arsenic. (*Lindley.*)

cancer-root, *s.* A name given in America to various orobanchaceous plants. *Specially* — (1) *Epiphegus.* [CANCER-POWDER.] (2) *Conopholis.* (3) *Aphyllon uniflorum,* sometimes called *Orobanche uniflora.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cancer-wort,** * **cancerwoort,** *s.* [Eng. *cancer,* and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant, *Linaria spuria,* L. [CANKERWORT.]

* **căn'-çĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *canceratus,* pa. par. of *cancero* = to grow into a cancer.] To become cancerous, to canker.

"But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated,* he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't."—*L'Estrange.*

* **căn'-çĕr-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CANCERATE, *v.*]

"Nature seemed to make a separation between the *cancerated* and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. vi., p. 647.

* **căn-çĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *cancerat(e); -ion.*] The act or state of growing into a cancer, or of becoming cancerous.

* **căn-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cancer* (q.v.), & fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the brachyourous (short-tailed) crustaceans. They are sometimes called Cyclometopa (circular foreheads). [CANCER.]

căn'-çĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cancer; -ous.*] Having the nature or qualities of a cancer.

"How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrous, or *cancerous,* you may see in their proper places."—*Wiseman.*

† **căn'-çĕr-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cancerous; -ly.*] In the manner of a cancer, cancer-like.

† **căn'-çĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cancerous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being cancerous.

căn'-çĕr-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *cancer* and *wort* (2) (q.v.).] [CANKERWORT.]

căn-çĭl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *cancellus* = lattice-work.]

Zool.: A genus of univalves, in which the spire and aperture are of nearly equal length; the whorls crossed by transverse linear ribs, crossed with transverse striæ and bands. They belong to the sub-family Mitranæ, and family Volutidæ or Volutes.

*** căn'-cred (cred as kĕrd),** *pa. par. & a.* [CANKER.]

"That conning Architect of *cancred* guyle,
Whom Princes late displeasure left in bands."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 1.

† căn'-crĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *cancriforme;* from Lat. *cancer* (genit. *cancris*) = a crab, cancer; and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. Having the form of or resembling a crab.

2. Having the appearance or qualities of a cancer.

căn'-crîne, *a.* [CANCER.] Having the form or nature of a crab; crab-like.

căn'-crĭn-ite, *s.* [From Lat. *cancer* (genit. *cancris*) = a crab, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral closely resembling Nephelite, and probably identical with it in atomic ratio. It is found at Miask in the Urals, and is of a citron-yellow, whitish or pale-yellowish colour. It is in lustre sub-vitreous and transparent. Sp. gr., 2·42—2·5. Hardness, 5—6. (*Dana.*)

căn-crō'-ma, *s.* [In Lat. *carcroma, canceroma,* and the corruption *carchrema;* in Gr. καρκίνωμα (*karkinōma*) means a cancer, the disease; but here *cancroma* is simply from *cancer* = a crab, and means crab-eater, as does the Fr. name for the genus *Cancroma*=*Crabier*, but it is supposed to be a mistake that the known species eat crabs.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the sub-family Ardeinæ. [BOAT-BILL.]

căn'-da, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Zool.: A genus of infundibulate polyzoa, of the sub-order Cyclostomata, and family Cellularidæ.

cand-a-vaig, *s.* [Gael. *ceann* = head, and *dubhach* = a black dye; foul salmon being called "black fish."] A salmon that lies in the fresh water till summer, without going to the sea, and, of consequence, is reckoned very foul.

"We have a species of salmon called by the country people *candavaigs.*"—*A. Birse: Aberd. Statistical Acct.*, ix. 109, N.

*** căn'-dĕl,** *s.* [CANDLE.]

*** candel-staff, * candelstaf,** *s.* A candlestick.

"To be brought forth out of the *candelstaf.*"—*Wicklifte: Exod.* xxv. 33.

căn-dĕ-lā'-brŭm, *s.* [Lat. *candelabrum, * candelaber, * candelabrus* = a candlestick, a chandelier, from *candela* = a candle.] A lamp-stand. Its tripedal form among the ancients is believed to have been derived from the shape of its predecessors,—braziers or basins for holding fuel, mounted on tripods. Among the Greeks and Romans they were highly ornamental, and made of bronze and marble.

candelabrum-tree, *s.* A tree (*Pandanus candelabrum.*)

*** căn'-dẹn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *candentia.*]

1. *Lit.:* A white heat.

2. *Fig.:* Excessive heat, fervour.

"Have you not made a sad division here—your paper bewraying so much *candency* for the one, and coolness in the other?"—*McWard: Contendings*, p. 181.

*** căn'-dẹnt,** *a.* [Lat. *candens,* pr. par. of *candeo* = to shine, to glow, to burn, to be white-hot.]

1. *Lit.:* In a state of the greatest heat, next to fusion; white-hot.

"If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Fig.:* Hot, impassioned.

"Some men . . . are keen and *candent* against any who will do this."—*McWard: Contendings*, p. 170.

căn'-dĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Native name.] An East Indian resin of a semi-transparent white colour, from which small ornaments and toys are sometimes made.

căn-dĕs'-çençe, *s.* [CANDESCENT.] The same as incandescence (q.v.).

*** căn-dĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *candescens,* pr. par. of *candesco* = to become white-hot; frequent. of *candeo* = to be white-hot.] The same as INCANDESCENT (q.v.).

*** căn'-dĭ-çant,** *a.* [Lat. *candicans,* pr. par. of *candico* = to be whitish; *candeo* = to be white.] Becoming white; whitish.

căn'-dĭd, *a.* [Fr. *candide* = (1) white, bright, (2) innocent, upright, &c.; Lat. *candidus* = white, bright, clear; *candeo* = to be bright or white.]

I. *Lit.:* White.

"Sending Him back to Pilate in a white or *candid* robe."—*Jackson: On the Creed*, bk. viii.

"The box receives all black: but poured from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Frank, fair, ingenuous, open.

"Laugh where we must, be *candid* where we can,
And vindicate the ways of God to man."
Pope: Epistle i. 15.

2. *Of things:* Fair, unbiassed.

căn'-dĭ-date, *s.* [Lat. *candidatus* = white-robed; *candidus* = white. The term was applied because of the fact that men seeking office in ancient Rome clad themselves in a white toga. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 193.)] One who proposes himself for or solicits an office or appointment.

"Three States would have left the Democratic *candidate* in a minority of one vote."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

1. Generally used with the prep. *for* before the office or position sought.

"One would be surprised to see so many *candidates for* glory."—*Addison.*

* 2. Sometimes with the prep. *of.*

"While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

căn'-dĭ-dāte, *v.t. & i.* [CANDIDATE, *s.*]

* A. *Trans.:* To make fit for the position of a candidate.

"We can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of Heaven and glory."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 57.

B. *Intrans.:* To become a candidate; to compete with others for some office.

căn'-dĭ-date-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *candidate; -ship.*] The position or state of being a candidate; candidature.

căn'-dĭ-dat-ūre, *s.* [Fr. *candidature;* Low Lat. *candidatura,* from *candidus* = white.] The same as CANDIDATESHIP.

"The birth of a son and heir to the throne of Italy has caused the *candidature* of the Duke of Aosta for that of Spain to be revived."—*Daily News*, November 22, 1869.

*** căn-dĭ-dā'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A candidate.

"Be *candidatus,* then, and put it on,
And help to set a head on headless Rome."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

căn'-dĭd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *candid; -ly.*] In a candid manner, openly, frankly, ingenuously.

"We have often desired they would deal *candidly* with us."—*Swift.*

căn'-dĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *candid; -ness.*] The quality of being candid, frankness, openness of heart.

"The *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 454.

căn'-dĭed, * căn'-dȳed, *a.* [Eng. *candy.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Converted into sugar or candy.

2. Preserved in sugar.

"Lick up the *candy'd* provender."
Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 402.

"*Candied* apple, quince and plum."
Keats: Eve of St. Agnes.

3. Coated or covered over with sugar, or some material to represent sugar.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Covered with any white substance resembling sugar.

"Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?"
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

2. Having its falseness covered over or hidden with flattering and deceptive words; honied.

"Why should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

candied-peel, *s.* Preserved lemon or citron peel, used in pastry and confectionery.

*** căn'-dĭ-fy,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *candifico* = to make white; *candidus* = white; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

A. *Trans.:* To make white, to whiten.

B. *Intrans.:* To become white.

căn'-dīte, *s.* [From the town of Candy.]

Min.: Also called Ceylonite, a variety of Spinel (q.v.). It is found at Candy, in Ceylon. Its colour is dark green to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Sp. gr. = 3·5—3·6. (*Dana.*)

căn-dĭ-tē'er, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fort.: A protection for miners, consisting of brushwood, &c.

căn'-dle, * căn'-dĭl, * căn'-dĕlle, *s. & a.* [Lat. *candela* = (1) white wax-light, (2) any taper; *candeo* = to be white.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A light made of a wick of cotton or other material enveloped in prepared wax or tallow.

¶ Candles are primarily divided into *dipped* or *mould* candles, sometimes called *dips* and *moulds* according to the method of their manufacture. Named from the materials employed in their construction, they are paraffine, spermaceti, composition, stearine, tallow, palm-oil, or wax candles.

"Her eyen two were cleer and light
As ony *candelle* that brenneth bright."
Romaunt of the Rose.

"*Candles* for an illumination were disposed in the windows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ *Candle and castock:* A large turnip with a candle inside. (*Scotch.*)

* II. *Fig.:* Anything which affords light.

"The spirit of man is the *candle* of the Lord, searching all the inward parts of the belly."—*Prov.*, xx. 27.

(1) Applied to the stars.

"Night's *candles* are burnt out."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iii. 5.

(2) Used for the spirit of man; life.

"Out, out, brief *candle!*
Life's but a walking shadow."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Candle-flame, candle-light.*

candle-bomb, *s.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which, if placed in the flame of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam generated from the enclosed water.

candle-coal, *s.* [CANNEL-COAL.]

"At Blair,—beds of an inflammable substance, having some resemblance of jet, here called *candle-coal,* or light coal; much valued for the strong bright flame which it emits in burning."—*P. Lesmahagoe: Stat. Acc.*, viii. 424.

candle-dipping, *a.* Designed to dip candles.

Candle-dipping machine: A frame by which a large number of dependent wicks are dipped into a cistern of melted tallow and then lifted out of it, the process being repeated until a sufficient thickness of tallow has accumulated on the wick.

candle-ends, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The short pieces or remains of burnt-out candles.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which will last but a very short time.

"Our lives are but our marches to our graves, . . .
We are but spans, and *candles ends.*"
Beaum. & Fletch.: Hum. Lieutenant.

candle-fir, *s.* Fir that has been buried in a morass, moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles.

"Fir, unknown in Tweeddale mosses, is found in some of these, (of Carnwath, Lanarkshire) long and straight, indicating its having grown in thickets. Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, by the name of *candle-fir.*"—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

candle-holder, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which holds or supports a candle.

* 2. *Fig.:* An assister.

"I'll be a *candle-holder,* and look on."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., i. 4.

candle-match, *s.*

Mining: A match made of the wick of a

candle—or a piece of greased paper—formerly used for blasting. (*Weale: Dict. of Terms.*)

*** candle-mine,** *s.*

Fig.: A mine or lump of tallow or fat; a fat lump.

"You whoresou *candle-mine.*"—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

candle-mould, *s.* A mould for making candles, usually of pewter or tin; in some cases glass has been employed. They may be inserted in a wooden frame, the upper part of which serves as a trough; or several moulds may be permanently attached to a tin trough, the whole constituting a single mould. Each mould consists of a cylindrical tube having a conical tip, with a circular aperture through which the double wick is drawn, while the other end of the wick projects beyond and closes the aperture in the conical tip. Sticks or wires are passed through the loops, their ends resting on the edges of the mould-frame. The mould is placed open end up, and the melted tallow poured into the trough by means of a ladle. When sufficiently hard, the candles are withdrawn by means of the wires or sticks passing through the loops.

candle-nut, *s.* The fruit of the Candleberry tree.

Candle-nut tree: The Candleberry tree.

"The *candlenut tree* grows in the Polynesian Islands."—*Simonds: Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

candle-power, *s.* The illuminating power of a candle, taken as the unit for estimating the quality of any other light or illuminating agent. The usual standard is a sperm candle burning 120 grains per hour.

*** candle-quencher, * candel-quencher,** *s.* An extinguisher.

"*Candelquenchers* . . . be thei maad of moost puyr gold."—*Wicklife: Exod.* xxv. 38.

candle-rush, *s.* The common rush, *Juncus communis*, so called from its pith being used for making rushlights.

candle-shears, *s. pl.* Snuffers. (*Scotch.*)

"*Candle-sheares*, the dozen pair xxx s."—*Rates*, A. 1611.

candle-snuff, * candlesnuffe, *s.* The snuff or wick of a candle.

"The fungous excrescence growing about the *candle-snuffe.*"—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii. ch. 11.

candle-snuffer, *s.* One whose occupation it was to snuff the candles.

"I snuffed the candles, and, let me tell you, that, without a *candle-snuffer*, the piece would lose half its embellishments."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

***candle-snyting, *candylsnytynge,** *s.* The act of snuffing a candle; a candle-wick.

"A *candylsnytynge; licinus, licinum.*" — *Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

candle-stuff, candlestuff, *s.* Grease, tallow, or other kitchen stuff from which candles may be made.

"By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue and the wick not burn."—*Bacon.*

candle-tree, * candel-treow, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A candlestick.

2. *Bot.:* A tree, *Parmentiera cerifera.* It is of the crescentiad order, that to which the Calabash-tree belongs.

"Here we may take notice of the *candletrees* of the West Indies, out of whose fruit, boiled to a thick fat consistence, are made very good candles."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

Candle-tree oil: Oil made from the fruit of the Candle-tree.

*** candle-waster,** *s.*

Fig.: Applied in contempt to a spendthrift, a drunkard, or a poor scholar.

"Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk
With *candlewasters.*" *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.

candle-wick, * candylweke, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The wick of a candle.

"Why doth the fire fasten upon the *candle-wick?*"—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii.

* 2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Verbascum Thapsus*, Great Mullein, used for wicks of candles.

căn'-dle-bĕr-rȳ, *s. & a.* [Eng. *candle*, and *berry.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as CANDLEBERRY-MYRTLE (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds.)

candleberry-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: An American shrub, *Myrica cerifera.* Natural order, Myricaceæ. It is also called the Wax-myrtle. Other species of Myrica are also sometimes termed Candleberry Myrtles.

candleberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A tree, *Aleurites triloba*, natural order, Euphorbiaceæ, the nuts of which are commercially called candle-nuts, and furnish a greenish-coloured wax when put into hot water.

căn'-dle-mas, * candelmesse, * condel-messe, *s.* [A.S. *candel-mæsse;* from *candel*, and *mæsse* = mass.] The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, February 2nd; so called from being celebrated with processions and shows of candles, in commemoration of the words of Simeon when the infant Jesus was presented in the Temple: "A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." (Luke ii. 34.)

"Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she died."
Gay.

"In Scotland, the period in contracts of landlord and tenant is often dated from Lammas or *Candlemas.*"—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., § 6, p. 29.

candlemas-bells, *s.* A plant, *Galanthus nivalis*, the Snowdrop. (*Gloucester.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** candlemas crown,** *s.* A badge of distinction, for it can scarcely be called an honour, conferred, at some grammar-schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas. (*Scotch.*)

"The scholars . . . pay . . . a Candlemas gratuity, according to their rank and fortune, from 5s. even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition *for the Candlemas crown.* The king, i.e., he who pays most, reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon's play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments."—*P. St. Andrews, Fife Statistical Account.*

căn'-dle-stĭck, *can-del-stikke, * can-del-stik, * can-del-stykke, *s.* [Eng. *candle* and *stick.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The stand or apparatus for holding or supporting a candle.

"*Candelstykke. Candelabrum, lucernarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And the table and all his vessels, and the *candlestick* and his vessels, and the altar of incense."—*Exod.*, xxx. 27.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Jewish Archæol.:* A golden candelabrum diverging above into three branches on each side, six in all, was part of the furniture of the tabernacle. (*Exod.* xxxvii., 17—24.) Its appropriate situation was in the tent of the congregation, opposite to the table on the south side of the tabernacle. (*Ibid*, xl. 24.)

2. *New Test.* (*Fig.*): A church, specially applied to one of the seven churches of Asia.

". . . and the seven *candlestieks* which thou sawest are the seven churches."—*Rev.* i. 20; see also ii. 1, 5.

3. *Bot.:* Various plants with more or less remote resemblance to a candlestick. *Spec.*—

(1) *Lady's Candlestick:* A plant, *Primula elatior.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *Devil's Candlestick:* A plant, *Nepeta glechorna.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

căn'-dle-wood, *s.* [Eng. *candle; wood.*] The Jamaica name of *Gomphia guianensis.*

*** căn'-dlĭng,** *s.* Eng. *candle; -ing.*] A provincial name for a supper given by publicans to their customers on Candlemas eve. (*Wright.*)

*** căn'-dŏc, * căn'-dŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *can*, and *dock* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. A plant or weed growing in rivers, *Nymphæa alba*, from the half unfolded leaves floating on the water being supposed to resemble cans.

2. *Nuphar lutea*, so called from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed-vessel like that of a can or flagon. (*Britten & Holland.*)

". . . the water-weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes."—*Walton.*

căn'-dŏr, căn'-dōur, *s.* [Lat. *candor* = whiteness; *candeo* = to be white.]

* 1. *Lit.:* The state of being white; whiteness.

2. *Fig.:* Frankness; openness of heart.

"Such was their love of truth,
Their thirst of knowledge, and their *candour* too!"
Cowper: Task, ii. 544.

cănd'-rōy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing. It spreads out the fabric as it is rolled round the lapping roller.

căn'-dȳ, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. "*se candir* = to candie or grow candide, as sugar after boyling" (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *candire* = to candy; *candi* = candy; *zucchero candi* = sugar-candy; Arabic & Pers. *qand* = sugar; *qandah* = sugar-candy; *quandi* = sugared.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To preserve with sugar, to sugar, to coat over with crystallized sugar (*most commonly used in the pa. par.*).

"They have in Turkey confections like to *candied* conserves."—*Bacon.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. (*Applied to frost*): To cover over with congelations, to crystallize.

"Th' excessive cold of the mid air anon,
Candies it all in balls of icy stone."
Du Bartas, Day 2.

2. To coat over or incrust with any foreign substance.

"I have seen . . . a skull brought thence, which was *candied* over with stone, within and without."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 500.

3. To sweeten; cover over any bitterness or unpleasantness.

"This *candied* bitterest tortures with delight."
Beaum. & Flet.: Psyche, s. 198.

† **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become coated with sugar.

2. *Fig.:* To become congealed.

candy-broad-sugar, *s.* Loaf or lump sugar. (*Scotch.*)

căn'-dȳ (1), **† khan-dy,** *s.* [Tamil and Malayalam *kandi;* Mahratta *khandee;* from Sansc. *khand* = to divide, to destroy.] A weight in use in India—at Madras, 500 lbs.; at Bombay, 560 lbs.

căn'-dȳ (2), *s. & a.* [Fr. *candi, sucre candi;* Sp. *candi, azúcar cande;* Ital. *candi* or *zucchero candi;* from Arab. and Pers. *qand* = sugar, sugar-candy; from Sans. *khanda* = a piece of sugar, *khand* = to break.]

A. *As subst.:* Crystallized sugar, made by boiling sugar or syrup several times to render it hard and transparent.

"Like flies o'er *candy*
Buzz round." *Byron: Don Juan*, xii. 82.

* **B.** *As adj.* (*Fig.*): Candied over externally; sweetened or smoothed over.

"Why, what a *candy* deal of courtesy
This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

căn'-dȳ (3), *s. & a.* [From *Candia* or Crete, a well-known island in the Mediterranean, south-east of the Morea.]

candy-mustard, *s.* The same as CANDY-TUFT (q.v.). (*Britten & Holland.*)

candy-tuft, *s.* A name applied to several species of *Iberis* (q.v.). The name was originally given to the *I. umbellata*, first discovered in Candia.

căn'-dȳ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANDY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of becoming candied or crystallized.

cāne (1), *** canne,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *canne;* O. Fr. *canes* (pl.) = woods; *canez, canes, keynes* = oaks (*Kelham*); Wel. *cawnen* = cane, reed; Sp. & Port. *cane;* Ital. & Lat. *canna;* Gr. κάννα (*kanna*), κάνν̄η (*kannē*) = a reed or cane, or anything made from it; Arab. *qanát;* Heb. קָנֶה (*qáneh*). See II. 2.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A name given to various plants with reedy stems. [II. 1.]

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) The rattan (*Calamus rotang*). [CALAMUS, RATTAN.]

(*b*) The sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

"Has God then given its sweetness to the *cane*,
Unless His laws be trampled on—in vain?"
Cowper: Charity, 190.

2. Anything made of small plants with reedy stems.

(1) A lance or dart of cane.

"Judge-like thou sitt'st, to praise or to arraign
The flying skirmish of the darted *cane.*"
Dryden: 1 *Conquest of Granada*, i. 1.

(2) A slender walking-stick, thicker than a switch and more slender than a staff.

"With *cane* extended far I sought
To steer it close to land."
Cowper: The Dog and the Water Lily.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. & Com.:* A name for various endogenous plants of thin but tenacious woody stem. These belong chiefly to the orders Gramineæ and Palmaceæ. For different kinds of "cane," see *bamboo, rattan, reed, sugar-cane,* &c.

2. *Script.:* The "sweet cane" of Scripture. Heb. קָנֶה (*qaneh*) (Isaiah xliii. 24); קָנֶה הַטּוֹב (*qaneh hattob*) lit. = the good cane (Jerem. vi. 20), is probably a grass, *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*, which is a native of India.

"Thou hast bought me no *sweet cane* with money. . . ."—*Isa.* xliii. 24.

"To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba, and the *sweet cane* from a far country."—*Jer.* vi. 20.

¶ The same word, *qaneh*, is translated *calamus* in the Song of Solomon iv. 14, and Ezekiel xxvii. 19, and may be the above-mentioned *Andropogon;* or, if not, then *Acorus calamus* (q.v.). The *calamus* of Exodus xxx. 23 is in Heb. קָנֶה בֹשֶׂם (*qeneh bosem*), *qeneh* being the construct. state of *qaneh*. It may be *Acorus calamus*. The reed of Isaiah xxxvi. 6 is also *qaneh*, and may not be limited to one species.

3. *Weights & Meas.:* A measure of length used in some parts of Europe. At Naples it is 7 feet 3½ inches; at Toulouse, 5 feet 8½ inches, and in Provence 6 feet 5½ inches.

4. *Hydraul.:* A device for raising water. [HYDRAULIC CANE.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling the cane; consisting of canes.

cane-apple, *s.* A plant, *Arbutus Unedo.*

cane-brake, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A brake or thicket composed of cane; what is called in India *bamboo-jungle*, or anything similar. (Chiefly American.)

2. *Bot. & Ord. Lang.:* The English name of the genus Arundinaria.

cane-gun, *s.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged within the shaft of a cane so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. (*Knight.*)

cane-harvester, *s.* A machine for cutting sugar-cane or sorghum in the field. Essentially, it differs but little from the CORN-HARVESTER (q.v.).

cane-hole, *s.* A hole or trench on sugar plantations, in which canes are planted.

cane-juice, *s.* The juice of the sugar-cane.

"The first of these writers [Lucan] in enumerating Pompey's eastern auxiliaries, describes a nation who made use of the *cane-juice* as a drink."—*Grainger: Sugar-Cane*, bk. i., note.

Cane-juice bleacher: An apparatus for decolourizing cane-juice by means of sulphurous acid vapour. (*Knight.*)

cane-knife, *s.* A knife like a sword or Spanish *machete*, used for cutting standing cane. It has a blade from 18 to 24 inches long, and is made in various patterns for the Southern or South American market. (*Knight.*)

cane-mill, *s.* A machine for grinding sugar-cane or sorghum stalks.

cane-polishing, *a.* Polishing or designed to polish canes.

Cane-polishing machine: A machine for polishing the hard siliceous cuticle of rattan-splints after they are split and rived from the cane. [RATTAN, CANE-WORKING MACHINE.]

cane-press, *s.*

Sugar-making: A machine for pressing sugar-canes. In that of Bessemer there is a plunger reciprocating in a trunk into which the cane is introduced transversely. At each stroke of the plunger a length of cane is cut off, and jammed against the mass of cut cane, which is ultimately drawn out at the open end.

cane-scraper, *s.*

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for cutting away the woody fibre from the back of a splint of rattan, to make it thin and pliable. (*Knight.*)

cane-splitter, *s.*

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for cutting and riving splints from rattan. [CANE-WORKING MACHINE.]

cane-stripper, *s.*

Sugar-making: A knife for stripping and topping cane-stalks.

cane-sugar, *s.* [SUGAR.]

cane-trash, *s.* Refuse of sugar-canes or macerated rinds of cane, reserved for fuel to boil the cane-juice.

cane-working, *a.* Working or designed to work cane.

Cane-working-machine:

Chair-making, &c.: A machine for working cane. (Used specially of cane-splitters, planers, scrapers, shavers, dressers, reducers, and polishers.) (*Knight.*)

cāne (2), **cāin, kāin,** *s.* & *a.* [From Low Lat. *canum, cana* = tribute; Gael. *ceann* = the head.]

A. *As subst.:* A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in kind. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adj.:* Designed to be given to a landlord, as *cane-cheese, cane-fowls.* [CAIN, CANAGE.]

cāne, *v.t.* [From *cane* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. *Of a chair, &c.:* To affix rattan to suitable parts of it.

2. *Of a person:* To beat with a cane or thin stick.

"Or would it tell to any man's advantage in history that he had *caned* Thomas Aquinas."—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii. p. 93.

cāned (1), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CANE, *v.*]

* **cāned** (2), *a.* [Of unknown origin.] Moulded or turned sour. (Applied to vinegar or ale.)

"*Caned. Acidus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

* **can-el** (1), * **can-ele,** * **can-elle,** * **can-ylle,** *s.* [Fr. *cannelle;* Sp. *canela;* Ger. *kaneel;* Dan. *kanel;* probably from Lat. *canalis*, from the hollowness of the stalks.] Cinnamon.

"In Arabia is store mir, and *canel.*"—*Trevisa*, i. 99.

* **can-el** (2), * **chan-elle,** *s.* [CANAL.]

"*Canel or chanelle. Canalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **canel-bone,** * **canelboon,** *s.* [CANAL-BONE.]

ca-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. dim. of *canna* = a reed, from the shape of the rolled-up bark.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Guttiferæ, but of which the affinities are so doubtful that it has been made the type of a distinct order, Canellaceæ (q.v.). They are ornamental shrubs or trees. *Canella alba* is a common West Indian aromatic evergreen shrub. It is called also Wild Cinnamon.

canella alba, *s.*

Bot. & Com.: The botanical and commercial name of a cheap aromatic bark, chiefly obtained from the Bahamas. (*Craig.*)

canella-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Canella alba.* [CANELLA.] It is called in the Bahamas White-wood Bark, from the colour of the trees from which it has been stripped. It yields by distillation a warm aromatic oil, which is carminative and stomachic. In the West Indies it is often mixed with oil of cloves. (*Lindley, &c.*)

canella de chevro, *s.* The Brazilian name for an oil distilled from the fruit of *Oreodaphne opifera*, a lauraceous tree growing abundantly in South America between the Oronoko and the Parime rivers. The oil is limpid and volatile, of a yellow wine colour, an aromatic acrid taste, and a smell as if old oil of orange-peel had been mingled with that of rosemary. An oil which gushes copiously from the tree itself when incisions are made into it, is considered to be a powerful discutient.

căn-ĕl-lā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *canella* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants established by Von Martius, though not universally accepted by other botanists. Calyx leathery, of three imbricated sepals; petals five, twisted in æstivation; stamens about twenty, united into a column, with the anthers sessile on the outside; ovary one-celled, with two or three ovules. Of doubtful affinity. Probably akin to Bixaceæ. (*Lindley, &c.*) [CANELLA.]

căn-ĕl-lĕ-ā'-cē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *canella;* Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to the order of plants of which Canella is the type. (*Craig.*)

cā'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canis* = a dog.]

canes venatici, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canes* = dogs; *venatici* = pertaining to hunting; *venor* = to hunt.]

Astron.: The Greyhounds, the name of two northern constellations, in which Hevelius, by whom it was formed, reckoned twenty-five stars, but the British Catalogue only ten.

† **ca-nĕs'-cent,** *a.* [Lat. *canescens;* pr. par. of *canesco* = to become white, *caneo* = to be white.] Become white in colour, assuming a white colour.

* **căn'-ĕ-văs,** *s.* [CANVASS.]

"On the floor y-cast a *canevas.*"
Chaucer; C. T., 12,866.

căng, *s.* [Chinese.] A wooden collar, generally of fifty to sixty lbs. weight, worn round the neck as a legal punishment in China. It is called also *kea.* (*Sir George Staunton, J. F. Davis, &c.*)

căn'-găn, *s.* [Chinese.]

Fabrics: Chinese coarse cotton cloth. It is in pieces six yards long, nineteen inches wide, and has a fixed currency value. (*Knight.*)

căn-gĭ'-ca, *s.* & *a.* [A Brazilian word.]

cangica-wood, *s.* Called also in England *Angica.* It is of a rose-wood colour, and is imported from Brazil in trimmed logs, from eight to ten inches in diameter. As a variety in cabinet work small quantities of this wood are employed. (*Ure.*)

căn'-gle (*g* silent), *v.i.* [Etym. uncertain; perhaps a variant of *jangle.*] To quarrel, argue, dispute; to cavil.

"Ye *cangle* about uncoft kids."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.*, p. 81.

căng'-lĕr, *s.* [*Cangl(e); -er.*] A jangler. (*Scotch.*)

căng'-lĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [CANGLE, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *As pr. par.:* Jangling.

"At last all commeth to this, that wee are in end found to haue beene neither in moode nor figure, but only jangling and *cangling.*"—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 530.

B. *As subst.:* Altercation.

can-ĭc'-u-la, căn'-ĭc-ūle, *s.* [Lat. *canicula;* dim. of *canis* = a dog.]

Astron.: The constellation known as the Dog-star, the principal star in which, Sirius, rises heliacally between the 15th of July and 20th of August.

"Among all these inconveniences, the greatest I suffer is from your departure, which is more afflicting to me than the *canicule.*"—*Addison: Letter in the Student*, ii. 89.

can-ĭc'-u-lar, *a.* [Fr. *caniculaire;* Lat. *canicularis;* from *canicula* = a little dog; dimin. of *canis* = a dog.] Of or pertaining to Canicula, or the Dog-star.

canicular days, *s. pl.* The dog-days—the period during which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, viz., July to August. In old, and indeed till comparatively recent times, the great heat, and the consequent diseases which are prevalent at this time of the year, were popularly ascribed to the influence of this star.

"In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular days* are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

canicular year, *s.* The Egyptian year, computed from one heliacal rising of the dog-star to another.

căn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *canis* = a dog, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of mammals belonging to the order Carnivora and the section Digitigrada. The muzzle is pointed, the tongue smooth, and the claws non-retractile, the last-named character distinguishing it from the Felidæ. The fore feet have five toes each and the hind ones four. Molar teeth, $\frac{6-8}{7-7}$ or $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$. The carnassial has a heel or process. It contains the Dogs, Wolves, Foxes, and Jackals. It is akin to the Hyænidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: Canidæ have been found in the Eocene, but this may not have been the first appearance of the family in geological time. There are fossil as well as recent genera known.

can'-ie, căn'-nie, *a.* [CANNY.] Gentle, mild; dexterous. (*Scotch*)

"Then *cannie*, in some cozie place,
They close the day."
Burns: To James Smith.

ca-ni'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *caninus.*] The same as CANINE (q.v.).

"Too much *caninal* anger . . ."—*Fuller.*

ca'-nine, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *canin*; Lat. *caninus* = pertaining to a dog; *canis* = a dog.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to dogs, having the nature or qualities of a dog; dog-like.

"A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way."—*Addison.*

"Savages now sometimes cross their dogs with wild *canine* animals, to improve the breed."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 34.

2. *Med.*: Unnatural, insatiable.

"It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs; from whence it is called *canine*."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *As subst.*: A canine-tooth.

"The more perfect quadrupeds have three sorts of teeth, termed incisors, *canines*, and molars . . . The *canines* follow the incisors, and occupy an intermediate station between them and the molars; they are only employed in tearing or holding; hence they are chiefly confined to quadrupeds who live upon animal matter, and are wanting in the herbivorous ruminants, to whom, in fact, they are unnecessary."—*Swainson: Natural History of Quadrupeds,* § 71.

canine-letter, *s.* The letter *r*, from its sound.

canine-madness, *s.* [HYDROPHOBIA.]

canine-teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The sharp-pointed teeth on each side, between the incisors and grinders, so called from their resemblance to those of a dog.

cān'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* & *s.* [CANE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of flogging with a cane; the strokes given.

* **cān'-ĭng (2),** * **cān'-ӯnge,** *s.* [Low Lat. *canipulus.*] [CANED (2), *a.*] The act of becoming sour or moulded; the state of being moulded.

Canynge of ale: Acor. (*Cathol. Anglicum,* ed. Herrtage.)

* **căn'-ĭ-ple,** *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *canivel, canivet,* dim. of *canif* = a pen-knife.] A small knife or dagger. (*Ogilvie.*)

cā'-nĭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of mammals, having six upper fore-teeth and six lower, tusks solitary, and grinders six or seven. It includes the Common Dog (*Canis familiaris*), with all his varieties, as Spaniel, Hound, Greyhound, Pointer, Setter, Retriever, &c. (see these words), the Wolf (*Canis lupus*), and the Jackal (*Canis aureus*). The Fox is often named *Canis vulpes*, but now more frequently *Vulpes vulgaris*. The genus *canis* is spread over the whole world.

2. *Palæont.*: It is difficult to distinguish the genera of Canidæ in a fossil state. The typical one, Canis, seems to exist in the Miocene, and abounds in the Pliocene of North America.

canis-major, *s.* [Lat. = the greater dog.]

Astron.: A constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting, according to the *British Catalogue*, of thirty-two stars. Within its limits shines the brightest fixed star in the whole heavens, Sirius, the "Dog-star." [SIRIUS.]

canis-minor, *s.* [Lat. = the lesser dog.]

Astron.: Another southern constellation, consisting, according to Ptolemy, of only two stars, but according to the *British Catalogue* of fifteen. Its chief star is Procyon (q.v.), which is of the first magnitude.

căn'-ĭs-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *canastre*; Lat. *canistrum*; from Gr. κάναστρον (*kanastron*) = a basket of reeds; κάννη (*kannē*) = a cane, a reed.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A small basket, originally made of reeds.

"White lilies in full *canisters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 61.

2. A metal box or case.

"The glittering *canisters* are heap'd with bread,
Viands of various kinds invite the taste."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. vii., 235-6.

3. A tin or metal box or case for holding tea, coffee, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.*: Metal cases containing lead or iron bullets, which burst after leaving the guns. [CASE-SHOT.]

"A masked battery of *canister* and grape could not have achieved more terrible execution."—*Disraeli: Coningsby,* bk. iv., ch. xiv.

* 2. *Cooperage*: An instrument used by coopers in racking off wine. (*Phillips.*)

* 3. *Weights and Measures:* A quantity of tea, 75 to 100 lbs. weight. (*Phillips.*)

canister-shot, *s.* [CANISTER, B. 1.]

căn'-kĕr, * **căn'-cre,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chancre*; Lat. *cancer* = a crab.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A cancer, an eating or corroding ulceration, especially in the mouth.

(2) Anything material which eats away or corrodes. [CANKER-WORM.]

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which corrupts or consumes.

"O, that this good blossom could be kept from *cankers!*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.,* ii. 2.

"It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time breeds a public poverty."—*Bacon.*

(2) Rust. (*Wright.*)

(3) A mental wound or sore.

". . . heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound
By making many."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

(4) Corruption, virulence.

"As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1 (in some editions).

"Banish the *canker* of ambitious thoughts."
Ibid., 2 *Henry VI.,* i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. The same as CANKER-WORM (q.v.).

". . . in the sweetest bud
The eating *canker* dwells."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., i. 1.

2. *Botany:*

* (1) *Rosa canina,* the Dog-rose.

"I had rather be a *canker* in the hedge than a rose in his grace."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado.,* i. 3.

(2) *Papaver rhœas,* the Red Field-poppy, from its red colour and its detriment to arable land.

(3) *Leontodon taraxacum,* Dandelion. [In Dut. *Cancker-bloemen.*] (*Britten & Holland.*)

(4) A toadstool. (*Wright.*)

(5) A fungus growing on and injuring trees. [CARCINOMA.]

"The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,
The *canker*, scab, scurf, sap, and rot."
Evelyn.

3. *Farriery:*

(1) A disease of the horse's foot, often incurable, generally originating in a diseased thrush. It consists of a fungous excrescence with fibrous roots.

(2) A disease in the ears of dogs.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds).

canker-bloom, *s.*

Bot.: The Dog-rose or Wild-brier. [CANKER, B., 2 (1).]

* **canker-blossom,** *s.* A worm or caterpillar eating away fruit, &c. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"O me! you juggler! you *canker blossom!*
You thief of love; what, have you come by night?"
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

canker-flower, *s.* A plant, *Rosa canina.* (*Heywood: Love's Mistress,* 1636.) (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **canker-fly,** *s.*

Entom.: An insect feeding on fruit.

"There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker flies,* and bear flies."—*Walton: Angler.*

canker-fret, *s.*

1. Copperas.

2. An ulcer or sore in the mouth.

canker-nail, *s.* A strip of flesh torn back above the root of a finger-nail; a hang-nail. (*Jamieson.*)

canker-root, *s.* A plant, the Common Sorrel. (*Nemnich.*)

canker-rose, *s.* Two plants, (1) *Papaver Rhœas* and (2) *Rosa canina.*

canker-worm, *s.*

1. *Lit. Entom.*: A caterpillar, especially that of the Geometer moths.

"And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten, the *cankerworm*, and the caterpiller, . . ."—*Joel* ii. 25.

"The *canker-worms* upon the passers-by.
Upon each woman's bonnet, shawl, and gown."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Poet's Tale.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which corrupts or corrodes.

"A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker-worm* of peace, was raised above him."
Otway: The Orphan, i. 2.

căn'-kĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [CANKER, *s.*]

† **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.*: To corrode, consume, or eat away as rust.

"Your gold and silver is *cankered*; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, . . ."—*James* v. 3.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To corrode, corrupt, undermine.

"Restore to God his due in tithe and time;
A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate."
Herbert.

2. To pollute, infect.

". . . an overgrown estate, that is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction."—*Addison.*

† **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.*: To become cankered, to be eaten away by rust, as by a canker.

"Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding; . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. *Fig.*: To become corrupt.

"As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

* **căn'-kĕr-bĭt,** *a.* [Eng. *canker*, and *bit* = bitten.]

1. *Lit.*: Touched or eaten with canker.

2. *Fig.*: Consumed away by anything venomous or slanderous.

"Know, thy name is lost,
By treason's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

căn'-kĕred, * **can'-ker-rit,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CANKER, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Eaten away with canker.

* 2. *Fig.*: Envenomed, cross, peevish, perverse.

"Nor satisfyit of hir auld furie nor wroik,
Rolling in mynd full mony *cankerrit* bloik."
Doug.: Virgil, 148, 4.

". . . a will! a wicked will;
A woman's will; a *canker'd* grandam's will!"
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

"The *cankered* spoil corrodes the pining state,
Starved by that indolence their mines create."
Cowper: Charity, 63.

* **căn'-kĕred-lӯ,** * **căn'-kărd-lӯ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cankered*; *-ly.*] Venomously, spitefully.

"Our wealth through him waxt many times the worse,
So *cankardly* he had our kin in hate."
Mir. for Mag., p. 401.

căn'-kĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [CANKER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

† **B.** *As adj.*: Corroding, consuming, destroying.

"And in each ring there is a chain;
That iron is a *cankering* thing."
Byron: The Prisoner of Chillon, 2.

căn'-kĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *canker*; *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.*: Eating or corroding as a canker.

† 2. *Fig.*: Consuming, destroying, wearing out.

"Another species of tyrannick rule,
Unknown before, whose *cankerous* shackles seiz'd
The envenom'd soul." *Thomson: Liberty,* pt. iv.

căn'-kĕr-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *canker*; *weed.*] A name sometimes given, especially in the East of England, to various composite plants, spec. to (1) *Senecio Jacobæa,* (2) *S. sylvaticus,* (3) *S. tenuifolius.*

căn'-kĕr-wõrt, căn'-çĕr-wõrt, *s.* [From Eng. *canker* and *wort*; A.S. *wyrt, wurt* = an herb, a plant.] Several plants, viz.:

1. (*Of the single form* Cankerwort): *Leontodon Taraxacum.*

2. (*Of both forms*):

(1) *Linaria spuria.* (2) *L. Elatine.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

căn'-kĕr-ў̆, * căn'-krў̆, *a.* [Eng. *canker*; *-y*.]

I. *Lit.*: Of the nature of or resembling a canker.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Worn, eaten away, as though by a canker.

"It [the MS.] had the plain mark of age, the ink being turned brown and *cankry*."—*Wogan, in Burton's Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's Hist.*, p. 140.

2. Peevish, perverse, cantankerous.

căn-krĭ-ĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Primulaceæ, consisting of a single species from Java—a beautiful alpine plant, with erect radical leaves, often half a foot in diameter, verticillate nodding flowers, and erect fruit. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

căn'-na (1), *s.* [Lat. *canna*; Gr. κάννα, κάννη (*kanna*, *kannē*) = a reed.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: A genus of plants belonging to, if not even typical of, the endogenous order Marantaceæ. [CANNACEÆ.] They have beautiful red or yellow flowers. *Canna indica* is the Indian shot or Indian bead, a native of Asia, Africa, and America; it is common and in flower most of the year in Indian gardens. The seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee, and they moreover furnish a beautiful but not a durable purple. A kind of arrowroot is extracted in the West Indies from a species believed to be *C. Achiras*. The fleshy corms of some cannas are said to be eaten in Peru, and according to Von Martius, those of *C. aurantiaca glauca* and others are diuretic and diaphoretic, acting like orris-root.

2. *Pl.*: Jussieu's name for an old endogenous order of plants, now separated into two, viz., Zingiberaceæ and Marantaceæ (q.v.)

† **căn'-na** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Contracted from Scotch *cannach* (q.v.).]

canna-down, *s.* [CANNACH.]

căn'-na, *v.* [Eng. & Scotch *can*; Scotch *na* = not.] Can not, or cannot. (*Scotch.*)

"Troth, Sir, I *canna* weel say—I never take heed whether my company be lang or short, if they make a lang bill."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

† **căn'-na-bĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *cannabis* = hemp.] Of or pertaining to hemp.

cannabic-composition, *s.*

Arch.: A composition, the basis of which is hemp, amalgamated with a resinous substance, prepared and worked into thick sheets. From it ornaments in high relief are formed by the pressure of metal discs, and are less than half the weight of *papier mâché*. It is thin and elastic, and adapted for walls of houses. It will stand a blow of a hammer, or the effects of weather, and admits of being painted, varnished, or gilded.

* **căn'-na-bĭe,** *s.* [CANOPY.]

"Item, ane *cannabie* of grene taffetie, freinyeit with grene, quhilke may serve for any dry stuill or a bed."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 138.

căn-na-bĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cannabis* = hemp, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Hempworts, an order of plants, of the Urtical alliance. They have a solitary suspended ovule, and a hooked exalbuminous embryo with a superior radicle. They inhabit the temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. Only two genera are known, Cannabis or Hemp, and Humulus or Hop. (*Lindley.*)

căn'-na-bīne, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cannabinus* = pertaining to hemp; Gr. καννάβινος (*kannabinos*), from κάνναβις (*kannabis*) = hemp.]

* **A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to hemp; hempen.

B. *As subst.*: A narcotic gum resin obtained from the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*).

căn'-na-bĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cannabis*; Gr. κάνναβις (*kannabis*) = hemp.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, the typical one of the Cannabinaceæ. *Cannabis sativa* is the Common Hemp. It is a native of India and Persia. The dried plant or portions of it are sold in the bazaars of India, under the names of Gunjah or Bhang, and are used by the natives as stimulants and intoxicants; the former is smoked like tobacco, the latter is pounded with water, so as to make a drink. [HEMP, BHANG.]

2. *Pharm.*: [HEMP.]

căn-nā'-çĕ-æ (*Agardh*), **căn'-nĕ-æ** (*R. Brown*), *s. pl.* [From Lat. *canna* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ* or *-eæ*.]

Bot.: An order of endogenous plants, now more commonly called Marantaceæ (Marants) (q.v.).

căn'-năch, *s.* [Gael. *canach* = cat's tails; moss-crops.]

Bot.: Cotton-grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*). (*Linn.*)

"*Cannach* is the Gaelic name of a plant common in moory ground, without leaf or lateral outshoot of any kind, consisting merely of a slender stem supporting a silky tuft, beautifully white, and of glossy brightness."—*Mrs. Grant: Poems*, N. p. 115.

căn'-năgh, cŏn'-năgh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease to which hens are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe, and a horn grows on the tongue; apparently the *Pip*. (*Scotch.*)

căn'-năs, căn'-nĕs, *s.* [CANVAS.]

"A puff o' wind ye cudna get,
To gar your *cannas* wag."
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 10.

cănned, *a.* [Eng. *can*, s.] Preserved or packed in cans or tins. (*Chiefly American.*)

"We have many eminent native firms of preparers of 'tinned' and '*canned*' provisions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1880.

* **căn'-nĕl** (1), *s.* [CHANNEL.]

căn'-nĕl (2) (*Eng.*), **can-nell** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *cannel* is a corruption of candle.]

cannel-coal, candle-coal (*Eng.*), **cannell-coal, candle-coal** (*Scotch*), *s.*

Min.: A variety of the species called by Dana Mineral Coal. It is bituminous and often cakes. It has little lustre; its colour is dull bluish or grayish black. On distillation it furnishes forty to sixty-six per cent. of volatile matter. It is used for the manufacture of oils. Parrot-coal and Horn-coal are essentially the same as Cannel-coal. (*Dana.*)

* **căn'-nĕl** (3), *s.* [CANEL, *s.*]

"Aromaticks, of *cannel*, cardamoms, clowes, ginger," &c.—*St. Germain: Royal Physician*, p. 50.

cannel-waters, *s. pl.* Cinnamon-waters.

"Aquavitae with castor, or tryacle-water,—*cannel-water*, and celestial water."—*St. Germain: Royal Physician*, p. 50.

căn'-nĕll, *s.* [CANAL.]

cannell-bayne, *s.* [CANAL-BONE.]

căn'-nĕ-quĭn, *s.* [Local oriental name.] A kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies, about eight ells long.

cann'-e-ry, *s.* An establishment for the putting of meat, fish or fruit into hermetically sealed cans or tins; also called a canning factory.

căn'-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *canette*, dimin. of *cane* = a duck.]

Her.: A charge in coats of arms in which ducks are represented without beaks or feet.

căn'-nĭ-bal, * căn'-ĭ-bal, *s.* & *a.* [Sp. *canibal*, a corruption of *Caribal* = a Carib. The form of the word has been influenced by the Lat. *canis* = a dog; *caninus* = pertaining to a dog, as descriptive of or applicable to the low or revolting practice of cannibalism. Brought from America at the end of the 15th or in the 16th century.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. One who eats human flesh, a man-eater; an anthropophagite.

"The *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. One of the lower animals that feeds on its own species.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to a man-eater.

* 2. *Fig.*: Applied to anything exceedingly barbarous or revolting.

"*Cannibal* terrour has been more powerful than family influence."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 2.

căn'-nĭ-bal-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cannibal*; and suffix *-ism* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: The act or practice of eating human flesh; man-eating.

"The Scythians esteem *cannibalism* a sober and religious custom."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 87. (*Latham.*)

2. *Fig.*: Barbarity, atrocities.

"Unless a warm opposition . . . to the spirit of proscription, plunder, murder, and *cannibalism*, be adverse to the true principles of freedom."—*Burke.*

* **căn'-nĭ-bal-lў̆,** *adv.* [Eng. *cannibal*; *-ly*.] In the manner of or like a cannibal.

"Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

căn'-nĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Dim. of Eng. & Scotch *can*, s. (q.v.).] A drinking vessel. (*Scotch.*) (*Poems of 16th Cent.*)

căn'-nĭ-lў̆, *adv.* [Scotch *canny*, *cannie*; *-ly*.] Skilfully, cautiously, dexterously.

". . . whereas, if he had had a wee bit rinnin ring on the snaffle, she wud ha' rein'd as *cannily* as a cadger's pownie."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlvii.

căn'-nĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *canny*; *-ness*.]

1. Caution, forbearance, moderation in conduct.

"He is not likely to carry himself with any *canniness* in time coming."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 66.

2. Crafty management.

"When the *canniness* of Rothes had brought in Montrose to our party, his more than ordinary and civil pride made him very hard to be guided."—*Baillie. Letters*, ii. 92.

căn'-nĭng, *s.* [CAN (2), *v.*] The act or process of preserving meat, fish, fruit, &c., by sealing up in cans or tins.

* **căn'-nĭp-ĕr,** *s.* [A corruption of *callipers*.] Callipers.

"The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

căn'-nle, *s.* [CANDLE.] (*Scotch.*)

căn'-nŏn (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *canon* = a law, rule, decree, ordinance, canon of the law . . . also the gunne tearmed a *cannon*; also, the barrell of any gunne. (*Cotgrave.*) Skeat thinks that the spelling with two *n's* may have been adopted to create a distinction between the two uses of the word. A doublet of CANON (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. A tube. [CANON.]

2. A piece of ordnance. [II.]

"If I say sooth, I must report they were
As *cannons* overcharged with double cracks."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

"Then banners rise, and *cannon*-signal roars."
Scott: The Vision of Don Roderick, v. 56.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mil.*: A conical tube of iron, brass, or steel for discharging projectiles. Its external parts are called cascabel, first re-inforce, second re-inforce, chase, muzzle. It is supported on carriages by short arms on each side, forming part of the gun, called trunnions. The bore may be cylindrical or chambered, smooth or rifled. It may be loaded at breech or muzzle. It was first introduced in Europe in the fourteenth century; made of longitudinal iron bars hooped with rings; charge contained in a separate chamber placed in a socket in the breech; shot of lead, iron, or stone. Used by Edward III., at Calais, 1346; in the field at Cressy, 1346; by Venetians, at Chioggia, 1366; at Bruges, by the Gantois, 1382; and at Constantinople, by Turks, in 1394. Brass guns, introduced in the fifteenth century, as the "Messenger," at Aberystwith, throwing a 30lb shot; the "King's Daughter," at Harlech, one of 45lbs. Mons Meg, at Edinburgh, calibre twenty inches; the Great Gun of Ghent, twenty-six inches; the English guns at Mont S. Michel, fifteen inches and nineteen inches, are bombards of this period. Designations of guns: Cannon Royal, Bastard Cannon, Half Cartham, Culverins, Demy-Culverins, Basilisk, Serpentine, Aspik, Dragon, Syren, Moyens, Rabinet, Falcon, Falconet, and Saker; the last three for field service. Sixteenth century: hollow bronze and iron guns first cast in England (1521 and 1547); made very long and charged with meal-powder; portable "hand-cannon" and small breech-loaders, as the "Paterara," still used; siege-guns threw a 79½lb. shot. Seventeenth century: lighter field-guns and cartridges invented; Gustavus Adolphus employed copper guns covered with leather or rope. Eighteenth century: guns cast solid and then bored; carronades introduced. Nineteenth century: Rifled field-guns first employed, in 1859; since then rifling and later breech-loading applied to all calibres. [GUN.]

2. *Mach.*: A metallic hub or sleeve, fitted to revolve on a shaft, or with it.

3. *Printing*: A large size of type, used for bills, posters, &c. [CANON, 3.]

B. *As adjective*: (See the compounds).

cannon-ball, *s.*

Mil.: Applied generally to all iron projec-

tiles fired from smooth-bore ordnance. They consist of solid and hollow cast-iron shot, steel or wrought-iron shot, grape, case, sand shot, common shells, diaphragm shrapnell shells, improved shrapnell shells, Martin's shells, carcasses, light balls (ground and parachute), and smoke balls. Stink balls and poisoned balls were formerly used by barbaric nations.

"Like feather-bed 'twixt castle wall,
And heavy brunt of *cannon-ball*."
Butler: Hudibras.

Cannon-ball tree:

Bot.: A name given to a South American tree—*Couropita guianensis*—from the large size and globular shape of its fruit. It belongs to the order Lecythidaceæ. The fruit is vinous and pleasant when fresh, but emits an intolerably offensive odour when in a state of decay. It is known in Cayenne as the "Abricot Sauvage," *i.e.*, Wild Apricot. The shells are used as drinking utensils; the seeds are eaten by monkeys. (*Lindley, &c.*)

cannon-bone, canon-bone, *s.*

Farriery:

1. The metacarpal bone, between the knee and fetlock joint of the fore-leg.

2. The metatarsal bone, between the hock and fetlock joint of the hind-leg.

* **cannon-bullet,** *s.* A cannon-ball.

"The fixt stars are so remote from the earth, that, if a *cannon-bullet* should come from one of the fixt stars with as swift a motion as it hath when it is shot out of the mouth of a cannon, it would be 700,000 years in coming to the earth."—*Locke: Elements of Natural Philosophy*, c. 3.

cannon-casting, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Casting or designed to cast cannon.

B. *As subst.:* The art or operation of casting a cannon. The moulds for brass cannon are formed by wrapping a long taper rod of wood with a peculiar soft rope, over which is applied a coating of loam, which, as the work proceeds, is dried over a long fire, a templet being applied to form the proper outline. This model is made about one-third longer than the gun is to be. It is next, when dry, blackwashed, and covered with a shell of loam not less than three inches thick, secured by iron bands, which is also carefully dried. The model is next removed by withdrawing the taper rod and the rope, and extracting the pieces of loam. The parts for the cascabel and trunnions are formed upon wooden models, and then attached to the exterior of the shell; handles, dolphins, or ornamental figures, are modelled in wax, and placed on the clay model previous to moulding the shell, from which they are melted out before casting. The melted metal is then admitted to the bottom of the mould through two gates, one on each side, or in some similar way. Cannons are made solid, and are then bored by being made to revolve around a drill. (*Knight, &c.*)

cannon-clock, *s.*

Ordnance: A cannon with a burning-glass over the vent, so as to fire the priming when the sun reaches the meridian. Such pieces were placed in the Palais Royal and in the Luxembourg, at Paris. (*Knight.*)

cannon-lock, *s.*

Ordnance: A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-metal, *s.* The same as GUN-METAL (q.v.).

cannon-mouth, *s.*

Saddlery: A round but long piece of iron, a part of the bit, designed to keep the horse in subjection. [CANON-BIT.]

cannon-pinion, *s.*

Horol.: A squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the centre-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand.

cannon-proof, *s. & a.*

* **A.** *As substantive:* A state of safety from cannon-shot; hence, generally, safety.

"If I might stand still in *cannon-proof*, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it."—*Beaum. & Fl.: King and no King.*

B. *As adj.:* Proof against the attacks of cannon.

* **cannon-royal,** *s.*

Ordnance: An old grade of service-cannon, 8½ inches bore, 66-pounder; a carthoun.

cannon-shot, *s.*

* 1. A cannon-ball.

"He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. The distance to which a ball can be projected from a cannon.

cannon-stove, *s.*

Heating apparatus: A cast-iron stove, somewhat cannon-shaped, the lower portion, or bosh, forming the fire-pot, and the upper a radiating surface. It has no flues proper, but the stove-pipe stands upon the top, encircling the thimble.

căn'-nŏn (2), * **căn'-nŏm,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *carambole.*]

Billiards: A stroke in which the player's ball touches each of the other two balls in succession.

* **căn'-nŏn** (1), *v.t. & i.* [CANNON (1), *s.*] The same as to CANNONADE (q.v.).

căn'-nŏn (2), *v.i.* [CANNON (2), *s.*]

Billiards: To make the stroke described under CANNON (2), *s.*

căn-nŏn-ā'de, *s.* [Fr. *canonnade*, from *canon.*] A continued discharge of cannon-balls against a town, fortress, &c.

"A *cannonade* was kept up on both sides till the evening."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

căn-nŏn-ā'de, *v.t. & i.* [CANNONADE, *s.*]

I. *Trans.:* To attack or batter with cannon, to discharge cannon against.

†**II.** *Intrans.:* To discharge cannons or heavy artillery.

"Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day."—*Tatler.*

căn-nŏn-ā'-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CANNONADE, *v.*]

căn-nŏn-ā'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANNONADE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"The Duke of Savoy lost no time, but continued *cannonading* the place, while the fleet came up to bombard it."—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1707.

C. *As subst.:* The act of discharging cannon, a cannonade.

căn-nŏn-ē'er, * **căn-nŏn-iē'r,** *s.* [Fr. *canonnier*, from *canon.*] The gunner or artilleryman who manages the laying and firing of a cannon.

"It is an old tradition that those that dwell near the cataract of Nilus are struck deaf; but we find no such effect in *cannoniers*, nor millers, nor those that dwell upon bridges."—*Bacon: Works; Nat. Hist.*, cent. iii., § 276, p. 194.

* **căn-nŏn-ē'er-ĭng,** *s.* [CANNONEER, *s.*] The act or science of shooting with a cannon, bombarding.

"The present perfection of gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial, learned, and refined cruelty."—*Burke: Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

* **căn'-nŏn-ĭng,** *s.* [CANNON, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A loud noise caused by cannons.

2. *Fig.:* Any loud noise, as of cannons.

"Nay, the loud *cannoning* of thunderbolts,
Screeking of wolves, howling of tortur'd ghosts,
Pursue thee still." *Brewer: Lingua*, i. 1.

***can-now,** ***căn-nowe,** *s.* [CANOE.] A canoe.

"They have abundance of monoxylos or *cannows*, which pass through narrow channels."—*Randolph: State of the Morea*, p. 15 (1686).

"A boat like the *cannowes* of Inde."
W. Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

căn'-nu-la, *s.* [Lat. *cannula* = a little pipe or tube; dimin. of *canna* = a cane, a pipe.]

Surgery: A small tube introduced by means of a *stilette* into a cavity or tumour to withdraw a fluid.

* **căn'-nu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *cannula.*] Of or pertaining to a tube or pipe; tubular.

căn'-nȳ, căn'-nie, * **can-na,** * **kan-ny,** *a. & adv.* (*Scotch.*) [CAN, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. Knowing, wise, far-seeing.

"I trust in God, to use the world, as a *canny* or cunning master doth a knave-servant."—*Rutherford: Lett.*, P. I. ep. 11.

2. Attentive, wary, skilled.

"His wife was a *canna* body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business."—*Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 107.

3. Possessed of knowledge supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill. (*South of Scotland.*)

"He gave these persons to understand, that his name was Elshender the Recluse; but his popular epithet soon came to be *Canny* Elshie, or the Wise Wight of Mucklestane-Moor."—*Tales of my Landlord*, i. 89.

4. Fortunate, lucky. (Used in a superstitious sense.)

¶ In this sense frequently used negatively, and applied to a person or thing with whom it is as well not to have anything to do.

"She fley'd the kimmers ane and a',—
Word gae'd she was *na kanny*."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 272.

II. *Of things:*

1. Prudent, cautious, wise.

"The Parliament is wise, to make in a *canny* and safe way, a wholesome purgation, that it may be timeous."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 138.

2. Artful, crafty.

"Mr. Marshall, the chairman, by *canny* conveyance, got a sub-committee nominate according to his mind."—*Baillie: Lett.*, ii. 67.

3. Fortunate, lucky.

"Now by a *kanny* gale,
In the o'erflowing ocean spread their sail."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 324.

¶ See also I. 4.

4. Safe, not dangerous; not difficult to manage. Thus "a canny horse" is one that may be ridden with safety.

"Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' *cannie*,
An' unco sonsie."
Burns: The Auld Farmer's Salutation.

B. *As adv.:* In a canny manner; cautiously, prudently.

"Speak her fair and *canny*, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. v.

"There—that will do!—*canny* now, lad—*canny* now."
Ibid.: Antiquary, ch. vii.

canny-moment, cannie moment, *s.* The designation given in Scotland to the time of fortunate child-bearing; otherwise called "the happy hour." In Angus, "canny mament."

"Ye'll be come in the *canny moment* I'm thinking, for the laird's servant—rade express by this e'en to fetch the howdie, and he just staid the drinking o' twa pints o' tippeny, to tell us how my leddy was ta'en wi' her pains."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ii.

canny-wife, cannie wife, *s.* A common designation for a midwife. (*Scotch.*)

"The *canny wives* came there conveen'd,
All in a whirl."
Forbes: Dominie Deposed, p. 34.

căn'-nȳ-nĕss, *s.* [CANNINESS.]

* **ca-noa,** *s.* [Obsolete form of CANOE (q.v.).]

ca-nôe', * **ca-noa,** * **can-now,** * **can-nowe,** *s. & a.* [Sp. *canoa*, probably a West Indian or Caribbean word.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Originally:* A kind of boat in use among uncivilised nations. It is made either of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, or of pieces of bark or hide joined together. Some of the larger size carry sails, but they are generally propelled with paddles. The North American Indian makes his canoe of cedar-wood covered with sheets of the bark of the white birch sewn together. The Indians of the plains used buffalo-hide. In the wooded regions devoid of birch the canoe was a shaped and hollowed log, which was probably the primeval form throughout the world. The canoes of the Feejees are double, of unequal size, the smaller serving as an outrigger. Large ones are 100 feet in length. Captain Cook estimated the naval force of the Society Islands at 1,700 war-canoes, manned by 68,000 men. (*Knight, &c.*)

"In a war against Semiramis they had four thousand monoxyla or *canoes* of one piece of timber."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Now:* A very little boat, narrow in the beam, propelled by paddles. It is generally of wood, but may be of galvanised iron, caoutchouc, and even of paper. An ordinary gentleman's canoe is about 13 feet long, 26 inches

CANOES.

wide, 12 inches deep, and has a "comber" of two inches. The opening in the deck in which the voyager places himself is 4 feet long and 1 foot 8 inches wide. A canoe for two persons, sitting face to face, should be about two-thirds larger. The late Mr. John McGregor travelled many thousand miles, chiefly in Eastern waters, in his famous canoe named the *Rob Roy*. The Royal Canoe Club was founded in 1866.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

canoe-birch, canoe birch, *s.* A kind of birch—*Betula papyracea.*

canoe-wood, canoe wood, *s.* A magnoliaceous plant—the Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

ca-nôe, *v.i.* [CANOE, *s.*] To row or paddle in a canoe.

ca-nôe'-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [CANOE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* In the same sense as the verb.

B. *As subst.:* The act or science of rowing or paddling a canoe.

ca-nôe'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *canoe*, and suff. *-ist* (q.v.).] One who rows or paddles in a canoe. (*American.*)

* **can-ois,** *a.* [CANOUS.]

căn'-ŏn (1), *s. & a.* [Lat. *canon;* Gr. κανών (*kanōn*) = (1) a straight rod or bar, (2) a rod used in weaving, (3) a rule or level used by masons in building. Metaphorically a rule as for the guide of conduct. In the ecclesiastical writers the books received as the rule of faith and practice; κάνη (*kanē*) or κάννη (*kannē*) = a reed or cane.] [CANNON.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rule, a regulation, a law.

"What is it, for example, that constitutes the difference between a fiction which observes all the *canons* of probability . . . and a true narrative?"—*Lewis: Credibility of the Early Roman History* (1855), ch. xiv.

(1) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

(2) *Spec.:* A rule in ecclesiastical matters.

2. That which is established by rule. [II. (i) 1 (1).]

3. A person bound by rule. [II. (i) 2 (1).]

II. *Technically:*

(**i**) *Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., &c.:*

1. *Of things:*

(1) The ordinances made by ecclesiastical councils for the regulation of religious matters. [CANON-LAW.]

(*a*) *Gen.:* In the foregoing sense.

"By an ancient *canon*, those who ministered at the altars of God were forbidden to take any part in the infliction of capital punishment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxii.

* (*b*) *Spec.:* The rules and regulations laid down as the rule of life for those clergy who reside in community.

* (2) The list or catalogue of saints.

(3) *Of the mass:*

That part of the Mass which begins after the *Sanctus* with the prayer *Te igitur*, and ends, according to some, just before the *Pater noster*, according to others, just before the consumption of the elements. The name canon is given to this part of the Mass because it contains the fixed rule according to which the sacrifice of the New Testament is to be offered. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

2. *Of persons:*

(*a*) In the same sense as (2).

(1) *In the Church of Rome:* (*b*) A member of an order of religious persons intermediate between the regular monks and the secular clergy. The canons lived together, ate at the same table, joined in united prayer at stated hours, but did not take vows like those of the monks, besides which they officiated in certain churches. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, about the middle of the eighth century, is said to have instituted the order. At first the members were called *Fratres Dominici* (the Lord's brethren), but afterwards canons. Lewis the Meek caused rules to be drawn up for their guidance by the Council of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 817, and instituted an order of canonesses. Having become corrupt, efforts for their reformation were made by Nicolaus II. in the Council at Rome, A.D. 1059. About the same time, some canons influenced by Ivo, afterwards Bishop of Chartres, renounced private property, and became virtual monks. Hence arose the distinction between *secular* and *regular* canons, the former obeying the rule of Nicolaus II. and the latter following that of Ivo. Ivo's rule being almost the same that St. Augustine had before introduced in his see, the regular canons were often called Canons under the rule of St. Augustine, or simply Canons of St. Augustine. In the twelfth century mutual jealousy created a long and bitter controversy between the monks and the canons. An effort was made in the 17th century to restore the monastic and semi-monastic orders to their pristine purity, and the Reformed Canons regular of St. Augustine arose. Three other regular orders were abolished in 1668 by Pope Clement IX. (*Mosheim.*)

(2) *In the Church of England:* A certain dignitary in cathedral churches; a residentiary member of a cathedral chapter.

"Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon!* that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you shall be a dean.
Two dozen *canons* round your stail,
And you the tyrant o'er them all." *Swift.*

¶ The name *Cannon* Street in London, having reference to the cathedral chapter of St. Paul's, is an indication of the identity of the two words *cannon* and *canon*.

(**ii**) *Biblical Criticism & Church History:* Those books of Scripture which are received as inspired and canonical, as distinguished from the apocrypha. [II. 1.]

"*Canon* also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that Genesis is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

¶ It is also applied to any one of the canonical epistles (q.v.).

1. *Old Testament Canon:* The ancient canon of the Old Testament is ordinarily attributed, on the authority of Jewish Talmudic tradition, to Ezra (Esdras of the Apocrypha), and the most modern research admits that he at least took the first step in the work by lending strong public sanction to the Pentateuch, and giving it increased currency (Ezra vii. 6, 10, 11; Neh. viii. 1–8, 13–18; 1 Esdr. viii. 3, 7, 9, 19, 23; ix. 39, 40, 42, 45, 46; 2 Esdr. xiv. 21, 22, 25, 26).

A great addition to this first canon seems to have been made by Nehemiah, of whom it is said in 2 Macc. ii. 13, "The same things also were reported in the writings and commentaries of Nehemias, and how he, founding a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and the prophets, and of David, and the epistles of the kings concerning the holy gifts." By these designations probably were meant the books from Joshua to 2 Kings inclusive, the four greater and most of the minor prophets, with some of the Psalms.

A third canon seems hinted at in 2 Macc. ii. 14: "In like manner also Judas gathered together all those things that were lost by reason of the war we had, and they remain with us." By Judas is meant Judas Maccabæus. His canon seems to have added Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, Daniel, some of the Psalms, &c., or, speaking broadly, the books called Kethubim in Hebrew, or in Greek Hagiographa. Doubts about the canonicity of parts of Ezekiel, and the whole of Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Esther, and Proverbs, were not set at rest till a decision in their favour was obtained from the Jewish Synod of Jabneh, or Jamnia, about A.D. 90. Josephus soon afterwards arbitrarily fixed the Old Testament books at twenty-two, to make them agree in number with the letters of the Hebrew alphabet, and the Talmud at twenty-four, because that is the number of the Greek alphabet. All the thirty-nine books in our modern Bibles found a place, separate or combined, in those enumerations. Jerome also, like Josephus, made twenty-two, a number which the Council of Carthage, A.D. 397, much enlarged by taking in the Apocrypha. [APOCRYPHA.]

2. *New Testament Canon:* The germ of what afterwards became the New Testament canon was in existence when the Second Epistle of Peter was written (2 Pet. iii. 15, 16). About A.D. 144 the "heretic" Marcion came from Pontus to Rome, bringing with him a collection of sacred books, viz., the Gospel of St. Luke and ten Pauline epistles, those of Timothy and Titus being omitted. According to Dr. Samuel Davidson, the idea of an inspired New Testament canon and of a Catholic church came into existence together about 170 A.D. The canon which then grew up consisted of two parts, the Gospel [το εὐαγγέλιον (*to euangelion*)] and the Apostle [ὁ ἀπόστολος (*ho apostolos*)], the former containing the four gospels, the latter the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen epistles of St. Paul, one of St. Peter, one of St. John, and the Revelation. The canon of Muratori, about the same date, differs in omitting 1 Peter and including 2 and 3 John, as also Jude. Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, and Tertullian, had all their separate canons. Origen, about A.D. 254, recognised three classes of books—those generally admitted, those not authentic, and those doubtful. Similarly Eusebius, A.D. 340, divided the sacred writings into three classes—those generally received [ὁμολογούμενα (*homologoumena*)], those controverted [ἀντιλεγόμενα (*antilegomena*)], and those heretical. The canon of the New Testament, in the form in which we now have it, except that the Apocalypse was ignored, was settled by the Council of Laodicea, A.D. 367, and confirmed by the 14th Council of Carthage, A.D. 397, one of the members present at which being the celebrated Augustine. (*Dr. Samuel Davidson: Canon, &c.*) [BIBLE.]

(**iii**) *Law:*

1. *Eccles. Law:* [CANON LAW].

2. *English Civil Law:* A rule. Used specially in the expression *Canons of inheritance*, which are the rules regulating the descent of real property when the owner or "purchaser" dies intestate. The Act of Parliament determining such cases is 3 and 4, Wm. IV., c. 106. (*Wharton.*)

(**iv**) *Music:* A species of musical composition, written according to strict rule (hence the term), in which the different voices take up the same melody, one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch.

"A *canon* at the unison becomes a round, if the antecedent has a cadence before the entry of the consequent."—*Stainer & Barrett.*

(**v**) *Printing:* A size of type equal to 4-lines

Canon

SPECIMEN OF CANON TYPE.

pica, probably so called from having been first employed in printing the canons. It is used for posters and handbills.

(**vi**) *Math.:*

1. A general rule for resolving all problems of the same kind.

2. A set of mathematical tables, as "a canon of logarithms," "a canon of sines," &c.

(**vii**) *Surg.:* An instrument used in binding up wounds.

(**viii**) *Farriery:* Canon-bone. [CANNON-BONE.]

(**ix**) *Mech.:* The part of a bell by which it is suspended; otherwise called the ear.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

* **canon bitt,** *s.* That part of the bit which is placed in the horse's mouth.

"A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with *canon bitt* . . .
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 37.

canon-law, *s.* The body of ecclesiastical law as laid down by the canons.

"This is mere moral babble, and direct
Against the *canon-laws* of our foundation."
Milton: Comus, 806.

History of the Canon Law:

(1) *Before the Reformation:* A community, civil or religious, no sooner comes into existence than it requires rules for its government, and those first formed require to be modified and developed and added to during the whole period that the community exists. Hence the first germs of the canon law are to be sought for in apostolic times, whilst its complete development took place at the period when the power of the Papacy reached its height. The oldest canons are called Apostolic canons (q.v.). The canons of the Councils of Nice (A.D. 325), Constantinople (A.D. 381), Ephesus (A.D. 431), and Chalcedon (A.D. 451) obtained civil sanction by decree of Justinian. Till the twelfth century the canon law consisted mainly of these canons collected, together with the capitularies of Charlemagne and the decrees of the Popes, from Siricius, A.D. 398, to Atha-

nasius IV., A.D. 1154. In A.D. 1114 Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, commenced to collect the decrees made by popes and the cardinals; Gratian, a Benedictine monk, methodised the collection, and published it in 1150. There followed the Decretals of Gregory IX., in A.D. 1234. [DECRETAL.] Next came the "Sext" of Boniface VIII., A.D. 1298 [SEXT], the Clementines or Constitutions of Clement V., A.D. 1308 [CLEMENTINE], and the Extravagants of John XXII., A.D. 1317. [EXTRAVAGANT.] These, with some more recent "Extravagants," constitute the "*Corpus Juris Canonici*" (The Body of Canon Law). Some lawyers graduated in canon and others in civil law, while not a few did so in both. As the fully-developed canon law greatly exalted the ecclesiastical over the civil power, it was never very cordially accepted by the English Parliament, and there was a national canon law composed of legatine and provincial constitutions.

(2) *Since the Reformation:* By 25 Hen. VIII., c. 19, repealed by 1 Phil. and Mary, c. 8, but re-enacted by 1 Eliz., c. 1, a revision of canon law was ordered, and only those parts of it were left binding which were not repugnant to the common or statute law. In the 27th year of Henry VIII., degrees in canon law were abolished, not however by Parliament, but by mandate. In 1603, under James I., certain ordinances analogous to canons were enacted by the clergy, but never received the sanction of Parliament. It has therefore been adjudged that where they introduce anything new they are not binding on the laity.

canon-lawyer, *s.* One skilled in or practising canon-law.

canon-type, *s.* [CANON, II. v.]

***canon-wise,** *a.* One learned in ecclesiastical law.

"... reviled and ruffled by an insulting and only *canon-wise* prelate ..."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

* **căn'-ŏn** (2), *s.* [CANNON.]

cañon (3) (pron. **can-yon),** *s.* [Spanish.] A mountain gorge, at the bottom of which flows a river or stream, used principally of such gorges or ravines in North-Western America.

* **căn'-ŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Fr. *chanoinesse;* Low Lat. *canonissa;* from *canon*, and fem. suff. *-issa.*] A woman who holds a canonry, or is a member of an order of canons.

"There are, in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the examples of secular canons."—*Ayliffe.*

* **cạ-nō'-nĭ-ạl,** *a.* [CANON.] Canonical.

cạ-nŏn'-ĭc, cạ-nŏn'-ĭ-cạl, ***căn-ŏn-īque',** *a.* [Fr. *canonique;* Eng. *canon; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or according to the canons.

"With neither hands, nor feet, nor faces,
Put in the right *canonic* places."
Moore: Twopenny Postbag.

2. Constituting or contained in the canon of Holy Scripture. As a distinctive term applied to the received Scriptures, first used by Origen, Opp. v. 3, p. 36 (ed. de la Rue). (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 96.)

3. Fixed or regulated by the canons.

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical.

ca..onical-books, or **scriptures,** *s. pl.* Those books which compose the canon of Scripture.

canonical epistles *s. pl.* The catholic or general epistles of the New Testament.

canonical-hours, *s. pl.*

1. Stated hours appointed by the canons in the Roman Church for devotional exercises. They are, Matins, Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, Nones, and Vespers, with Compline. (See these words.)

2. The hours (8 a.m.—3 p.m.) in which marriage can be legally performed in an English parish church.

***canonical letters,** *s. pl.* Letters which formerly passed between the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the Catholic communion and to distinguish them from heretics.

canonical life, *s.* The rule of life prescribed for the ancient clergy who lived in community.

canonical obedience, *s.* The submission due from the inferior clergy to their ecclesiastical superiors.

canonical punishments, *s. pl.* Those spiritual punishments which the Church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, &c.

* **canonical sins,** *s. pl.*

In the Ancient Church: Those for which public penance was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, &c.

cạ-nŏn'-ĭ-cạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *canonical; -ly.*]

* 1. According to or in a straight line.

"I defy him to go on coolly, critically, and *canonically* planting his cabbages one by one in straight lines."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

2. In a canonical manner; according to the canons or canonical law.

"It is a known story of the friar, who on a fasting day bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **cạ-nŏn'-ĭ-cạl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *canonical; -ness.*] The quality of being canonical or in accordance with canonical law.

"How then is the Church an infallible keeper of the canon of Scripture, which hath suffered some books of canonical Scripture to be lost? and others to lose for a long time their being canonical, at least, the necessity of being so esteemed, and afterwards, as it were by the law of *Postliminium* hath restored their authority and *canonicalness* unto them."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. 3.

cạ-nŏn'-ĭ-cạls, *s. pl.* [CANONICAL.] The full robes of a clergyman, as appointed by the canons.

* **cạ-nŏn'-ĭ-cate,** *s.* [Fr. *canonicat;* Low Lat. *canonicatus.*] The dignity or office of a canon; a canonry.

"The church, willing to testify the high opinion she entertained of his merit, presented him with a *canonicate* in the cathedral of Paris."—*Berington: Abelard*, p. 18.

căn-ŏn'-ĭ-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canonicus;* from *canon* = a rule.]

Music: A name given to followers of the Pythagorean system of music, as opposed to Musici, the followers of the Aristoxenian system. [PYTHAGOREANS.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn-ŏn-ĭç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *canonicité.*] The quality of being canonical or in accordance with the canons; canonicalness.

"The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament, ..."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, bk. iii., § 4.

cạ-nŏn-ĭ-şā'-tion, *s.* [CANONIZATION.]

căn'-ŏn-īst, *s.* [Fr. *canoniste.*] A professor of canon-law.

"Of whose strange crimes no *Canonist* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell."
Pope: Satires of Dr. Donne, Sat. ii. 43-4.

"Among the priests who refused the oaths were some men eminent in the learned world, as grammarians, chronologists, *canonists*, and antiquaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **căn-ŏn-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *canonist*, suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a canonist.

"They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* **căn-ŏn-ĭs'-tre (tre = ter),** *s.* [Eng. *canonist; -re = -er.*] A canonist.

"Caton and *Canonistres* counseilen us to leve."
Langland: P. Plowman, 4,793.

căn-ŏn-īz-ā'-tion, căn-ŏn-ĭş-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *canonisation;* Ital. *canonizzazione;* from Low Lat. *canonizo* = to canonize.]

1. The act of canonizing or enrolling any person in the canon or list of saints. In the Roman Catholic Church this is preceded by *beatification.* The practice of giving saintly honours to deceased Christians arose among the common people. In the 9th century some restraint was put upon it by the ecclesiastical councils. The first instance of the enrolment by the Roman bishop of a deceased person among the saints was that of Udalrich, Bishop of Augsburg, by John XV., in A.D. 993. In the third Lateran Council, A.D. 1179, the right of conferring such honour was limited to the Pope.

"It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations.*"—*Addison.*

"Even at the *canonization* of a saint, ..."—*Mill: Liberty*, ch. ii.

2. The state of being canonized.

căn'-ŏn-īze, căn'-ŏn-ĭşe, *v.t.* [Fr. *canoniser;* Sp. *canonizar;* Ital. *canonizzare;* Low Lat. *canonizo* = to enrol in a canon or list; *canon* = a list, register.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To enrol any person in the canon or list of saints; to declare any person a saint.

"... would give my frank consent to his being *canonized.*"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxvi.

* 2. To instal in any ecclesiastical dignity or office.

"Thus was the pope *canonised*
With great honour, and intronised."
Gower: Conf. Amant., i. 254.

* 3. To rate as highly as if included in the canon of Scripture.

"Bathsheba was so wise a woman, that some of her counsels are *canonized* for divine."—*Bishop Hall: David's End.* (*Latham.*)

II. *Figuratively:* To raise to the highest rank of honour and glory.

"... fame, in time to come, *canonize* us."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., ii. 2.

căn'-ŏn-īzed, căn'-ŏn-ĭşed, ***can-on-yz-yde,** *pa. par. & a.* [CANONIZE.]

căn'-ŏn-īz-ĕr, căn'-ŏn-ĭş-ĕr, *s.* [CANONIZE.] He who canonizes, or raises any person to the rank of a saint.

căn-ŏn-īz'-ĭng, căn-ŏn-ĭş'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANONIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substan.:* Canonization.

"If the people resolve to take him sainted at the rate of such a *canonizing*, I shall suspect their calender more than the Gregorian."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilikè.*

căn'-ŏn-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *canon*, and suff. *-ry* (q.v.).] The dignity, position, or emoluments of a canon; an ecclesiastical benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

"Bishops must therefore be allowed to keep their sees in Scotland, in order that divines not ordained by Bishops might be allowed to hold rectories and *canonries* in England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

† **căn'-ŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *canon*, suff. *-ship* (q.v.).] The same as CANONRY.

"As a *canonship* is given by the giving of a book, ..."—*Baxter: Inf. Baptism*, p. 322.

căn'-ŏ-pĭed, ***can-o-pyed,** *a.* [CANOPY.] Covered with a canopy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

Cạ-nō'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Canopus* (Pliny); Gr. Κάνωβος (*kanōbos*) (Ptolemy).] The name of a city in Egypt.

Astron.: The name given to the bright star in the constellation Argo. It is α Argo navis. It is situated in the rudder of the imaginary ship. It is never visible in Great Britain.

"Lamps which outburn'd *Canopus.*"
Tennyson: D. of F. Women, 146.

căn'-ŏ-pȳ, *s.* [Ital. *canope;* O. Fr. *conopée;* Fr. *canapé* = a tent, canopy; Lat. *conopeum;* Gr. κωνωπέων (*kōnōpeōn*) = a bed with curtains to protect from mosquitoes, &c.; κώνωψ (*kōnōps*) = a mosquito.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A covering of state over a throne or bed.

"There William and Mary appeared seated under a *canopy.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

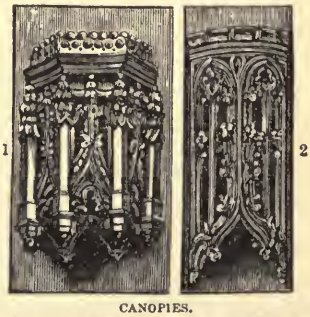
2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Applied to the heavens or the clouds.

"The cloud *canopy* above us may be thick enough to shut out the light of the stars."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., i. 3.

(2) Applied to any natural arch or covering.

"... through the high *canopies* of trees."—*Pope: Letter to Digby*, Oct. 10.



CANOPIES.
1. Salisbury Cathedral. 2. Westminster Abbey

II. *Arch.:* An ornamental arched or roof-

like projection over a niche or doorway, especially in Gothic architecture.

"The entrances are decorated with richly carved pillars and *canopies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

* **căn'-ŏ-pȳ,** *v.t.* [CANOPY, *s.*] To cover as with a canopy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,
Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd."
Shakesp.: Sonnets.

† **căn'-ŏ-pȳ-ĭng,** *pr. par. & a.* [CANOPY, *v.*]

* **cā'n'-or,** *s.* [Lat. *canor* = a melody; *cano* = to sing.] A melody, or sweet singing. (*Blount: Glossographia.*)

* **ca-nör'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *canorus* = singing, musical; *cano* = to sing.] Tuneful, musical, melodious.

"Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **ca-nör'-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *canorous*; *-ly*.] In a tuneful or musical manner, melodiously. (*H. More.*)

* **ca-nör'-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *canorous*; *-ness*.] The quality of being tuneful or musical, melodiousness.

* **cā'-noŭs,** * **cā'-nŏs,** * **can-ois,** *a.* [Lat. *canus* = white.] Hoary, grey.

"——Vnfrendlye eild has thus hysprent
My hede and haffettis baith with *canous* hair"
Doug.: Virgil, 141, 29.

canse, *v.i.* [Icel. *kallza* = to scold, abuse. Compare Gael. *cainnteach* = peevish.] To speak in a pert and saucy style, as displaying a great degree of self-importance. (*Scotch.*)

can-sie, can-shie, *a.* [CANSE.] Cross, ill-humoured, saucy. (*Scotch.*)

* **căn'-stĭck,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *candlestick* (q.v.).] A candlestick.

"I had rather hear a brazen *canstick* turned."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* **can-stow,** *pr. of v.* [A contracted form of *canst thou*.] Canst thou.

"Allas! Constaunce, thou ne has no champioun,
Ne fighte *canstow* nat, so welaway!"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,051-2.

cănt (1), * **cante,** *s. & a.* [Dut., Dan., & Sw. *kant* = a border, edge, margin; Ger. *kante* = a corner.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A slope, declivity.

"Vnder the *cante* of a hille."
Sege of Melayne, 1495.

2. An inclination, slope.

"The helm had been lashed with a small *cant* to leeward."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 28, 1881.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An external angle or quoin of a building; a bevel, a chamfer, an arris.

"The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*."—*B. Jonson: Coron. Entertainment.*

2. *Naut.:*

(1) A cut made in a whale between the neck and fins, to which the cant-purchase is made fast for the purpose of turning the animal round in the process of flensing.

(2) A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel, to support the bulkheads.

3. *Coopering:* One of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask.

4. *Ship-building:* The angle, as of the head of a bolt. A bolt with a hexagonal or octagonal head is said to be six or eight *canted*.

5. *Gearing:* A segment of the rim of a wooden cog-wheel.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cant-blocks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Large purchase-blocks, used by whalers to cant the whales round during the process of flensing.

cant-board, *s.* A division in the conveyer-box of a flour-bolt, to separate the different qualities of flour or offal.

cant-chisel, *s.* A long and strong chisel with the basil and a rib on one side.

cant-falls, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The ropes and blocks used by whalers to sling the animal to the side of the vessel.

cant-file, *s.* A file having the shape of an obtuse-angled triangle in its transverse section; used in filing the inner angles of spanners and wrenches for bolts with hexagonal and octagonal heads.

cant-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A lever with a hook at one end, for raising heavy articles.

cant-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding with bevelled instead of curved surfaces.

cant-purchase, *s.*

Naut.: This is formed by a block suspended from the mainmast head, and another block made fast to the cant cut in the whale.

cant-ribbons, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Those ribbons or painted mouldings along a ship's side which do not lie horizontally or level.

cant-robin, *s.*

Bot.: The dwarf dog-rose, with a white flower. (*Scotch.*)

cant-spar, *s.*

Naut.: A hand-mast pole fit for making small masts or yards, booms, &c.

cant-timbers, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Timbers at the ends of a vessel rising obliquely from the keel; the upper ends of those on the bow are inclined to the stern, as those in the after-part incline to the stern-post above. The forward pair of cant-timbers are called the *knightheads*, and form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit. The timber at the extreme angle is built in solid, and is called the *dead-wood*.

cănt (2), *s. & a.* [Lat. *cantus* = a singing, a song, from *canto* = a frequent. form of *cano* = to sing.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A monotonous whining; the whine of a beggar.

2. A whining or hypocritical pretension to goodness; hypocritical sanctimoniousness.

"'Clear your mind of *Cant!*' Have no trade with *Cant*."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-worship*, lect. v.

"Roundheads freed
From *cant* of sermon and of creed."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 12.

3. Hypocritical talk of any kind.

"But the Dutch are too shrewd to listen to the mischievous *cant* which the spirit of conquest borrows from what is called the doctrine of nationalities."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

4. The special phraseology or speech peculiar to any profession, trade, or class.

"Immorality has its *cant* as well as party."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.; *Augustan Age of England.*

"One plotter used the *cant* of the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. A slang jargon.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of cant.

"The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language."—*Swift.*

"She answered in the same tone of under-dialogue, using the *cant* language of her tribe."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

* **cănt** (3), *s.* [Probably from Fr. *quant* = how much; Ger. *gant* = an auction.] An auction.

"Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives."—*Swift.*

cănt (4), *s.* [CANTRIP.] An old trick, a juggle.

"Superstition holes peept thro',
Made by use mortal's han's,—
Experiencing plans
O' auld *cants* that night."
D. Anderson: Poems, p. 81.

* **cant,** * **kant,** * **kaunt,** *a.* [Probably connected with *can*, *ken*, and the same as *canny* (q.v.).]

1. Fierce.

"For to assege yone castel
With *cant* men aud cruel."
Gaw. & Golagras, ii. 2.

2. Sprightly, lively, fresh.

"Ane young man stert in to that steid
Als *cant* as ony colt."
Peblis to the Play, st. 8

cănt (1), *v.t.* [Dan. *kantre* = to cant, upset; Ger. *kanten*, *kantern* = to cant, tilt.] [CANT (1), *s.*]

1. To incline or place on the edge, to tilt.

2. To give a sudden impulse to as to anything standing on its edge; to throw with a jerk or sudden force.

"The sheltie . . . at length got its head betwixt its legs, and at once *canted* its rider into the little rivulet."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xi.

¶ *To cant over:*

(1) *Trans.:* To turn over; to overturn.

(2) *Intrans.:* To fall over, to fall backwards, especially if completely overturned. (*Jamieson.*)

cănt (2), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *canto*, frequent. of *cano* = to sing. *Cant* and *chant* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 157.)] [CANT (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To sing. [CHANT, *v.*]

* 2. To repeat in a monotonous and whining voice.

"Walking and *canting* broken Dutch for farthings."
Shirley: Gamester, iii. 3.

3. To use the special phraseology of any trade, profession, or class.

"Of all the cants which are *canted* in this *canting* world, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To sing.

"Sweet was the sang the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang."
Ross: Helenore, p. 59.

2. To use any slang jargon; to use technical terms affectedly.

"The Doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
The meseræics and the mesentericum,
What does he else but *cant*? or if he run
To his judicial astrology,
And trowl the trine, the quartile and the sextile, &c.
Does he not *cant*? who here does understand him?"
Ben Jonson: Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. To talk or whine hypocritically.

cănt (3), *v.i.* [An abbreviated form of *canter* (q.v.).] To canter. (*Scotch.*)

* **cănt** (4), *v.t.* [CANT (3), *s.*]

1. To sell by auction.

"Is it not the general method of landlords to wait the expiration of a lease, and then *cant* their land to the highest bidder?"—*Swift: Against the Power of Bishops.*

2. To bid a price for anything at an auction.

"Two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey."—*Swift: Hist. Eng., Reign of W. II.*

* **cănt** (5), * **cănt-ȳn,** *v.t.* [CANT (1), *s.*] To break up into fragments, to divide, to share.

"*Cantyn* or departyn. *Partior*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

Căn'-tăb, *s.* [An abbreviated form of *Cantabrigian* (q.v.).]

căn-ta'-bĭ-lê, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In an easy, flowing style.

Căn-tā'-brĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *cantaber* = an inhabitant of *Cantabria*, the ancient name of the north part of Spain.] Of or pertaining to Cantabria.

Căn-ta-brĭg'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Cantabrigia* = Cambridge.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or relating to Cambridge or its University.

B. *As subst.:* A native or a resident of Cambridge. (In form *Cantab.* applied exclusively to members of that University.)

***can-tail-lie,** *s.* [Fr. *chanteau*, *chantel*.] [CANTEL.] A corner-piece.

"Item, ane bed maid of crammosie velvot enriched with phenixes of gold and teares, with a litle *cantaillie* of gold."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 135.

† **cănt-a-lĭ-vẽr,** *s.* [CANTILEVER, *s.*]

căn'-ta-lŏn, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Fabric: A species of woollen stuff.

cănt'-a-lôupe, cănt-a-leup, *s.* [Fr. *cantaloupe*; Ital. *cantalupo*, so called from the castle of Cantalupo in the Marca d'Ancona, in Italy.] A kind of small, round, ribbed musk-melon. (*Webster.*)

"An acre well planted will produce 400 bushels of *cantaleups*."—*Gardner.*

căn-tăn'-kẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Etymology doubtful, but possibly from O. Eng. *contek* = strife quarrel.] Disagreeable, quarrelsome, crotchetty. (*Colloquial.*)

căn'-tar, căn-ta'-rō, *s.* [Sp.]

1. A weight in use in Europe and the East, but varying considerably in different countries. At Rome it is 75 lbs.; at Cairo, 45 lbs.; in Sardinia, nearly 44 lbs.; and in Syria, about 500 lbs.

2. A liquid measure in Spain, ranging from two to four gallons. (*Webster.*)

căn-tar´-e (e as a), *v.t.* [Ital.] To sing.

cantare di maniera, cantare di manierata, *phrase.* [Ital.] To sing in a florid or ornamental style. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn-ta´-ta, *s.* [Ital. *cantata* = a song; Low Lat. *cantata* = a chant, an anthem.] A poem or dramatic composition set to music, with solos and choruses.

"A *cantata* consisted originally of a mixture of recitative and melody, and was given to a single voice, but the introduction of choruses altered the first character of the *cantata*, and gave rise to some confusion in the manner of describing it."—*Stainer & Barrett.*

* **căn-tā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cantatio* = a singing; *canto* = to sing.] The act of singing.

căn-ta-tör´-ê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A male professional singer.

* **cănt´-a-tōr-y̆,** *a.* [Lat. *cantator*; *-y.*] Containing or pertaining to cant or affectation.

căn-ta-trī´-ce (ce as çhê), *s.* [Ital.] A female professional singer.

cănt´-ĕd (1), *a.* [CANT (1), *s.*]

1. Sloping, slanting.
2. Having an angle. [CANT (1), II. 4.]

cănt´-ĕd (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CANT (2), *v.*]

canted column, *s.*

Arch.: A polygonal column; one whose flutes are formed in cants instead of curves.

1. CANTED MOULDING (FROM BINHAM, NORFOLK). 2. CANTED COLUMN (FROM CONVENTUAL CHURCH, ELY).

canted moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding which has angular turns, but no quirks or circular work.

canted pillar, canted post, *s.* One from which the angles have been removed, or are absent.

canted wall, *s.* One which forms an angle with the face of another wall.

căn-tēe´n, *s.* [Fr. *cantine* = a bottle-case, canteen; Ital. *cantina* = a cellar; O. Fr. *cant*, Ital. & Sp. *canto* = a corner.] [CANT (1), *s.*]

† 1. A bottle or vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor for drink.

". . . the *canteens* were opened; and a tablecloth was spread on the grass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A chest or box in which the mess-utensils are carried for officers of the army; a mess-chest.

3. The place in a garrison in which drink is sold to the soldiers; a suttling-house.

". . . the king of France established a sufficient number of *canteens* for furnishing his troops with tobacco."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

canteen-sergeant, *s.* A non-commissioned officer in charge of the canteen.

". . . the pay and position of non-commissioned officers of the army appointed to be *canteen-sergeants.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 7, 1881.

* **căn-tęl,** *v.* [CANTLE, *v.*]

* **căn´-tęl** (1), **căn´-telle,** *s.* [CANTLE, *s.*]

* **căn´-tęl** (2), *s.* [? CANT, *s.*] Jamieson gives this word as meaning a trick, a juggle, but in the quotation it is evidently a misprint or misreading for *cautel* (q.v.).

"With castis and with *cantelis.*"
Houlate, iii. 2.

căn´-tē-lēin, *s.* [From Lat. *cantilena* = an old song, gossip.] (*Scotch.*)

1. *Properly:* An incantation.
2. A trick. (*Lyndsay.*)

cănt´-ĕl-eûp, cănt´-ĕl-ôup, *s.* [CANTALOUPE.]

* **can-tel-mele,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cantel*, and A.S. *mǽl* = a bit.] In bits, bit by bit.

"Men gete it now by *cantelmele.*"—*Caxton: Book of Curtasye*, 409.

căn´-tĕr (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *Canterbury*. *Canterbury gallop* or *Canterbury paces* were phrases applied to the easy, ambling pace at which pilgrims went to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury.] An easy gallop.

"The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace."—*Youatt: The Horse; On Draught*, p. 547.

To win in a canter: In horse-racing to be so far ahead of the field as to be under no necessity of urging the horse at the post; hence, to win easily.

cănt´-ĕr (2), *s.* [CANT (2), *s.*] One who cants; a hypocritical talker about religious subjects.

"Nor is her talent lazily to know,
As dull divines, and holy *canters* do."
Oldham: On Presenting a Book to Cornelia.

cănt´-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [CANTER (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause a horse to move in an easy gallop.

B. *Intrans.:* To ride at a canter or an easy gallop.

"For the rest, he loved trotting better than *cantering.*"—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. xlii.

Cănt´-ĕr-bŭr-y̆, *s.* & *a.* [From the name of the early inhabitants of Kent. It was known under the Saxons as Caer Cant.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The capital of Kent, seat of the Metropolitan See of all England. The first Archbishop of Canterbury was St. Augustine, A.D. 597, and one of the most celebrated was Thomas à Becket (St. Thomas of Canterbury), who was murdered in the cathedral, 1170. It was to his shrine (demolished 1538) that the celebrated Canterbury pilgrimages were made.

2. A Canterbury gallop (q.v.).

3. A low stand, fitted with partitions, and generally with a drawer, for holding music (bound or in sheets).

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Canterbury-bell, *s.*

Botany:

1. The common name for *Campanula medium*, L. Said to have been named by Gerard for its abundance near Canterbury.
2. *Campanula trachelium*, L.
3. *Cardamine pratensis*, L.

Canterbury-gallop, *s.* A gentle hand-gallop. [CANTER (2), *s.*]

Canterbury-pace, *s.* The same as CANTERBURY-GALLOP (q.v.).

Canterbury tale, *s.*

1. *Originally:* A tale told to relieve the weariness and monotony of a journey, so named from the celebrated tales told by the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales.*

2. *Later:* A cock-and-bull story, a canard, a hoax.

cănt´-ĕred, *pa. par.* [CANTER, *v.*]

cănt´-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CANTER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of riding at a canter.

căn-thar-ĕl´-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *cantharus*, a drinking-cup, from the shape of the fungus, probably influenced by its Fr. name *chanterelle.*]

Bot.: A genus of hymenomycetous fungi. *C. cibarius* is the Chanterelle, a well-known edible mushroom.

căn-thăr´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *canthar(is)*, and suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera, distinguished by the hooks of the tarsi being deeply cleft; the head is unusually large, wide, and doubled behind.

căn-thăr´-ĭ-dal, *a.* [Eng. *cantharidis*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, cantharides (q.v.).
2. Consisting of, or treated with, cantharidine (q.v.).

căn-thăr´-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [CANTHARIS.]

† **căn-thar-ĭd´-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *canthar(id(es)*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to cantharides; hence, blistering, powerful.

"Oh, how they fire the heart devout,
Like *cantharidian* plasters."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

căn-thar-ĭd´-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *cantharid(es)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, insects of the genus Cantharis (q.v.); containing cantharidine.

căn-thăr´-ĭ-dīne, căn-thăr´-ĭ-dĭn, căn-thăr´-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng. *cantharid(es)*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The active principle extracted from cantharides, and the source of their blistering quality. Its formula is $C_5H_{12}O_2$. It is soluble in chloroform.

căn-tha-rī´-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *canthar(us)* (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: One of Dr. Günther's groups of the family Sparidæ (q.v.). They are distinguished from the other groups by more or less broad cutting teeth, sometimes lobate, in front of the jaws, by the absence of molars or vomerine teeth, and by the branching of the lower pectoral rays.

căn´-thar-ĭs, (*pl.* **căn-thăr´-ĭ-dēş**), *s.* [Lat. *cantharis*, genit. *cantharidis*; Gr. κάνθαρις (*kantharis*), genit. κανθαρίδος (*kantharidos*).]

1. *Entom.* (*Sing.*): The Spanish-fly or Blister Beetle-fly, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, a coleopterous insect, the typical one of the family Cantharidæ. They are collected principally in Hungary, Russia, and the south of France, and are imported in cases of 100 to 175 pounds weight. In several parts of England they have become so naturalised as to be almost native. They are about eight lines long; the elytra are a fine green colour. They have a disagreeable odour and a burning taste, and contain a crystalline substance, Cantharidine (q.v.).

"The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl. Cantharides*): The insects described under 1. Externally used as a rubefacient in the form of a liniment, also as a vesicant in the form of the common blister.

căn´-thar-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cantharus* = a large drinking-cup, a tankard; a sea-bream, from Gr. κάνθαρος (*kantharos*), with the same senses.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A wine-cup, with a vase-shaped body on a foot, and furnished with two handles that rose above the rim.

2. *Arch.:* A fountain or cistern in the porches of ancient churches, in which persons washed their hands on entering.

3. *Ichthy.:* A genus of spiny-finned fishes, family Sparidæ, from the coasts of Europe and South Africa. *C. lineata* is common on the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Devonshire, where it is called the Black Bream, Black Sea-bream, or Old Wife.

căn´-thī, *s. pl.* [See def.] The plural of canthus (q.v.).

căn-thī´-tĭs, *s.* [Eng., &c., *canth(us)*; *-itis.*]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the canthus of either eye, or of both.

căn´-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *canti*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, consisting of spiny, rigid plants, with solitary fragrant white flowers. The fruit is a two-celled berry.

căn-thō-plas´-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *canthoplast(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or used in, canthoplasty (q.v.).

căn-thō-plas´-ty̆, *s.* [Gr. κανθός (*kanthos*) = the angle of the eye, and πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; πλάσσειν (*plassein*) = to form, to mould.]

Surg.: The operation of enlarging the outer angle of the eye by a slit, so as to allow the lids to open freely.

căn-thor´-rha-phy̆, *s.* [Gr. κανθός (*kanthos*) = the angle of the eye, and Gr. ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a seam.]

Surg.: The operation of sewing up the canthus.

căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κανθός (*kanthos*) = the corner of the eye.]

1. *Anat.:* The corner of the eye where the upper and under eyelids meet. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser canthus. In the lower vertebrates the former is generally called the anterior, and the latter the posterior canthus.

"A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye." —*Wiseman.*

2. *Entomology:*

(1) One of the upper and lower extremities of the compound eyes of insects.

(2) A horny process that more or less completely divides the compound eye in some beetles, which thus appear as if they had four eyes.

căn-tĭ'-cl (cl as tsche), *s. pl.* [Ital.] Another name for the *Laudes spirituali*, or songs sung in the Roman Church in praise of God, the Blessed Virgin and Saints, and Martyrs. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

can'-tĭck, *s. & a.* [From *cant*, s. (1) (?).] A word used only in the compound which follows.

cantick-quoin, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular block of wood, used in chocking a cask, to keep it from rolling when stowed.

căn'-tĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *canticulus* = a little song, dimin. of *cantus* = a song; *canto* = to sing.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A little song, a short hymn. [II. 1.]

". . . expressed by Moses in his *canticles*."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

* (2) A canto, or division of a poem.

2. *Fig.:* Used of the songs of birds.

"Where robins chant their Litanies,
And *canticles* of joy."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. Certain detached psalms and hymns used in the service of the Anglican Church, such as the *Venite exultemus, Te Deum laudamus, Benedicite omnia opera, Benedictus, Jubilate Deo, Magnificat, Cantate Domino, Nunc dimittis, Deus misereatur*, and the verses used instead of the *Venite* on Easter-day.

2. *Pl.:* A name applied to that book of the Old Testament also known as the *Song of Solomon* (q.v.).

* **căn'-tĭ-cŭm,** *s.* [Latin.]

1. *Gen.:* A song.

2. *Spec.:* A song in the Roman comedy accompanied by music and dancing. Sometimes one person sang the song while another went through the appropriate gesticulation. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **căn'-tĭle,** *v.t.* [CANTLE, *v.*]

căn-tĭl-ē'-nạ, *s.* [Lat. *cantilena*, a frequent. form from *cantus.*]

1. An oft-repeated, old song.

2. In mediæval music, singing exercises, in which were introduced all the intervals of the scale, &c.

3. In old church-song the plain-song or *canto-fermo* sung in unison by one or more persons to an organ accompaniment.

4. A ballad. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cănt-ĭ-lē'-vĕr, † **cant-a-li-ver,** *s.* [Eng. *cant* = an external angle and *lever* (q.v.).]

1. *Arch.:* A large bracket of wood, metal, or stone framed into the front or sides of a house, and projecting from it, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. Cantilevers are sometimes employed to support outside stone stairs, and are often highly ornamented. They serve the purpose as modillions and brackets.

2. *Bridge-building:* A bracket or structure over-hung from a fixed base. The earliest known application of the principle was in Japan, where it has long been customary to bridge streams by imbedding a bulk of timber in the bank on each side, and then adding a third bulk resting on the ends of the other two. In the celebrated Forth Bridge, a double cantilever (of 1,360 ft. length) rests on each of the three piers, and these cantilevers are connected by girders 350 ft. long.

cantilever-bridge, *s.* A bridge constructed on the cantilever system, the two sides being pushed out towards the centre and supported by a greater weight on land, until they meet and are joined in the centre. The weight of the unsupported end is more than balanced by that of the land portion. Numerous important bridges have been built on this principle.

căn'-tĭ-lĭe, *adv.* [From Scotch *canty*, and sniff. *-lie* = *-ly.*] Cheerfully.

* **căn'-tĭl-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cantillo*, a frequent. form of *canto* = to sing, to chant.] To chant, to recite with musical notes.

* **căn-tĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cantillatio* = chanting, from *cantillo* = to chant.] Chanting or intoning; declamation in a singing style, applied to a method of reading the Epistles and Gospels in the church.

căn'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [From Scotch *canty*, and Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Cheerfulness. (*Scotch.*)

căn'-tĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANT (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of inclining, tilting, or placing on the edge.

2. *Arch.:* The cutting away of an angular body at one of its angles, so that its horizontal section becomes thereby the portion of a polygon of a greater number of sides whose edges are parallel from the intersection of the adjoining planes.

canting-wheel, *s.* A star-wheel for an endless chain. The cogs are canted; that is, the corners are cut off. [STAR-WHEEL.]

cănt'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANT (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"Pleased at heart because on holy ground,
Sometimes a *canting* hypocrite is found."
Cowper: Truth, 233.

"The poor man weeps—here Gavin sleeps,
Whom *canting* wretches blam'd."
Burns: Epitaph, for Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

II. *Her.: Canting arms* are the same as *Allusive* or *Punning arms.* [ALLUSIVE.] The French call them *Armes Parlantes.* (*Gloss. of Her.* (Oxford, Parker), 1847.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of making use of cant; hypocrisy; sham goodness.

cănt'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *canting; -ly.*] In a canting, hypocritical manner, or voice.

"I dread nothing more than the false zeal of my friends, in a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] *cantingly* expresses it."—*Trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit* (1740), p. 40.

* **cănt'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *canting; -ness.*] The quality of being canting; hypocritical pretence to goodness; cant.

căn-tī'-nō, *s.* [Italian; Fr. *chanterelle.*] The smallest string upon the violin; the E string. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **căn'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cantio* = a singing, song; *cano* = to sing.] A song or enchantment; a sorcery or charm. (*Blount: Glossographia.*)

"In the eyght Ægloque the same person was brought in, singing a *Caution* of Colins making."—*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*, x., *Glossary.*

* **căn'-tle,** * **căn'-tęle,** * **căn'-tĕr,** * **kăn'-tęll,** *s.* [O.Fr. *cantel*; Sp. *cantillo*; dimin. of O.Fr. *cant* = a corner.] [CANT (1), *s.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) A small corner or fragment, a little piece, a bit.

"*Cantel* of what ever hyt be. *Quadra, minutal.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A *cantel* of kynde witt, here kynde to save."
Piers Plowman, p. 238.

"And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

(2) The back part of the head. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Saddlery:* The upwardly projecting portion at the rear part of a saddle. [POMMEL.]

* **căn'-tle,** * **căn'-tęl,** * **căn'-tīle,** *v.t.* [CANTLE, *s.*] To cut up into pieces; to divide.

"For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack."
Dryden: Juvenal, vii.

* **cănt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *cantl(e)*, and dimin. suffix *-et.*] A small piece or fragment.

"Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

cănt'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *cantl(e)*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] [CANTLE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting into small pieces; a small piece.

2. *Brick-making:* The lower of two courses of burnt brick which inclose a brick-clamp.

* **cant'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cant* (3); *-ly.*] Fiercely, proudly.

"Comen into Cagent *cantly* and kene."
Minot, p. 20.

căn'-tō, *s.* [Ital. *canto*; Lat. *cantus* = singing, a song; *cano* = to sing.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A song, a ballad.

2. One of the principal divisions of a poem.

II. *Music:* The upper voice-part in concerted music, so called because it usually has the melody or air. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

Canto a capella: [Ital.] Sacred music; *cantore di cappella*, the præcentor. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto fermo, *s.* [Ital.] The simple, unadorned melody of the ancient hymns and chants of the Church. (*Grove.*) Any simple subject of the same character to which counterpoint is added.

canto plano, *s.* [Ital.] Plain chant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto primo, *s.* [Ital.] First soprano. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto recitativo, *s.* [Ital.] Declamatory singing; recitative. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto ripieno, *s.* [Ital.] Additional soprano chorus-parts. [RIPIENO.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

canto secondo, *s.* [Ital.] Second soprano. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn'-tŏn (1), *s.* [Fr. *canton* = a corner or crossway in a street; also a *canton* = a union of parishes; Ital. *cantone* = a canton, a district; Sp. *canton* = a corner, canton; Low Lat. *cantonum* = a region, district, from *canto* = (1) a squared stone; (2) a district, province. Compare *cantle* and *cant.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A corner, an angle; or an angular piece of anything.

"In a *canton* of the wall . . . there is a cliff in the rocke."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 191.

". . . made the inclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a *canton* upon that quarter, . . ."—*Crawfurd: Univ. Edin.*, p. 125.

2. A corner of a shield. [II.]

* 3. A piece, division, or portion of anything.

"There is another piece of Holbein's in the Stadthouse, of about three or four foot square, in which, in six several *cantons*, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented with a life and beauty that cannot be enough admired."—*Bishop Burnet: Travels*, p. 255.

4. A small portion or division of land.

"That little *canton* of lande called the English Pale."—*Davies: Ireland*, p. 228.

5. A small district, constituting a distinct government; a clan.

"The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to straits and ways."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

¶ Applied specially to the political divisions of Switzerland.

"The Swiss citizen may pass freely from *Canton* to *Canton*, and can claim political rights in the *Canton* of his adoption."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), p. 318.

6. A group of several communes, the smallest judicial unit in France.

CANTON.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* One of the honourable ordinaries. A small division in the corner of a shield. It generally occupies the dexter corner, and is less than a quarter of the shield. When it is in the left side of the shield it is called a *canton sinister.*

2. *Arch.:* A salient corner formed of a pilaster or quoins which project beyond the general faces of the wall.

canton-flannel, *s.* Cotton cloth upon which a nap is raised in imitation of wool.

* **căn'-tŏn** (2), *s.* [CANTO.] A canto.

"Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love."
Shakesp.: Twelfth-Night, i. 5.

căn'-tŏn, *v.t.* [CANTON, *s.*]

* 1. To divide into parts.

"Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves." —*Locke.*

† 2. To billet soldiers; to provide with quarters (pr. *căn-tŏn'*).

† **căn'-tŏn-al**, *a.* [CANTON, *s.*] Of or pertaining to a canton; of the nature of a canton.

"While ordinary Federal legislation cannot touch the Cantons, ordinary *cantonal* legislation can touch the communes."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), p. 317.

căn'-tŏned, *a.* [CANTON, *v.*]

† I. *Ord. Lang.:* Divided; distributed into districts.

"The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, . . ."—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An epithet for a building the angles of which are adorned with columns, pilasters, rustic quoins, &c.

2. *Her.:* [Fr *cantonné.*] Applied to a shield in which the four cantons or spaces round a cross or saltier are filled up with any pieces.

* **căn'-tŏn-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *canton*; and suff. *-er.*] One who resides in a canton, an inhabitant of a canton. (*Hacket: Life of Williams.*)

* **căn'-tŏn-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANTON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of dividing, or distributing into districts.

2. The act of billeting soldiers.

căn'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [From the Canton mine in Georgia where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Covellite occurring in cubes and with a cubical cleavage.

* **căn'-tŏn-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *canton*; *-ize.*] To divide into cantons.

"Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

căn'-tŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *canton*; *-ment.*]

1. *Sing.:* A lodging.

"There were no cities, no towns, no places of *cantonment* for soldiers."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*

2. *Plural:* Quarters for soldiers. Troops during prolonged operations, when not in close proximity to the enemy, and not in regular camp or bivouac, are often distributed among villages, which are then called cantonments (pr. *căn-tŏn'-ment*).

"The British army had taken up its *cantonments* with their right at Guarda their left extending towards the Douro and the advanced posts on the Coa."—*Wellington: Desp.*, 1811.

căn-tôo'n, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Fr. *cantonnière* = an additional curtain over bed furniture.] A kind of strong stuff or fustian, with a fine cord visible on one side, and a satiny surface of yarns on the other. (*Webster.*)

† **căn'-tor**, *s.* [Lat. *cantor* = a singer, from *cano* = to sing.]

1. *Gen.:* A singer.

2. *Spec.:* The precentor of a choir.

căn-tör'-ĭ-al, *a.* [CANTOR.] Pertaining to a precentor, or to the (north) side of the choir where the precentor sits. [DECANAL.]

* **cănt-rĕd**, * **cănt'-rĕf**, *s.* [Wel. *cant* = a hundred; Lat. *centum*; and Wel. *tre* or *tref* = a dwelling-place.] A division of land; a hundred. [HUNDRED, *s.*]

"The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* **căn'-trĭp**, * **can-trap**, * **can-traip**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests that it is a word taken from juggling, from *cant* = to turn over, and *raip* = a rope. Webster says from Icel., O. Dan. & O. Swed. *gan* = witchcraft, and Icel. *trapp* = trampling. Cf. Eng. *trap.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. A spell, incantation, charm, bewitchery.

"Tak heed the auld Whig deevil played him nae *cantrip*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxix.

2. A trick, a piece of mischief.

cantrip-time, *s.* The season for practising magical arts.

"I manna cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline, but keep thee cozie against *cantrip-time*."—*Blackw. Mag.* (Aug., 1820), p. 513.

căn'-tȳ, *s.* [*Cant(a)*; *-y.*] Lively and cheerful. (*Scotch.*)

"Their house is muckle eneugh, and clecking time's aye *canty* time."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

"Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit, as any linnet gay."
Wordsworth: Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

căn'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. *cannula*, dim. of *canna* = a pipe, a tube.] A little pipe or tube. [CANNULA.]

"In order to guard against the access of atmospheric air, we used to draw off the matter by means of a *canula* and trocar, such as you see here, consisting of a silver tube with a sharp-pointed steel rod fitted into it, and projecting beyond it."—*Lister*, quoted in *Tyndall's Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), xi., 317.

căn-ûn', kăn-ôon', *s.* [Turk.]

Music: An instrument strung with cat-gut, in form like a dulcimer, with which the women

CANUN.

in the harems accompany their singing. The sound is brought out by means of plectra—thimbles made of tortoiseshell pointed with cocoanut wood, and worn upon the ends of the fingers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn'-vas, **căn'-vass**, * **cane-vas**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *canevas*; Ital. *canavaccio*; Sp. *canamazo*; Low Lat. *canabacius* = hempen cloth, canvas. From Lat. *cannabis*; Gr. κάνναβις (*kannabis*) = hemp; Sansc. *cana* = hemp.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A kind of coarse unbleached linen cloth, used in old times for sifting, now for sails, tents, paintings, &c. Canvas for sails is made from 18—24 inches wide, and numbered 0—8, No. 0 being the thickest. A bolt is 39—40 yards long, and weighs 25—48 lbs. (*Knight.*)

"The mullok on an heep iswoped was,
And on the floor yeast a *canevas*."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,866.

(2) A clear, unbleached cloth, woven regularly in little squares, used for tapestry work.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A thorough examination or sifting of a subject, as though through a sifter, the bottoms of which were originally made of canvass. [Compare with BOLT.]

"I deem it worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men."—*Dr. H. More: Pre-existence of the Soul*, preface.

(2) The act or process of soliciting votes.

"He must go through all the miseries of a *canvass*, must shake hands with crowds of freeholders or freemen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. The sails of a ship.

"With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cix.

"In the north her *canvas* flowing."
Tennyson: Captain, 27.

2. A tent, in the expression "under canvass."

"I should enjoy the prospect of being on horseback and *under canvass* again."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The ground of a picture; the picture itself.

(*a*) *Literally:*

"From her the *canvass* borrows light and shade."
Cowper: Charity, 107.

"The fantastic peaks bathed, at sunrise and sunset, with light rich as that which glows on the *canvass* of Claude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The names and sizes of the usual canvasses prepared for the use of painters are as follows:—Head size, 24 by 20 inches; three-quarters do., 30 by 25 inches; kit-cat do., 36 by 28 inches; small half-length do., 44 by 34 inches; half-length do., 50 by 40 inches; bishop's half-length do., 56 by 44 inches; whole length do., 94 by 58 inches; bishop's whole length do., 106 by 70.

(*b*) *Fig.:* A mental picture.

"History is not a creed or a catechism; it gives lessons rather than rules; it does not bring out clearly upon the *canvass* the details which were familiar to the ten thousand minds of whose combined movements and fortunes it treats."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd. p. 7.

¶ *To get or receive the canvas:* To be dismissed. Compare the modern slang "to get the sack."

"I lose my honor if the Don *receives the canvas*."—*Shirley: Brothers*, ii. p. 14. (*Nares.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made of canvass.

"Your white *canvas* doublet will sully."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

"Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space."
Fairfax.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Canvas-cutter, canvas-stretcher.*

canvas-back, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of duck, *Fuligula* or *Aythya valisneria*. It is a native of North America, and arrives in the United States from the British possessions about October, becoming fat and ready for the table by November. Its flesh is considered a great delicacy. It derives its name from the speckled feathers on the back.

canvas-backed, canvass-backed, *a.* Having a back of the texture or colour of canvass.

Canvas-backed duck: [CANVAS-BACK].

* **canvass-climber**, *s.* A name applied to a sailor, from his having to climb aloft.

"A sea
That almost burst the deck, and from the ladder-tackle
Wash'd off a *canvass-climber*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

canvas-frame, *s.*

Calico-printing: A diaphragm of canvas in a paint-vat used in a certain process of calico-printing. The colour is admitted by a stopcock below, and up to the level of the canvas.

* **căn-vas-a'-dō**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of stroke or thrust in fencing. (*Locrine.*)

căn'-vass, *s.* [CANVAS.]

căn'-vass, *v.t. & i.* [In O. Fr. *canbasser*, *canabasser* = to search or sift out.] [CANVAS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:* To toss in a blanket.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To sift or examine thoroughly.

"Most delicately hour by hour
He *canvass'd* human mysteries."
Tennyson: A Character.

2. To debate, discuss; to sift or examine by way of discussion.

"He did believe that such a thing was possible, and when he *canvassed* it in his mind, he trembled, and looked over his shoulder."—*Marryat: Snarley-yow*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

3. To scrutinize.

4. To solicit the votes or support in one's candidature for any office or dignity; as, to *canvass* a district for votes, for subscription, &c.

* 5. To seek the accomplishment of any object or desire.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To solicit any office or dignity.

"Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being, by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man."—*Bacon.*

2. To solicit orders for goods.

"Wanted, a man . . . to *canvass* for subscriptions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 29, 1881.

căn'-vassed, *pa. par. & a.* [CANVASS, *v.*]

căn'-vas-sẽr, *s.* [CANVASS, *v.*]

† 1. One who canvasses or examines thoroughly into a subject.

2. One who scrutinizes the returns of votes at an election.

3. One who solicits votes.

4. One who solicits orders for goods.

căn'-vas-sĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CANVASS, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

† 1. The act or process of sifting any subject.

2. The act of soliciting votes.

". . . on this occasion the *canvassing* was eager."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **II.** *Fig.:* The act of making a trial of.

"I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber, to the *canvassing* of a turkey pie, or a piece of venison, . . ."—*Return from Parnassus.* (*Latham.*)

* **căn´-vĭst,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *canvass*, v.] Entrapped, caught.

"The *canuist* kite doth feare the snare."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 230.

† **cān´-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *can(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting or made of canes.

"Where Chineses drive
With sails and wind their *cany* waggons light."
Milton: P. L., iii. 439.

căn-zō´-na, căn-zō´-nê (z as tz), *s.* [Ital.]

1. A short song, in which the music is of much more importance than the words. It is one of the ancient forms of measured melody, and when the older writers employed it, it was usually made the vehicle for the display of skill and contrivance in the treatment of the phrases in fugal imitation. A secondary meaning of the word, *scoffing* or *banter*, perhaps accounts for the use of a *form* in which a musical imitation or *mocking* was shown.

2. In the early part of the last century the word was used to describe an instrumental composition, similar to the sonata as then known. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căn-zō̂n-ĕt´, *s.* [Ital. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, *canzona* (q.v.).]

Music: A short song, one brief compared with the sacred airs of the oratorio, or with the aria of the Italian opera.

"You find not the apostrophes, and so miss the accent: let me supervise the *canzonet*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, iv. 2.

caoinan, *s.* [Ir.] A funeral song. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [Keener.]

caôut´-çhĭn, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *caoutch(ouc)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, boiling at 171°, obtained by the destructive distillation of india-rubber.

caôut´-çhôuc, *s.* [American-Indian word.]

1. *Bot.:* India-rubber, so called because its primary use was, and is, the removal of pencil marks from paper. It is an elastic, gummy substance, consisting of the inspissated juice of various more or less milky species of plants. The greater part of the caoutchouc of commerce is the product of four euphorbiaceous trees, *Siphonia elastica*, from French Guiana, *S. braziliensis*, *lutea*, and *brevifolia* from Brazil; the caoutchouc of the last three species comes to this country through the port of Para. It is furnished also by *Ficus elastica*, sometimes called by way of pre-eminence the India-rubber tree. It is derived also from some artocarpads, specially *Castilloa elastica*, and some Apocynaceæ, notably *Urceola elastica*. It exists to a certain extent in most milky plants.

2. *Comm., manuf., &c.:* Caoutchouc was first brought to Europe early in the eighteenth century. Dr. Priestly pointed out that it might be used to rub out pencil marks, crumb of bread having been previously employed for the purpose. In 1791 Samuel Piat obtained a patent for making waterproof fabrics by caoutchouc dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Hancock, in 1823, and Macintosh followed in the same direction. Mr. Chas. Goodyear invented the vulcanising process, which by compounding with it a small amount of sulphur renders it as hard as horn, and well adapted for various purposes to the srts.

¶ *Mineral Caoutchouc:*

Min.: A name for Elaterite (q.v.).

caôut´-çhôu-çĭn (*a* silent), *s.* [From Eng., &c. *caoutchouc*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A volatile, oily liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc, which dissolves caoutchouc easily. It consists of two hydrocarbons, caoutchin, $C_{10}H_{16}$, boiling at 171°, and Isoprene, C_5H_8, boiling at 37°.

căp (1), * cappe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cæppe*; Low Lat. *cappa* = a cape, a cope; Dut. *kap*; O. H. Ger. *chappa*; Ger. *kappe*; Icel. *kápa*; Ital. *cappa*; Sp. & Port. *capa*; Fr. *cape*, *chape* = a cloak. Remote origin uncertain.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An article of dress used to cover the head.

"Thei usen nouther *cappe* ne hood."—*Maundeville*, p. 247.

"It was Eyvind Kallda's crew
Of warlocks blue,
With their *caps* of darkness hooded!"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Musician's Tale, v.

(2) A cap-like covering of any kind, natural or artificial. [II.]

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The highest. (Of things and persons.)

"Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

(2) The mark or ensign of any dignity, espec. of the cardinalate.

"Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 1.

(3) A mark of respect or reverence shown by uncovering the head. [Cap, *v.*]

"Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gunnery:*

(1) *Cap of a cannon:* A piece of lead placed over the vent to keep the priming dry. [Apron.] (Formerly in this sense of smaller arms.)

"One ball struck the *cap* of his pistol."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(2) *Percussion cap:* A small copper cylinder lined at the head with explosive matter, placed on the nipple of the piece, and exploded by the descent of the hammer. They were introduced about 1842.

2. *Her.* (*cap of maintenance*): The cap of state carried before the sovereign at his coronation. It is also sometimes used as a bearing in a coat of arms.

CAP OF MAINTENANCE.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A square piece of wood placed over the head or upper end of a mast.

(2) *Cap of a block:* A semicircular projection from the sides and round the ends of a block above the pins.

(3) A covering of tarred canvas at the end of a rope.

4. *Arch.:* The uppermost part of any assemblage of principal parts. It is applied to the capital of a column, the cornice of a room, the capping or uppermost member of the surbase of a room, &c.

5. *Bot.:* The convex top of an agaric or fungus, in general shaped like a plate or bonnet.

¶ *Friar's cap: Aconitum Napellus.*

Soldier's cap: The same as *Friar's cap* (q.v.).

Turk's cap:

(1) *Aconitum Napellus.*

(2) *Lilium Martagon.*

6. *Agric.* (*the cap of a flail*): The band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes.

"*Cappe of a fleyle. Meditentum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

7. *Bee-keeping:* An extra box or case put upon the top of a hive, which the bees are encouraged to fill with honey.

BEE CAP.

8. *Carpentry:*

(1) The lintel of a door or window-frame.

(2) A beam joining the tops of a row of posts in a frame; a plate.

(3) The hand-rail of a stairs or balustrade.

9. *Engineering:* The horizontal beam connecting the heads of a row of piles of a timber bridge.

10. *Paper-making:* A size of paper. Flat cap is 14 by 17 inches; double cap is 17 by 28; foolscap and legal cap are of various sizes, from 7½ by 12 to the size of a flat cap sheet folded, 8½ by 14; foolscap is folded on the long edge, and legal cap on the top or short edge.

11. *Millwrighting:* The movable upper story of a windmill.

12. *Bookbinding:* The covering of a head-band or the envelope of a book while binding.

13. *Horology:* The inner case which covers the movements in some forms of watches. It is now nearly discontinued.

14. *Machinery:*

(1) The tire of lead and tin on the periphery of a glazing-wheel.

(2) The upper half of a journal-box. The lower half is the *pillow*. [Pillow-block.]

(3) The iron-banded piece on the end of a wooden pump-rod or pitman by which it is connected with a working-beam.

¶ *To set one's cap at:* To take measures to gain the affections of a man.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

* **cap-all,** *s.* All of a superior quality, which caps all others.

cap-a-pie, * cap-a-pe, *adv.* [O. Fr. *de cap à pié* = from head to foot; Fr. *de pied en cap* = from foot to head.] From head to foot; completely.

"A figure like your father,
Armed at point exactly, *cap-a-pe.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

"A woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap-a-pe* in a strong coat of mail."
Swift: Wood an Insect (1725).

cap-box, *s.* A box in which to keep caps or bonnets; a bonnet-box, a band-box.

cap-case, *s.* [Capcase.]

cap-ful, cap full, *s.* [Capful.]

cap-making, *s.*

1. The art or trade of making caps or hats.

"It is worth our pains to observe the tenderness of our kings to preserve the trade of *cap-making*, . . ."—*Fuller: Worthies; Monmouthshire.*

2. The art or trade of making percussion-caps.

cap-merchant, *s.* The purser of a ship.

cap-money, *s.* Money collected for the huntsman in his cap at the death of a fox.

cap-neb, *s.* [Eng. *cap*, and *neb* (q.v.).] The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe. (*Scotch.*)

cap-out, *v.*

To drink cap-out: In drinking to leave nothing in the glass or vessel.

"Drink clean *cap-out*, like Sir Hildebrand."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxix.

cap-paper, *s.*

(1) A kind of coarse brownish paper, used by grocers and others in which to wrap up sugar, &c.

"Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder."—*Boyle.*

(2) A kind of writing-paper. Ruled with blue lines and folding on the back it is *foolscap*; with red lines to form a margin on the left hand, and made to fold on the top, it is *legal cap*.

(3) A size of paper from 7½ by 12 inches to 8½ by 14. [Cap (1), *s.*, II. 10.]

cap-peak, *s.* A peak or projecting piece in front of a cap, usually made of leather, and intended to shade the eyes, as well as for facility in removing the cap from or placing it on the head.

cap-pot, *s.*

Glass-making: A covered glass pot or crucible.

cap-scuttle, *s.*

Naut.: A framing composed of coamings

and head-ledges raised above the deck, with a top which shuts closely over into a rabbet.

cap-sheaf, *s.* The top sheaf of a stack of corn.

cap-shore, *s.*

Naut.: A supporting spar between the cap and the tressel-tree.

cap-square, *s.*

Mil.: A strong piece of plate-iron, covering the trunnion of a gun and keeping it in its place.

cap-stone, *s.* [CAPSTONE.]

căp (2), *s.* [CUP, *s.*]

I. A vessel.

"It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour."—*Wilkins.*

2. Applied especially in Scotland to—

(*a*) A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or fluid.

"Meikle may fa' between the *cap* and the lip."—*Ramsay: Scotch Prov.*, p. 53.

(*b*) The cell of a honeycomb.

(*c*) *Plur.:* The combs of wild bees.

¶ *To kiss caps with one:* To drink out of the same vessel; as, "I wadna *kiss caps wi'* sic a fallow." (*Scotch.*)

cap-ambry, *s.* A press or cupboard, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals.

". . . they brake down beds, boards, *cap ambries*, glass windows," &c.—*Spalding*, i. 157.

cap-full, cap-fou, cap-fu, *s.* The fourth part of a peck.

căp (1), *v.t. & i.* [CAP (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To form the cover to anything; to spread over.

"The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both to strength and motion."—*Derham.*

2. To cover with a cap; to confer a (Scots) University degree on.

† 3. To put a cover on anything.

* 4. To take the cap from another.

"If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight felony."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

5. To salute by taking the cap off. (Used principally and specially at the universities, where "capping" the proctors and university and college authorities is compulsory.)

6. To put a percussion cap on (the nipple of a firearm).

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To render complete; to consummate.

2. To match; to produce or bring forward in emulation.

"Where Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases."
Butler: Hudibras.

"There being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts."—*Government of the Tongue.*

¶ *To cap verses:* To compose or recite a verse beginning with the final letter of one composed by the preceding speaker.

"Now I have him under girdle, I'll *cap verses* with him to the end of the chapter."—*Dryden: Amphitryon.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To take off the cap in salutation. [A., I. 4.]

"Three great ones of the city,
In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,
Oft *capp'd* to him." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

† 2. To collect money for the huntsman in his cap after the death of a fox.

* **căp** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *capio* = to seize.]

1. To seize by violence; to lay hold of what is not one's own; to arrest. (A word much used by children at play.) (*Scotch.*)

2. Used especially in the sense of seizing vessels in a privateering way.

"In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by *caping* or privateering upon the Dutch, . . ."—*Wodrow: Hist.*, i. 220.

3. To entrap, to ensnare.

"Twelve shillings you must pay,
Or I must *cap* you."
Beau. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle, iii.

* **căp** (3), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *cap*; Lat. *caput* = the head.]

A. *Trans.:* To direct the course of anything, to steer.

B. *Intrans.:* To direct one's course.

"Thair may cum stormes, and caus a lek,
That ye man *cap* be wind and waw."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 132.

cā-pa-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *capable*, and suff. *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being capable, capacity.

"Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd." *Shakesp.: Ham.*, iv. 4.

"To find by study of yourself, and of the ground you stand on, what your combined inward and outward *Capability* specially is."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Used in the plural in the sense of—

(1) Attainments, mental qualifications, or ability.

(2) The power of being converted or applied to any use or object.

"He was immensely struck with Hauteville, particularly with its *capabilities*. It was a superb place, and might be rendered unrivalled."—*Disraeli: Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. vi.

cāp'-ā-ble, *a.* [Fr. *capable*; Lat. *capabilis* = able or fit to contain; *capio* = to take hold.]

I. *Lit.:* Able or fit to contain or receive in.

† (*a*) Sometimes with the infinitive.

"When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any assigned dimensions, . . ."—*Locke.*

(*b*) Generally with the prep. *of.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of the mind, intellect, &c.:*

(1) Fit or qualified for any particular thing; intelligent.

"*Achil.* Come, thou shalt bear a letter to him straight.
Ther. Let me bear another to his horse; for that's the more *capable* creature."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 3.

"To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle."—*Bacon.*

(2) (With the prep. *of*): Having intellectual power or capacity; able to comprehend; qualified or fitted for any act.

"But at what time a man may be said to have attained so far forth the use of reason, as sufficeth to make him *capable of* those Laws, whereby he is then bound to guide his actions."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 5.

"He is as *capable of* writing an heroic poem as making a fervent prayer."—*Guardian*, No. 3.

* 2. *Of inanimate things:* Intelligent, able to understand.

"Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. (With the prep. *of*):

(1) Able or fitted to comprehend anything by the senses.

"Yet went she not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not *capable* her ear
Of what was high." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. viii.

* (2) Susceptible, subject to.

"The soul, immortal substance, to remain
Conscious of joy, and *capable of* pain."—*Prior.*

* (3) Ready or willing to receive or be subject to.

"What secret springs their eager passions move,
How *capable of* death for injured love!"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 9.

4. Legally qualified or competent; free from legal impediment or disqualification.

"Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

† **cāp'-ā-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being capable; capability, capacity.

"The efficacy of these does not depend upon the mere opus operatum; but upon the *capableness* of the subject."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 322.

* **cą-păç'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = that which can hold or contain, capable; *capio* = to seize, take; and *facio* (passive *fio*) = to make.] To render capable or fit, to qualify. (Used either with an infinitive following, or with the prep. *for.*)

". . . thereby *capacifying* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all those good things the divine goodness hath provided for, and consigned to us."—*Barrow*, (ed. 1741), vol. i., Ser. i.

cąp-ā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = able to hold or contain; *capio* = to take, hold; Ital. *capace.*]

1. *Lit.* (*of material things*): Containing or able to contain much; wide, large, extensive.

"It is provided with a very good and *capacious* harbour."—*Anson: Voyages*, ix. 129.

". . . to the world's
Capacious field forth went the adventurer."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ Sometimes with the prep. *of.*

"Posts *capacious of* the frame I raise."
Pope: Odyssey, xxiii 201.

2. *Fig.* (*of immaterial things*): Comprehensive, extensive, liberal.

". . . I have ever perceived that where the mind was *capacious*, . . ."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xv.

cą-pā'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *capacious*; *-ly.*] In a capacious manner; to a capacious degree; largely, freely.

† **cą-pā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capacious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being capacious, or capable of containing; capacity, extent.

"A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel."—*Holder: On Time.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *capaciousness* and *capacity*: "*Capacity* is an indefinite term simply designating fitness to hold or receive; but *capaciousness* denotes something specifically large. Measuring the *capacity* of vessels belongs to the science of mensuration; the *capaciousness* of rooms is to be observed by the eye. They are marked by the same distinction in their moral application: men are born with various *capacities*; some are remarkable for the *capaciousness* of their minds." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cą-păç'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Formed from Lat. *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = capacious, on the analogy of English verbs formed from Latin past participles in *-atus.*] To make capable of or for anything; to qualify, to render legally competent.

"By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errours."—*Dryden.*

¶ Frequently with the prep. *for.*

"These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them *for* the conversation of the rich and great."—*Tatler.*

cą-păç'-ĭ-tā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPACITATE.] Rendered capable or competent; qualified.

". . . he is fully *capacitated* and enabled to be our advocate with the father, . . ."—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. i., Ser. 69.

† **cą-păç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [CAPACITATE.] The act of rendering capable or qualified; a qualification.

cą-păç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *capacité*; Lat. *capacitas* (acc. *capacitatem*) = power of receiving, from *capax* (genit. *capacis*) = able to receive or contain; *capio* = to receive, to contain.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Power of receiving, holding, or containing; capaciousness.

"There is a certain Degree of *Capacity* in the greatest Vessel, . . ."—*Sir W. Temple: Essay on Learning.*

"Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*."—*Locke.*

* 2. Vacant space, hollow.

"There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder, store of little rooms, or spaces, . . ."—*Boyle.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Mental or intellectual receiving power; ability of mind to receive.

". . . which requires the duty of a soldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general."—*Dryden: Juvenal (Dedication).*

2. (Followed by the prep. *for*): Fitness or ability to receive.

"Distinguish'd much by reason, and still more
By our *capacity for* grace divine."
Cowper: Task, bk. vi., l. 603.

3. Power, ability.

". . . a virtuous disposition, a *capacity* to discharge the duties of our places, a due qualification to enjoy the happiness of the other world."—*Barrow* (5th ed., 1741), vol. i., Ser. i.

4. A state or condition of fitness or preparation for any act.

5. A position or condition of being; a character, rank, or degree.

"A man that served them in a double *capacity*, to teach and cohbe."—*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. 2, l. 432.

"You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*."—*Swift.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* (For definition see example).

"The thermal *capacity* of a body at a stated temperature is the limiting value of the mean thermal *capacity* as the range is indefinitely diminished."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. ix., p. 40.

2. *Electrostatics and Electro-magnetics:* (For definition see example).

"The *capacity* of a conductor is the quotient of the quantity of electricity with which it is charged by the potential which this charge produces in it."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. xi., p. 64.

3. *Physics:* Power of holding or retaining, as the capacity of a body for heat.

4. *Math.:* Volume, content. [CONTENT.]

5. *Naut.:* The tonnage or burden of a ship.

6. *Law:* Competency; the state of possessing the fitness or qualification necessary to do any legal act or to hold any office. Ability or fitness to do or to receive, to sue or to be sued.

"Persons attainted of felony or treason have no *capacity* in them to take, obtain or purchase, save only to the use of the king."—*Bacon.*

"The ecclesiastical court is the judge of every testator's *capacity*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

¶ For the distinction between *capacity* and *capaciousness* see CAPACIOUSNESS.

că-pāde′, *s.* [CAPADOS.]
Hat-making: A bat.

* **cap-a-dos**, *s.* [Perhaps from Fr. *cap-à-dos* = a cape or covering for the back.] A hood or close cap. (*Morris.*)

"And sythen a crafty *capados*, closed aloft."
Sir Gawayne, 572.

ca-păr′-ĭ-sŏn, *s.* [O.Fr. *caparasson;* Sp. *caparazon* = a cover for a saddle or coach; from *capa* = a cloak.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A cloth or covering spread over the trappings or furniture of a horse; a horse-cloth; also the bridle, saddle, and housing of a charger.

"Tilting furniture, emblazoned shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparisons* and steeds,
Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament; then marshalled feast
Served up in hall." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 35.

*2. Applied to fine dress worn by human beings.

"My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison*."
Smollett.

"With dye and drab I purchas'd this *caparison*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

* II. *Fig.:* Applied to the retinue or attendants of a noble.

"O general,
Here is the steed, we the *caparison*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

ca-păr′-ĭ-sŏn, *v.t.* [CAPARISON, *s.*]

1. To cover with caparisons.

*2. To dress finely or pompously, or simply to dress.

"Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

ca-păr′-ĭ-sŏned, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPARISON, *v.*] Covered with or wearing caparisons.

ca-păr′-ĭ-sŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAPARISON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dressing with caparisons.

***căp′-bar**, * **căp′-barre**, *s.* [Eng. *cap.* (for *capstan*), and *bar;* Mid. Eng. *barre.*] A capstan bar.

"Serving of schippis with *capbarres*."—*Aberd. Reg.* Cent. 16.

căp′-cāse, *s.* [Eng. *cap*, and *case.*]

1. A box or case in which to keep hats or bonnets.

*2. A small chest or travelling case.

"He asked his wife whether she shut the trunks and chests fast, whether the *capcase* be sealed, and whether the hall door be bolted."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 116.

cāpe (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *cap* = a promontory, cape; Ital. *capo* = a head, from Lat. *caput* = a head.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A headland, a promontory; a piece of land extending some distance into the sea.

"From Gothland to the *cape* of Fynestere."
Chaucer: C. T., 410.

"The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant isles
Hesperian, sets." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 631.

¶ A cape ending in an acute angle is often called a *point.*

2. Applied more especially to the Cape of Good Hope, whence—

3. A kind of light wine made at the Cape of Good Hope.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cape-aloes, *s.* An inspissated juice, obtained chiefly from the *Aloe spicata* and *Commelini*, growing wild at the Cape of Good Hope.

cape anteater, *s.* A mammal (*Orycteropus capensis*).

cape jasmine, *s.* A very fragrant plant, *Gardenia florida*, order Cinchonaceæ.

cape marmot, *s.* A mammal (*Hyrax capensis*).

cape region, *s.*
Zool. (*Of Mollusca*): The fourth of twenty-seven land regions, containing a species of land and fresh-water mollusca peculiar to it or peculiarly grouped. (*Woodward.*)

cape-weed, *s.*
Bot.: Roccella tinctoria, a dye lichen, obtained from the Cape de Verd Islands. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

cāpe (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *cape;* A.S. *cæppe;* Low Lat. *capa;* Sp. & Port. *capa;* Ital. *cappa;* Icel. *kápa;* Sw. *kåpa, kappa;* Dan. *kaabe, kappe;* Dut. *kap;* Ger. *kappe.* Originally the same word with *cap* and *cope.*] A kind of small cloak covering the shoulders; also the neck-piece of a cloak.

"*Tai.* With a small compass'd *cape;*
Gru. I confess the *cape.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

cāpe (3), *s.* [COPE.]

cape-stane, *s.* (*Scotch.*)

1. *Lit.:* A cope-stone; keystone.

2. *Fig.:* The finish, the completion.

"Our bardie's fate is at a close,
Past a' remead;
The last sad *cape-stane* o' his woes,
Poor Mallie's dead!"
Burns: Poor Mailie's Elegy.

cā′-pē, *s.* [Lat. *cape*, imp. of *capio* = to take.]
Law: A judicial writ relative to a plea of lands and tenements, so named from its first word.

* **cāpe**, *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *kapen* = to take; cf. *cap* (2), v.]

"The buyers of *caped* goods in England are not liable in restitution."—*Fountainhall: Decisions*, i. 80.

A. *Trans.:* To seize, to capture (said of privateers).

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a privateer; to go privateering.

cāped, *a.* [CAPE (2), *s.*] Having a cape attached; wearing a cape.

* **cāp′-ĕl** (1), *s.* [CHAPEL.]

* **cāp′-ĕl** (2), *s.* [CAPLE.]

cāp′-ĕl (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Min.: A kind of stone, composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende. (*Webster.*)

căp′-ĕ-lăn, căp′-ĕ-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *capelan, caplan;* Sp. *capelan.*]
Ichthy.: A small species of fish of the trout family, *Mallotus villosus*, found on the coast of Newfoundland, and used as a bait for cod and other fish.

ca-pĕl′-la, *s.* [Lat. *capella* = a little goat, dim. of *caper* = a goat.]

1. *Astron.:* A star, remarkable for its brilliancy, in the constellation Auriga. In this country it is circumpolar, passing very near the horizon when lowest in the north, and almost overhead when highest in the south. Capella is called also α Aurigæ. It is a double star with parallax. (*Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.*)

2. *Archæology:*

(1) An oratory for religious worship.

(2) A chest for holding relics or anything similar.

* **căp′-ĕl-lāne**, *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

căp′-ĕl-lĕt, căp′-ĕ-lĕt, căp′-ŭ-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *capelet.*]
Farriery: A sort of swelling resembling a wen, growing on the heel of the hock of a horse, and on the point of the elbow, probably caused by bruises and lying down.

căp-ĕl-lī′-na, *s.* [Sp.] The bell or cover of the pile of amalgam bricks (*pina*) in the Spanish process of separating the mercury from the metal.

cā′-pẽr, *v.i.* [According to Skeat a shortened form of *capreoll* (q.v.), from Ital. *capriolare* = to leap about as goats or kids; *capriolo* = a kid, dim. of *caprio* = a wild goat; Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; *caper* = a he-goat.]

1. To dance or skip about, to cut capers.

"The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, i. 2.

2. To dance. (Said contemptuously.)

"The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur brought from active France."
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother. (Prol.)

* **cā′-pẽr** (1), *s.* [CAPE, *v.*]

1. A privateer, a pirate.

"Little Brenda cried and ran from her like a Spanish merchant-man from a Dutch *caper*."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ii. 396.

2. A captor.

"The Lords sequestrated this forenoon for advising and deciding the famous and oft debated cause of the *Capers* of the two prize Danish ships.—Many of the Lords were for adhering to their last interlocutor, that they were free ships, but that the *Capers* had probable grounds to bring them up."—*Fountainhall*, i. 333.

cā′-pẽr (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *capriole;* Ital. *capriola;* Low Lat. *capriola*, dimin. of *capra* = a she-goat.] [CAPER, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A frolicsome leap or spring, a skip, antics.

"Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*, on the strait rope. . . ."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Strange or ridiculous conduct or actions.

"We, that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

II. *Fig.:* A start or leap of the heart for joy.

"My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit cut a *caper*."
Byron: Don Juan, x. 8.

To cut a caper or capers: To dance about wildly or excitedly, to frisk; to act in a fantastic manner.

caper-cutting, *a.* Cutting capers, frolicsome. [CUT, *v.*]

"I am not gentle, sir, nor gentle will be,
Till I have justice, my poor child restored,
Your *caper-cutting* son has run away with."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

cā′-pẽr (3), *s.* [Gael. *ceapaire.*] (See extract.)

"She gave the deponent a dram, and gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a *caper*."—*Trials of the Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 107.

cā′-pẽr (4), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *capre, cappre;* Fr. *câpre;* Lat. *capparis*, from Gr. κάππαρις (*kapparis*) = the caper-plant, from Pers. *kabar* = capers. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, belonging to the natural order Capparidaceæ. It grows freely in the south of Europe.

(2) The flower-buds of the plant described in (1), which are largely used in sauces and pickles. They are pickled in vinegar, and are extensively imported from Sicily and the south of France. The flower-buds of the *Zygophyllum fabago*, or Bean-caper, are often used as a substitute.

"We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

2. *Comm.:* A kind of tea. [CAPER-TEA.]

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compound: *Caper-sauce.*

Wild Caper: A plant, *Euphorbia Lathyris.* Its seeds are purgative.

caper-bean, *s.*
Bot.: A plant, *Zygophyllum fabago.* [CAPER (4), *s.*, (2).]

caper-bush, *s.*
Bot.: The same as CAPER-SPURGE. (*Wight.*)

caper-spurge, *s.*
Bot.: A plant, *Euphorbia lathyris*, sometimes called *Caper-bush.* It is used as a purgative.

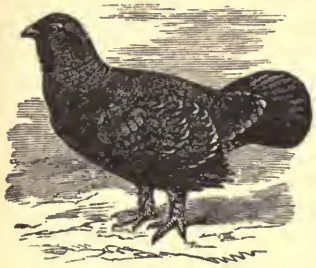
caper-tea, *s.* A kind of black tea-shrub, of which the Caper-congou and Scented Caper are two varieties.

caper-tree, caper tree, *s.*
In New South Wales: A tree, *Busbeckia* (or *Busbeckea*) *arborea* of Endlicher, not of Martius. Order, Capparidaceæ.

căp-ẽr-cāil′-zie (z as y), **cap-er-cal′-i, cap-er-cail′-ye, căp-ẽr-kāl′-lȳ, căp-ẽr-cālze**, *s.* [Gael. *capull-coille* = the great

cock of the wood; (*lit.*) the horse of the wood, from Gael. *capull* = a horse, and *coill, coille* = a wood. (*Skeat.*)]

Ornith.: The Wood-grouse, Mountain Cock, or Cock of the Woods—a species of grouse,



CAPERCAILZIE.

Tetrao urogallus, of large size, formerly indigenous in the Highlands of Scotland, but which became extinct, and had to be reintroduced from the Scandinavian Peninsula, where it is abundant in the pine forests, feeding on the seeds. The general colour is black and green, with white marks on the wing and tail.

"Money vthir fowlis ar in Scotland, quhilkis ar sene in na vthir partis of the warld, as *capercailye*, ane fowl mair than ane rauin, quhilk leifis allanerlie of barkis of treis."—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb.*, c. 11.

cā′-pĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *caper*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who capers about, or performs antics.

"The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord."
Dryden: Juvenal, xiv.

2. A caddis-fly (q.v.), from its irregular flight.

cā′-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAPER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"If a throstle sing, he falls straight a *capering*."—*Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice*, i. 2.

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting capers or antics.

* **cap-er-is,** *s.* [Lat. *capparis.*] [CAPER (4), *s.*] The caper-tree.

"The erbe *caperis*."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xii. 5.

căp-ĕr-nŏĭ′-tĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *capernoited;* and Eng. suffix *-ness.*] Obstinacy, perversity. (*Dr. Chalmers.*) (Longmuir's *Jamieson.*)

cap-er-noi-tie, cap-er-noi-ted, *a.* [Etym. unknown; perhaps from the following substantive.] Crabbed, irritable, peevish. (*Scotch.*)

"I thought I shon'd turn *capernoited*."
Hamilton: Ramsay's Poems, ii. 336.

cap-er-noi-tie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The noddle, the head. (*Scotch, chiefly in Clydesdale.*)

"His *capernoitie's* no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

¶ Perhaps the seat of peevish humour.

cap-er-oil-ie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Heath pease, *Orobus tuberosus*, Linn.; the *Knapparts* of Mearns, and *Carmele*, or *Carmylie* of the Highlands.

cāpes, *s.pl.* [Etymology doubtful. Perhaps the pl. of CAPE (2), *s.*] Flakes of meal which come from the mill when the grain has not been thoroughly dried. They are generally mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making *sowens*, or flummery. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' *capes*, the mill she gard them ring,
Which I' the nook became a bing;
Then Goodie wi' her suttle paw,
Did *capes* an' seeds the gether on';
A pockfu' niest was fatten'd weel,
Half seeds, an' *capes*, the other meal."
Morison: Poems, p. 110.

căp′-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *cap* and *ful(l).*]

1. *Lit.:* As much as would fill a cap.

2. *Fig.:* A little quantity, a little.

"I was whistling to Saint Antonio
For a *capful* of wind to fill our sail."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, v.

cap-i-al, *s.* [CABIAL.]

cā′-pĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat. *capias* = you may take or seize; pr. subj. 2 pers. sing. of *capio* = to take, to seize.]

Law: A writ of several sorts: (1) *capias ad respondendum*, to answer the plaintiff in a plea of debt, trespass, or the like; (2) *capias ad satisfaciendum*, to satisfy the plaintiff after judgment in his favour; (3) *capias on mesne process*, under which, on an affidavit of debt being filed, a man's person could be arrested until payment was made or bail given. This last is now abolished except in cases where the creditor has a good cause of action. The object of writ (2) is to imprison the debtor till satisfaction is made. It is now rarely used. One of the returns to it is the celebrated *non est inventus.*

† **cap-i-bar, cap-i-bar-a, cap-y-bar-a,** *s.* [CABIAL.]

* **cā′-pĭe,** *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

capie-hole, *s.* A game at marbles, in which, as a rule, three holes are made in the ground, and the players, each in turn pitching or rolling his marble, tries to be the first to put it in succession into the three holes. (*Scotch.*) In Aberdeen the holes are called kypes. (*Jamieson.*)

* **cap-il,** * **cap-ul,** * **cap-ulle,** * **cap-ylle,** *s.* [CAPLE.]

"To kepe him and his *capil* out of the slough;
And if he falle iro his *capil* eftsone. . . ."
Chaucer: Mauniciple's Tale, prol., 16,996-7.

căp-ĭl-lā′-çe-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *capillaceus* = hairy, from *capillus* = a hair.]

Bot.: Thread-like, capillary.

căp-ĭl-lā′-çĕ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *capillaceous; -ly.*] In a thread-like or capillary manner.

capillaceously-multifid, *a.*

Bot.: Divided into many slender hair-like segments.

căp′-ĭl-läire, *s.* [Fr. *capillaire* = maidenhair; *sirop de capillaire* = capillaire, from Lat. *capillaris* = pertaining to hair, hairy; from *capillus* = a hair.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of syrup prepared from the Maidenhair. It is pectoral and slightly astringent, but a strong decoction made from it is, according to Ainslie, a certain emetic.

2. Any syrup flavoured with orange-flower water.

"The term Maidenhair or *Capillary* has been applied to several species of fern which have been used in medicine. . . . The syrup sold in the shops under the name of *capillaire* is nothing but clarified syrup flavoured with orange-flower water."—*Pereira: Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

II. *Bot.:* The Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris.* [CAPILLARY, B. 2.]

* **cą-pĭl′-ą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *capillament;* Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus* = a hair.]

1. *Bot.:* A small fine thread or hair growing up in the middle of a flower; a filament.

2. *Anat.:* One of the fine fibres or filaments of the nerves.

"The solid *capillaments* of the nerves."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris*, § 224.

* **cą-pĭl′-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *capillaris* = hairy; *capillus* = a hair.] Capillary or hair-like.

cą-pĭl-lar-ĭm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *capillary;* and *meter.*] An instrument for testing the quality of oils by indicating the quantity which falls from a given-sized point under certain circumstances of temperature, &c.

* **cą-pĭl′-lar-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capillary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being capillary; capillarity. (*Scott.*)

căp-ĭl-lăr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *capillarité*, from Lat. *capillaris* = pertaining to the hair; *capillus* = a hair.] In the theory of capillarity, the mean curvature of a surface at a given point is the arithmetical mean of the curvatures of any two normal sections normal to each other. If 4 stands for length, then its dimensions are $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 7.)

căp′-ĭl-lar-ȳ, cą-pĭl′-lar-ȳ, *a. & s.* [In Fr. *capillaire*, from Lat. *capillaris* = pertaining to the hair; *capillus* = a hair.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Pertaining to or resembling hair.

2. Pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Resembling hair, hair-like, having the form of a hair. Strictly, the twelfth part of a line broad.

¶ Capillary implies greater fineness and delicacy than filiform (q.v.).

"*Capillary* or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head."—*Quincey.*

"The filament . . . sometimes is very delicate and *capillary* or hair-like."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 200.

2. *Anat.:* Very fine, or minute as hair; applied to the minute vessels by which the arteries and veins communicate with each other.

"Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, a in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatick vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery."—*Arbuth.: On Alim.*

3. *Surg.:* Applied to a linear fracture of the skull, unattended with any separation of the parts of the injured bones.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* One of the very fine minute vessels or tubes connecting the arteries and veins.

". . . entering the minutest *capillaries*, and dislodging obstructions."—*Bishop Berkeley: Further Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

2. *Bot.:* The Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus-veneris.*

"The hyssop may tolerably be taken for some kind of minor *capillary*, which best makes out the antithesis with the cedar."—*Sir T. Browne: On the Plants in Scripture*, p. 8.

capillary attraction, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The molecular attraction or repulsion, specially the former, which takes place when one end of a tube of slender bore is immersed in a fluid. In the case supposed the fluid ascends it to a considerable height. Capillary attraction aids the passage upwards of sap in the vessels of plants. It may be gravity acting at minute distances.

capillary-filter, *s.* A simple mode of freeing water of its larger impurities by means of a cord of loose fibre, such as cotton candle-wick. (*Knight.*)

capillary-multifid, *a.*

Bot.: The same as CAPILLACEOUSLY-MULTIFID (q.v.).

capillary-pyrites, *s.*

Min.: The same as Millerite (q.v.).

capillary-repulsion, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The cause which determines the descent of a fluid in a capillary tube, below the level of the surrounding fluid, when the tube is dipped in that fluid. It is the opposite to *capillary attraction.*

capillary system, *s.*

Anat.: The system or series of minute tubes described under *capillary vessels* (q.v.).

capillary vessels, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Vessels of hair-like minuteness, into which both the arteries and the veins divide, thus giving rise to the distinction of arterial and venous capillaries. The arteries which afford a channel to the blood immediately on its departure from the heart are large in breadth and capacity, but they divide again and again, as a tree does into branches, till they terminate in minute tubes of $\frac{1}{300}$ th to $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch in diameter. Fitting most closely to the mouth of these are the venous capillaries, which unite into larger and larger veins, as streamlets do to constitute a river. The action of the capillaries can be well seen under a powerful microscope in the partly transparent foot of a frog.

* **căp-ĭl-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *capillatio;* from *capillus* = hair.] A hair-like filament or tube; a capillary-vessel.

"Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer *capillations*, but in a vesicle."—*Sir T. Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **cą-pĭl′-ą-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *capillatura;* from *capillus* = hair.] The act of dressing the hair.

† **cą-pĭl′-lĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *capillus* = hair; *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a hair.

căp-ĭl-lĭt′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *capillus* = hair.]

Bot.: Entangled filamentary matter in fungals bearing sporidia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† **căp-ĭl′-lōse,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *capillosus* = hairy; *capillus* = hair.]

A. *As adj.:* Hairy, covered with hair.

B. *As subst.:*

Min.: The same as Millerite (q.v.).

căp′-il-mūte, *s.* [CAPLEMUTE.]

ca-pĭs′-trŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a collar, a band.]

Surg.: A bandage, used chiefly in cases of injury or fractures of the lower jaw.

căp′-ĭ-tal, *a.* [Fr. *capital;* Ital. *capitale;* Lat. *capitalis* = pertaining to the head; *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = a head.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Of or relating to the head.

"Withuten eddren *capitalen.*"—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 258.

"The humble petition of John Longbottom, Bat Pidgeon, and J. Norwood, *capital* artificers, most humbly sheweth . . ."—*The Guardian*, vol. i., No. 64.

2. Applied to letters of a larger size and different form, which are placed at the head of a book, a chapter, or a sentence.

"We writeth *capital* lettres with reed colour . . ."—*Trevisa*, i. 129.

"The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Of or pertaining to the head or chief town of a country or kingdom; metropolitan, chief.

"This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 343.

2. Applied to circumstances of any kind involving or affecting life.

"In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war which is *capital* to thousands."—*Bacon.*

* 3. Important in the highest degree; chief, principal, essential.

"For vndoubtedly, both repletion and superfluous slepe be *capitall* enemies to studye as they be semblably to health of body and soule."—*Sir T. Elyot: Gouernour*, bk. i., ch. 11.

4. Excellent; good or fine in the highest degree.

"Those who were on the ground had the pleasure of witnessing some *capital* play, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 13, 1881.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.* (*Capital stock*)*:* The sum of money raised by the joint contributions of the partners in a company, to be employed in the business of that company.

2. *Fortif.* (*Capital line*)*:* An imaginary line dividing any work into similar and equal parts.

3. *Law:*

(1) *Of crimes:* Criminal in the highest degree. Affecting the head, *i.e.*, the life of any person: involving in old times the loss of one's head, though now in England the punishment of death is inflicted in a different manner.

"Edmund, I arrest thee
On *capital* treason."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

(2) *Of the punishment,* involving the loss of one's head or life.

"Due by the law to *capital* punishment."
Milton: Sams. Agon., 1,225.

"The abolition of *capital* punishment would not cause more murders."—*Times*, May 3, 1864. *Mr. Bright's Speech.*

4. *Printing* (*Capital letters*). [CAPITAL, *s.*, A. I. 3.]

capital offence, *s.* Crime involving capital punishment.

capital punishment, *s.* The penalty of death.

căp′-ĭ-tal, * cap-i-tale, * cap-i-tel, *s.* [O. Fr. *chapitel, capitel;* Sp. & Port. *capitel;* Lat. *capitellum* = a little head; dimin. of *caput* = a head.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. 1 (q.v.).

2. The head or chief city of any country or kingdom; the metropolis. [II. 2.]

"Pandæmonium, the high *capital*
Of Satan." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 756.

3. A letter of a larger size than, and of a different form from, those ordinarily used; a capital letter. [B. 6.]

* 4. A heading or chapter of a book; a section. [CAPITLE.]

"Holy St. Bernard hath said in his 59th *capital* . . ." —*Scott.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Applied to the political views or opinions, which form, as it were, the capital on which a politician trades.

2. The inhabitants of the chief city of any country.

"The general opinion, at least of the *capital*, seems to have been that Burnet was cruelly treated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The head or upper portion of a column.

CAPITALS.

2. *Fortif.:* An imaginary line bisecting the salient angle, formed by the intersection of two projecting lines of parapet, of a fortification.

3. *Polit. Econ.:* The surplus of individual or national wealth which remains after current necessities have been met. It consists of what are popularly called savings. It is available for the employment of new labour, and if this be done judiciously, it will produce a further surplus, or, in other words the capital will increase. In every well-ordered community it tends to do so indefinitely. Capital and labour mutually require each other, and are not natural foes but natural friends.

¶ Certain economists regard capital as "the sum of all wealth resulting from labor, less the actual cost of the laborers' subsistence"; and thence argue that justice would indicate an equitable distribution of such surplus amongst the actual producers thereof, rather than its absorption by the employing class designated as "capitalists."

4. *Commerce, &c:*

(1) The stock or fund employed in any trade or manufacture.

"This accumulated stock of the product of former labour is termed *capital.*"—*J. S. Mill: Principles of Political Economy*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 1.

(2) The fund of a trading company or corporation. It is generally called *capital stock.*

5. *Distilling:* The head of a still.

6. *Printing:* A large or upper-case letter.

† **căp′-ĭ-taled,** *a.* [CAPITAL, *s.*] Having a capital or capitals.

căp′-ĭ-tal-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *capital,* s.; *-ism.*] The possession of capital; the system under which capitalists flourish.

"The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ii. 91 (ed. 1866).

căp′-ĭ-tal-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *capital; -ist.* Fr. *capitaliste.*] One who has capital; one who has accumulated wealth or capital.

"I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the capital, as my standard."—*Burke: Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

căp-ĭ-tal-ĭ-zā′-tion, căp-ĭ-tal-ĭ-şā′-tion, *s.* [CAPITALIZE.]

1. The act of converting into capital.

"The demand for a *capitalization* of income points to that side of the grievance."—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

2. The act of estimating or assessing an income or annual payment at its capital value.

* 3. The use of capital letters in printing or writing.

căp′-ĭ-tal-īze, căp′-ĭ-tal-īşe, *v.t.* [Eng. *capital,* and suff. *-ize* (q.v.).]

1. To convert into capital.

2. To estimate or assess the capital value of an income or annual payment.

"As to the project of *capitalizing* incomes, that is another affair, . . ."—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

* 3. To make use of capital letters in printing or writing.

căp′-ĭ-tal-īzed, căp′-ĭ-tal-īşed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CAPITALIZE.]

căp′-ĭ-tal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *capital; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excellently, finely.

"Miss Baillie's play went off *capitally* here."—*Scott: To Mr. Morritt.*

† 2. *Law:* In a capital manner; in a manner involving capital punishment.

"If any man swore by the king's head, and was found to have sworn falsely, he was punished *capitally.*"—*Bishop Patrick: Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament; Genesis* xliii. 15.

† **căp′-ĭ-tal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *capital; -ness.*] The state or quality of being capital; excellence, pre-eminence.

căp′-ĭ-tan, * cap′-i-tane, *s.* [CAPTAIN.]

capitan-pacha, captain-pasha, *s.* The title of an admiral in the Turkish navy.

* **căp′-ĭ-tan-rȳ,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *capitan* = captain, and suff. *-ry.*] The office or dignity of a captain, captainship.

căp′-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *capitatus* = having a head, headed; *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = a head.]

1. *Bot.:* Pin-headed, or terminating in a rounded head, as the stigma of a primrose, or as certain hairs. Also, growing in heads or terminal close clusters, as the flowers of composites.

"They are *capitate*, having a distinct rounded head."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 31.

2. *Zool.:* Having a distinct head, generally armed with thread cells, used, for the most part, of tentacles.

"Hydranths with scattered *capitate* tentacles."—*Allman: Gymnoblastic Hydrozoa*, p. 264.

căp-ĭ-tā′-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *capitation;* Lat. *capitatio* = a numbering by heads; *caput* = a head.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of numbering by heads.

2. A tax or fee paid for each head; poll-money.

"He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation;* that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel."—*Brown.*

B. *As adj.:* Paid by the head or polls. (See the compounds.)

capitation-grant, *s.* A grant of a certain sum of money made by government for each person fulfilling certain specified conditions; as, for instance, a grant paid to volunteers, proportioned to the amount of heads—that is, men—they can muster who have rendered themselves efficient.

capitation-tax, *s.* A tax paid for each head or person; a poll-tax.

"The Greeks pay a *capitation* tax for the exercise of their religion."—*Guthrie.*

căp′-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [CAPITATION.] Reckoned by the head. (*Gladstone* in *N.E.D.*)

* **căp′-ĭ-tĕ,** *s.* [Lat. *capite,* abl. sing. of *caput* = a head.]

Old English Law: A form of tenure by which the tenant in chief (*in capite*) held his lands direct from the crown. [CHIEF, B. II. 1.]

***căp′-ĭte,** *a.* [O. Fr. *cappette* = a little hood.]

* **capite bern,** *s.* [*Bern* is from O. Fr. *berne* = "a hood or mantle such as ladies weare" (*Cotgrave*).] A kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.

"Item, be Androu Balfoure, fra Will. of Kerkettill, two elne and ane halve of blak, for a clok and *capite bern* for the Queen, price elne 36 s. sum 4 : 10 : 0."—*Borthwick: Brit. Antiq.*, p. 138.

căp-ĭt′-ĕl-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *capitellum* = a little head, dim. of *caput* = a head.]

Bot.: The diminutive of *capitate* (q.v.). Terminating in very small heads.

* **căp′-ĭ-tle, * cap-i-tele, * cap-y-tle, * chap-i-tele, * chap-y-tylle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *capitel;* Sp. *capitulo;* Ital. *capitolo;* Lat. *capitulum,* dim. of *caput* = a head.] [CAPITAL, CHAPTER.]

1. A chapter, or section of a book.

2. A summary, epitome.

"But a *capitle* on those things that ben seid."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* viii. 1.

căp′-ĭ-tō, *s.* [From Lat. *caput* = head. So named from having a large head.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Capitoninæ (q.v.). The species are natives of South America.

căp′-ĭ-tŏl, * cap-i-toile, *s.* [In Fr. *capitole*, from Lat. *capitolium*, from *caput* = a head; so called from a skull having, according to the legend, been found there by those preparing the foundations.]

1. The citadel of Rome.

"Come to the *Capitol*." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

2. The citadel or town-hall of any town.

"The *Capitol* in the centre of Richmond."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 11, 1881.

3. *Spec.:* The building in which the Congress of the United States meets, and corresponding buildings at the various State capitals.

căp-ĭ-tŏl′-ĭ-an, *a.* [CAPITOLINE.] Of or relating to the Capitol; capitoline.

"Up to the everlasting gates
Of *Capitolian* Jove."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys. xxx.

că-pĭt′-ŏl-ĭne, *a.* [Lat. *capitolinus* = pertaining to the capitol (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the Capitol of Rome.

capitoline-games, *s. pl.* Annual games celebrated at Rome in honour of Jupiter, by whom, as was supposed, the capitol was saved from the Gauls.

că-pĭt-ō-nī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *capito*, gen. *capiton(is)*; fem. pl. suff. *inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds, by some placed under the family Picidæ (Woodpeckers), whilst the species contained in it are by others arranged with the Bucconinæ, a sub-family of Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers). They are often called Barbets. They have stout conical bills, bristly at the base, and short wings and tails. Found in the hotter parts of both hemispheres.

† cap-ĭt′-u-lant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *capitulans*, pr. par. of *capitulo*.] [CAPITULATE.]

A. *As adj.:* Capitulating.

B. *As subst.:* One who capitulates.

"Gaining possession of the fortress which the *capitulants* held."—*Alison: Hist. Europe*, ch. xxvii., § 99.

că-pĭt′-u-lar, *a.* [CAPITULAR, *s.*]

1. *Eccles.:* Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical chapter; capitulary.

"The high aristocracy of the church from the pope to the member of the *capitular* body."—*Milman.*

"The *capitular* authorities got a set of chimes not long ago by public subscription."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 23, 1880.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in small heads, as the dandelion.

¶ *Capitular process:*

Anat.: A small process, prominence, or projection on a vertebra.

***** **ca-pĭt′-u-lar, * ca-pĭt′-u-lar-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *capitulare*, *capitularium* = a collection of small heads or sections; *capitulum* = a little head, dim. of *caput* = a head; Fr. *capitulaire*.]

1. A collection of civil and ecclesiastical laws compiled by Charlemagne.

"That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*."—*Tay.*

2. Any collection or body of laws.

3. A member of a chapter.

". . . shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

"The dean of Strasburg, the *capitulars* and domicilars capitularly assembled."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

4. An index.

ca-pĭt-u-lär′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [CAPITULAR, *s.*]

ca-pĭt′-u-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *capitular*; *-ly*.] [CAPITULAR, *a.*] In the manner or according to the rules of an ecclesiastical chapter.

"The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met."—*Swift: Letter to Mr. St. John.*

***** **ca-pĭt′-u-lar-ȳ,** *a. & s.* [CAPITULAR, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capitular.

"In the register of the *capitulary* acts of York cathedral it is ordered, etc."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 302.

2. *Bot.:* Growing in small heads; capitular.

B. *As substantive:*

Law, &c.:

1. *Gen.:* A code of laws. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Spec.:* The code of laws formed under the first two dynasties or races of the French kings.

ca-pĭt′-u-lāte, *v.i. & t.* [Low Lat. *capitulo* = to reduce to heads; *capitulum* = a little head; *caput* = a head; Ital. *capitolare*; Fr. *capituler*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To enter into an agreement; to combine.

"The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer, *Capitulate* against us, and are up."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

* 2. To reduce articles of a treaty to heads without its being implied that the party capitulating is the vanquished one, and is arranging about a surrender; to enter into an agreement.

"Gelon the tyrant, after he had defeated the Carthaginians near to the city Hunera, when he made peace with them, *capitulated*, among other articles of treaty, that they should no more sacrifice any infants to Saturn."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 405.

3. To surrender or yield on certain conditions drawn up under various heads.

"But at length the supplies were exhausted; and it was necessary to *capitulate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

"But many of the Irish chiefs loudly declared that it was time to think of *capitulating*."—*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To yield or surrender anything on certain stipulated terms.

ca-pĭt-u-lā′-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *capitulatio* = a reducing to heads; *caput* = a head.]

* 1. An enumeration or arrangement by heads.

* 2. An agreement reduced to heads, and not necessarily implying defeat or inferiority on either side; also the heads of such an agreement.

"Whilst these ambassadors go to and fro, and reason upon the *capitulations* of the desired peace."—*Knolles: Hist. Turks*, p. 119.

"In those *capitulations* of peace . . . I find this express article."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xiv.

3. An agreement to surrender or yield, on certain terms laid down.

"It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition, upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered."—*Hale.*

"Then at length a *capitulation* was concluded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* **ca-pĭt′-u-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *capitulator*, from *capitulo*.] One who capitulates.

* **ca-pĭt′-u-lā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *capitulat(e)*; *-ory*.] Recapitulating, declaring briefly in heads or sections.

"What pleasure should we take in their tedious genealogies or their *capitulatory* brass monuments."—*Lamb: Blakesmoor in H—shire*, p. 414.

* **căp′-ĭt-ūle,** *s.* [Lat. *capitulum* = a little head; *caput* = a head.] [CAPITLE.] A little head or section; a summary. (*Wycliffe.*)

ca-pĭt′-u-lŭm (*pl.* **că-pĭt′-u-la**), *s.* [Lat. *capitulum* = a little head, dim. of *caput* = a head.]

1. *Bot.:* A thick head or cluster of flowers in a very short axis, as a clover-top or dandelion.

"The *capitulum* is mostly formed by the floral axis expanding into a thickened mass."—*Henfrey: Botany*, p. 78.

"The flowers in the *capitula* of the Compositæ are called florets."—*Ibid.*, p. 79.

2. *Anat.:* A small head or protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity of another bone.

3. *Zool.:* The body of a barnacle supported upon a peduncle. It consists of a case composed of several calcareous plates, united by a membrane enclosing the remainder of the animal. It corresponds to the shell of the Balanoids.

* 4. *Mil.:* A transverse beam with holes, through which the cords passed, by which war engines were worked.

cap-ĭv-ĭ, *s.* [COPAIBA.]

* **ca-ple, * ca-pil, * ca-pul, * ca-pyl, cā-pylle,** *s.* [O. Icel. *kapall*; Wel. *capull*; Sw. *capull*, *capal*; Lat. *caballus*.] A horse, especially one of a poor kind or in bad condition.

"Conscience upon his *capul* carieth forth faste."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2,123.

"Bothe hay and *caples* and eek his carte."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,135.

căp′-le-mūte (le as el), căp′-ĭl-mūte, căb′-al-mūte, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *caple*, *capil*, &c. = a horse, &c.; and *mute* = a debate, judgment.] The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration. (*Scotch.*)

căp′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cap*, and *-less*.] Having no cap; destitute of a cap.

"With arms bare and heads *capless*."—*Daily News*, April 9, 1881.

* **cap-leyne,** *s.* [Fr. *capeline*.] An iron skull-cap worn by archers in the Middle Ages.

"A habergione vndyr his gowne he war,
A steylle *capleyne* in his bonnet but mar."
Wallace, iii. 88. MS.

căp′-lĭn (1); **căp′-lĭng,** *s.* [A corruption of *capelan* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A species of fish. [CAPELAN.]

căp′-lĭn (2), **căp′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *cap* and dim. suff. *-lin(g)*.] The cap or coupling of a flail, through which the thongs pass which connect the handle and swifle. [CAP (1), *s.*]

căp′-lĭn (3), **cape-lin, cape-lan,** *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

căp′-nīte, *s.* [From Gr. καπνός (*kapnos*) = smoke; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Smithsonite (q.v.).

* **căp′-nō-măn-çȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *capnomancie*; Gr. καπνός (*kapnos*) = smoke; and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the motion or ascent of smoke.

"Philosophy will very probably direct us to the true original of divination by prodigies, and the other species thereof, chiromancy, *capnomancy*, etc."—*Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 296.

cap-no-mor, *s.* [Gr. καπνός (*kapnos*) = smoke, and μόρα (*mora*) or μοῖρα (*moira*) = a part, a portion.] An unctuous, colourless substance, obtained from the tar of wood.

ca′-pō, *s.* [Ital.]

¶ *Da capo:* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to return to the first or other indicated movement. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

capo tasto, *s.* [Ital. = head-stop.]

Music: A mechanical arrangement by which the pitch of the whole of the strings of a guitar is raised at once. The capo tasto, or capo-dastro as it is sometimes called, is screwed over the strings on to the finger-board and forms a temporary nut. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ca-poc, *s.* [Probably a native word.] A kind of cotton, so short and fine that it cannot be spun; used in India to make mattresses, &c.

ca-pŏc′-chĭ-a, *s.* [Ital. *capocio* = a thick head or knob.] A blockhead.

"Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia!*"—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iv. 2.

* **ca-poch, * ca-pouch,** *s.* [Sp. *capucho*; Ital. *cappuccio*; Fr. *capuce* = a hood, a cape; from Low Lat. *capucium*, a dim. of *cappa* = a cape, hood.] A hood, a cape.

* **ca-poch,** *v.t.* [CAPOCH, *s.*] To cover with a hood; hence to hoodwink, blind, cheat. Latham, however, thinks the meaning to be to strip off the hood, and so cheat.

"*Capoch'd* your rabins of the synod,
And snapt the canons with a why not."
Hudibras.

cā′-pŏn, * ca-pun, * cha-poun, *s.* [A.S. *capun*; from Lat. *capo*; Gr. κάπων (*kapōn*), = a capon; from a root *kap* = to cut; Fr. *chapon*; Sp. & Port. *capon*; Dan. *kapoen*; Ger. *kapaun*.]

I. *Lit.:* A cock chicken castrated for the purpose of improving his flesh for the table.

"Item, a *capon*, 2s. 2d."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A eunuch. (Applied to human beings in contempt.)

"Mome, malthouse, *capon*, coxcombe, idiot."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

capon's-feather, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name given to two plants—(1) Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*); (2) Herb Benet, All-heal (*Valeriana officinalis*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

capon's-tail, * capon's-taile, *s.*

* 1. The plant Cetywall (*Valeriana pyrenaica*). (*Turner.*)

"Generally the Valerians are called by one name—in Latine, Valeriana; in English, Valerian, *Capons-taile*, and Setwall."—*Gerarde: Herball* (ed. 1633), p. 1078.

2. The herb Columbine.

Capon's-tail grass: A species of grass (*Festuca myurus*).

* **cā′-pŏn,** *v.t.* [CAPON, *s.*] To castrate, as a capon.

***cā'-pŏn-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *capon*, and dim. suffix *-et.*] A young capon.

ca-pŏn-ĭ-ē're, ca-pŏn-nĭ-ē're, *s.* [Fr. *caponnière;* Sp. *caponera;* It. *capponiera.* Perhaps allied to Fr. *caponner* = to dissimulate in order to succeed. (*Mahn.*)]

Fortif.: A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire. (*Harris.*)

¶ Certain differences in construction give rise to the following names: *Covered*, or *casemated caponiere; open caponiere; single, simple*, or *half caponiere; palisade caponiere.* (*Knight.*)

***cā'-pŏn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *capon*, and suffix *-ize* (q.v.).] To castrate, as a capon.

"... an operator who *caponized* a young blackbird of about six weeks old."—*Barrington: On the Singing of Birds.*

căp-or'-çĭ-an-īte, *s.* [From Monte Caporciano, in Tuscany, where it is found; suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: A variety of *Laumontite* (q.v.). It occurs in pearly monoclinic crystals of a flesh-red colour; sp. gr., 2·47; hardness, 2.5—3·5; comp.: silica, 53·0; alumina, 22·7; lime, 12·4; water, 11·9.

† ca-pŏt', *s.* [Fr. *capot, être capot* = to be balked; *faire capot* = to capot; Ger. *caput* = ruined, broken; probably abbreviated from Lat. *caput mortuum* = a dead person or body.] When one player wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet he has effected a *capot.*

† ca-pŏt', *v.t.* [Capot, *s.*] To effect a capot on one's antagonists in picquet.

"That last game I had with my sweet cousin, I *capotted* her." — *Lamb: Essays of Elia: Mrs. Battle's Opin. on Whist.*

CAPOTES.

***ca-pōte,** *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *capote;* from Lat. *capa* = a cloak.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A long cloak or mantle reaching to the feet, worn by women.

2. *Mil.:* A coat with a hood, worn by soldiers, sailors, &c.

"The cloak of white, the thin *capote*
That decks the wandering Candiote."
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

***ca-pōuçh, *ca-poch,** *s* [Capoch.]

"He [the youth, Dorothea] wore a little brown *capouch*, girt very near to his body with a white towel."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

căp-pa'-dīne, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] A sort of silk flock or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off, and used for shag in making rugs. (*Simmonds.*)

***Căp-pa-dō'-çĭ-ō, *cap-er-doch-y,** *s.* [A corruption of *cappadocia.* (*Nares.*)] An old slang term for a prison.

"How, captain, idle? My old aunt's son, my dear kinsman in *Cappadocia.*"—*Puritan.* (*Nares.*)

Cap-pagh, *s.* & *a.* [From Cappagh, near Cork, in Ireland.]

cappagh-brown, *s.* Manganese brown. There are two shades of it, light and dark cappagh browns. (*Ogilvie.*)

căp'-pan-ŭs, *s.* [Etymology unknown.] A kind of worm, very hurtful to ships' bottoms, to which it adheres.

căp-păr'-ĭ-ăs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cappar(is)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of the Capparidaceæ, comprising those species in which the fruit is a berry.

***căp'-par-ĭd,** *s.* [Lat. *capparis* (genit. *capparidis*).]

Bot.: The English form of the name of the Capparidaceæ.

"*Capparids* are chiefly tropical plants."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 402.

căp-păr-ĭ-dā'-çē-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *capparis* (genit. *capparidis*), and fem. pl. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, placed by Lindley in his Cistal alliance. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and solitary or clustered flowers. The ovary is generally stalked, with parietal placentas and reniform seeds. They are akin to Cruciferæ. The order is divided into two sub-orders—1. Cleomeæ, with dry, dehiscent fruit; 2. Cappareæ, the fruit of which is a berry. The plants are principally tropical, and have pungent and stimulant qualities. The flower-buds of *C. spinosa* constitute capers. [Caper (4), *s.*] There are thirty-three known genera and 355 species.

căp'-par-ĭs, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. κάππαρις (*kapparis*).] [Caper (4), *s.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Capparidaceæ. It consists of shrubs having simple leaves, frequently with two little spines at their base, and showy flowers with a four-parted calyx, four petals, and numerous stamens. The most generally-known species is the *Capparis spinosa*, the Common Caper (q.v.), which grows on walls, &c., in the south of Europe and Mediterranean regions. Its mode of growth resembles a bramble. It is a stimulant, antiscorbutic, and aperient. So also are *C. rupestris*, a native of Greece; *C. Fontanesii*, from Barbary; and *C. ægyptiaca*, from Egypt. The bark of the root of *C. cynophallophora, amygdalina*, and *ferruginea* blisters like cantharides. (*Lindley, &c.*) *C. Sodada* is one of the characteristic features of the vegetation of Africa, from the Desert to the Nile. The small berries, which have a pungent taste, form an important article of food, and the roots, when burnt, supply salt. It has a narcotic odour, and its acrid stimulating fruits are employed by women to produce fecundity.

***cappe,** *s.* [Cap.]

"A vernicle hadde he sowed on his *cappe.*
His walet lay byforn him in his lappe."
Chaucer: The Prologue, l. 687-8.

căpped, * cap-pyd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cap, *v.*]

"*Cappyd; cappatus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

capped quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Quartz. (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

capped rail, *s.*

Railroad Engineering: A railroad rail which has a steel cap attached to an iron body. It is generally made by so disposing the steel in a fagot as to form the edge of that metal, in rolling. It is otherwise known as a *steel-topped* or *steel-headed rail.* (*Knight.*) [Rail.]

căp'-pĕl, *s.* [From Eng. *cap* (?).] The iron at the ends and middle of a horse-tree, whipple-tree, or cross-bar, used in ploughing or harrowing, into which the hooks of the traces are placed. (*Halliwell.*)

căp'-pĕl-īne, *s.* [Capleyne.] A small iron skull-cap worn by archers in the middle ages. (*Ogilvie.*)

***căp'-pĕr (1),** *s.* [Cap (2), *s.*] Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the king's household servants. (*Pitscottie*, ed. 1768, p. 204; in ed. 1814, *Copperis.*) [Copper.]

*** căp'-pĕr (2), * cap-par,** *s.* [Eng. *cap*, and suffix *-er.*] One who makes or sells caps.

"*Cappar, bonnettier.*"—*Palsgrave.*

*** căp'-pĕr (3),** *s.* [Apparently from *coppe*, the last portion of A.S. *attorcoppe* = a spider.] A spider. (*Scotch.*)

căp-pĕr-nōĭt'-ȳ, căp-pĕr-nōĭt'-ed, *a.* [Capernoitie.]

căp'-pie, *s.* [From Eng. & Scotch *cap*, and dimin. suff. *-ie.*]

1. A little cap.

2. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes, which seems to have been thus denominated, because it was customary to hand it round in a little *cap* or quaich. It is called also capale. (*Scotch.*)

căp'-pĭl-ōw, *v.t.* [A softened form of Dan. *kaploeber* = to run with emulation, to contest. (*Jamieson.*)] To distance another in reaping. In Roxburghshire, one who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge is said to *cappilow* them. In an old game the following phrase is used, "Kings, Queens, *Capilow.*"

căp'-pĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cap (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of presenting with caps, in sign of a degree having been taken.

"The '*capping*' of the medical students of Glasgow University took place on Tuesday."—*Weekly Scotsman*, Aug. 4, 1877.

capping-off, *s.*

Glass-making: The mode of detaching the closed end of a blown cylinder by drawing a circle around it, bringing it into the shape of an open-ended cylinder ready for splitting longitudinally. (*Knight.*)

capping-plane, *s.* [Cap, *v.*]

Joinery: A plane used for working the upper portion of staircase-rails.

căp'-pĭng (2), *a.* [Corrupted from or perhaps rather an early form of *coping* (q.v.).]

capping-brick, *s.* A coping-brick.

*** căp'-pĭt,** *a.* [Icel. *kappa* = to quarrel, to contend.] Crabbed, ill-humoured, peevish. (*Scotch.*)

"Onha ever saw, in all their life,
Twa *cappit* cairlis mak sik ane stryfe!"
Philotus, S.P.R., iii. 37

cā'-prą, *s.* [Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; *caper* (genit. *capri*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of ruminant mammals containing the true goats. There are horns in both sexes, and lachrymal sinuses are absent. There is a beard or long hair on the throat in both sexes, or in some species in the male only. *Capra hircus* is the domestic goat. It is thought to be a descendant of *C. ægagrus* of Persia and the Caucasus. *C. Ibex* is the Ibex of the Alps, and *C. pyrenaica* that of the Pyrenees. [Goat.]

Palæont.: Capra has not been found earlier than the Post-Pliocene beds.

căp'-rāte, *s.* [From Eng. *capr(ic)*; and suff. *-ate.*] [Capric Acid.]

*** cāp'-rĕl,** *s.* [A dimin. of *caper* (q.v.).] A caper.

"Sik a mirthless musick their minstrels did make,
While ky cast *caprels* behind with their heels."
Polwart Flyting: Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

ca-prĕl'-ą, *s.* [Latin dimin. of *caper* = a goat.]

Zool.: A genus of crustaceans, the typical one of the family Caprellidæ (q.v.). *Caprella Phasma* is the best known species. Phasma is a genus of Mantidæ, to which these crustaceans present a superficial resemblance, but no real affinity.

ca-prĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *caprella*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of crustaceans, order Læmodipoda.

*** ca-prē'-ō-lāte,** *a.* [In Mod. Lat. *capreolatus*, from Class. Lat. *capreolus* = a tendril.]

Bot.: Winding and clasping with tendrils, cirrous.

"Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants."—*Harris.*

*** ca'-prĕ-ōll,** *v.i.* [Caper, *v.*] To caper, to skip like a roe. (*Sir Philip Sydney.*)

ca-prē'-ō-lŭs, ca-præ'-ō-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *capreolus* = a kind of wild goat, chamois, or roebuck.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of mammals, family Cervidæ. *Capreolus capræa* is the Roebuck (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* There is in the Pliocene an extinct fossil species allied to the roebuck.

* 3. *Bot.:* A tendril.

*** căp'-rĕt,** *s.* [Ital. *capretto;* dimin. of *cappero* = a goat.] A young goat, a kid.

"As *caprets* and hert thou shalt sete."
Wycliffe: Deut., xii. 15.

căp'-rĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; *caper* = a he-goat.]

capric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = C_9H_{19}O.CO.OH$. The same as Rutic Acid. A monatomic, fatty

acid which exists as a glyceride in butter and cocoa-nut oil, in fusel oil, and is formed by the oxidation of oleic acid and of oil of rue. It is a colourless crystalline body, having a slight odour of the goat. It melts at 28°. It is insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms crystalline salts called caprates or rutates, sparingly soluble in cold water.

ca-priçc'-ĭ-ō (çc as tch), *s.* [Ital. *capriccio.*] [CAPRICE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A caprice.

2. *Music:* A name which has been given at different times to different kinds of musical compositions. Now it is generally applied to a piece composed on original subjects, or to a brilliant transcription of one or more subjects by other composers. (*Grove.*)

"Will this *cappriccio* hold in thee, art sure?" *Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well,* ii. 3.

ca-priçc'-ĭ-ō-sō (çc as tch), *adv.* [Ital. *capriccioso* = capricious, humoursome.]

Music: In a whimsical, humorous manner; after the style of a capriccio.

ca-prîçe, * ca-prî'çh, * ca-prî'ch-ĭ-o (ch as sh), * că-prîç-ĭ-o, *s.* [Fr. *caprice;* Sp. and Port. *capricho;* Ital. *capriccio* = shaking in a fever; whim, fancy.]

1. A whim adopted by a sudden change of opinion, and probably to be cast off in a little for some new one; a freak, a fancy.

"Not that the Former of us all, in this,
Or aught He does, is governed by *caprice.*"
Cowper: Truth, 346.

2. Capricious habit or disposition; capriciousness.

"The folly . . . and *caprice* of the present age."—*Spectator,* No. 435.

3. The same as *capriccio* (2) (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *caprice* and *humour* see HUMOUR.

*** cap-rich,** *s.* [CAPRICE.]

*** căp-rĭ'-çĭ-ō, * căp-rĭ'-chĭ-ō,** *s.* [Ital. *capriccio.*] A freak, fancy, caprice.

"To have viewed the soul stark naked, watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her *capricios.*"—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy,* ch. xxiii.

căp-rĭ'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *capricieux;* Ital. *capriccioso,* from *caprice* (q.v.).] Subject to, or full of caprice; whimsical, fanciful.

"The lower animals are, as we shall hereafter see, capricious in their affections, aversions, and sense of beauty."—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* vol. i. (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., p. 65.

¶ For the difference between *capricious* and *fanciful* see FANCIFUL.

căp-rĭ'-cious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *capricious; -ly.*] In a capricious manner; in caprice; whimsically, fancifully.

"But on the same continent the species often range widely and almost *capriciously.*"—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xii., p. 384.

căp-rĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *capricious; -ness.*] The quality of being capricious, or full of caprice.

"A subject ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of *capriciousness,* inconstancy, or ill design."—*Swift.*

Că'-prĭ-corn, Căp-rĭ-cor'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *capricornus;* from *caper* = a goat, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Astronomy:

1. The tenth of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented on globes in the form of a goat. It is the first of the winter and fourth of the summer signs.

2. The term is applied also to the part of the ecliptic between 270 and 300 E. long. The sun enters it about the 21st of December, at the winter solstice.

"Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine."—*Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

"And, what was ominous, that very morn
The sun was entered into *Capricorn.*"
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 898.

Tropic of Capricorn: [TROPIC.]

*** căp'-rĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to the goat tribe.

căp'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *caper* (genit. *capri*); fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of ruminant mammals, of which the genus Capra, or goat, is the type.

† ca-prĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *caprifico;* from *caprificus* = the wild fig; *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = fig.]

Bot.: To fertilise by the operation known as caprification.

† căp-rĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *caprificatio;* from *caprificus* = a wild fig; *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = a fig.] A process of fertilizing or accelerating the production of fruit, practised in the Levant, particularly with the wild fig. It consists in suspending on the cultivated fig branches of the wild fig, which bring with them a small insect which penetrates the female flowers, carrying the pollen of the male flower on its body, or punctures the fruit in order to lay its eggs, which hastens the ripening, and may be the only effect. The Egyptians pretend to obtain the same result by puncturing the eye of the fruit with a needle dipped in oil. (*Dana in Webster*).

"The process of *caprification* being unknown to these savages, the figs come to nothing."—*Bruce: Travels,* iii. 74.

ca-prĭf'-ĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Latin, from *caper* = a wild goat; *ficus* = a fig.]

Bot.: A plant—the Wild Fig—which, according to Theophrastus and Pliny, is a tree of a wild kind which never ripens its fruit, but has the power of conferring on other trees the virtue which it does not possess itself. [CAPRIFICATION.]

*** căp'-rĭ-fōle, * căp-rĭ-fō'-lĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caprifole;* Low Lat. *caprifolium;* from *caper* = a wild goat, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: The Woodbine, or Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*), a climbing shrub, the typical genus of the order Caprifoliaceæ, noted for the very fragrant clusters of trumpet-shaped, cream-coloured flowers. [HONEYSUCKLE, WOODBINE.]

"And Eglantine and *Caprifole* emong,
Fashiond above within their inmost part."
Spenser: F.Q., III. vi. 44.

căp-rĭ-fō-lĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *caprifoli(um);* fem. pl. suffix *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, the Honeysuckle family. They are gamopetalous calycifloral dicotyledons, and are classed by Lindley in his Cinchonal alliance. They are shrubs or trees, generally climbing, and are natives of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The best-known species is the Common Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Periclymenum*). The Elder, the Guelder Rose, the Laurustinus, and the Snowberry belong to this family, in which there are sixteen genera and 230 species known.

*** căp'-rĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *forma* = form, shape.] Goat-shaped, resembling a goat in shape or appearance.

*** ca-prĭg'-ĕn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *gigno* (pa. ten. *genui*) = to beget, produce.] Begotten by a goat.

căp-rĭ-mŭl'-ġĭd-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *caprimulgus;* fem. pl. suffix *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: The Goatsuckers, or Night-jars, a family of birds akin to the Swallows (Hirundinidæ) and the Swifts (Cypselidæ), and constituting with them the typical section of the tribe Fissirostres. They have large eyes and soft plumage; the bill is short, depressed, and very broad, with an extremely wide gape. The ears are very large, the wings long and pointed, the legs short. The species are widely spread over the world. There are three sub-families, Caprimulginæ, Podargiuæ, and Steatornlnæ (q.v.). [CAPRIMULGUS.]

căp-rĭ-mŭl-ġī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *caprimulgus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Caprimulgidæ (q.v.). They have a very short and weak bill, and the middle claw pectinated; the precise use of the pectination is matter of dispute. For *Caprimulgus europæus* see Caprimulgus. *C.* or *Antrostomus vociferus* is the Whip-poor-Will of North America, and *C. carolinensis* the Chuck-Will's-widow, the names being imitated from their notes.

căp-rĭ-mŭl'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. *caper* = a wild goat; *mulgeo* = to milk.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the family *Caprimulgidæ,* and the sub-family Caprimulginæ. One species, *Caprimulgus europæus,* is found in Britain. It is called the Goatsucker, from the old and erroneous belief that it sucks goats. Another name given to it is Night-jar, from a jarring noise, like that of a rapidly-revolving spinning-wheel, made by the birds when sitting on trees; their note is a different one when flying about in search of droning-beetles and moths, on which they principally live, and which they catch on the wing. They hunt about by night, and the wheel-sound, which strikes up punctually at sunset, is one of the most notable ornithological phenomena presented in Epping Forest on summer evenings. There the bird is called a Night-hawk, as resembling a hawk, or, still better, a gigantic hawk-moth, as it hovers on the wing. Elsewhere it is termed also the Night-churn or Fern Owl.

*** căp'-rīne,** *a.* [Lat. *caprinus* = pertaining to a goat; *caper* = a wild goat.] Of or pertaining to goats; goat-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, *caprine.*"—*Bishop Gauden: Life of Bishop Brownrigg,* p. 236 (1660).

căp'-rĭ-ōle, *s.* [Fr. *capriole.*]

Horsemanship: A leap in the air without advancing, but in which the animal jerks out its hinder feet.

¶ A capriole is akin to a croupade and a ballotade, but in the former of these movements the horse does not show his shoes, which he does in a capriole, and in the latter of them he does not jerk out his hinder feet.

† căp'-rĭ-pĕd, *a.* [Lat. *capra* = a goat; *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] Having feet like a goat, goat-footed.

căp'-rō-āte, *s.* [From Eng. *capro(ic),* and suff. *-ate.*] [CAPROIC ACID.]

ca-prō'-ĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *capra* = a she-goat, *caper* = a he-goat, with allusion to Gr. κάπρος (*kapros*) = a boar, *spec.* a wild boar.]

caproic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_2 = C_5H_{11}.CO.OH$. A monatomic, fatty acid, which occurs as a glyceride in the butter of cow's milk, and in cocoa-nut oil; it is produced by the action of alkalies on amyl-cyanide, and as a sodium salt by the action of CO_2 on sodium amyl. It is a clear oil, sp. gr. 0·931 at 15°, boils at 195°, solidifies at —9°. Its salts are called caproates; they are soluble and crystallizable. A strong solution of the potassium salts yields, by electrolysis, diamyl $C_{10}H_{22}$.

căp'-rō-mȳs, *s.* [From Gr. κάπρος (*kapros*) = a boar, *spec.* the wild boar, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of rodent mammals, family Psammoryctidæ, or Sand-rats. Some of the species, however, inhabit not sand but the branches of trees. They are found in South America and the West Indies. Some genera have spines mixed with ordinary hairs, and have in consequence been described as porcupines.

cā'-prŏs, *s.* [From Gr. κάπρος (*kapros*) = a boar.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes, family Scomberidæ. *Capros aper* is the Boar-fish, sometimes called *Zeus aper.* [BOAR-FISH.]

cā'-prȳ-lāte, *s.* [From Eng. *capryl(ic),* and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [CAPRYLIC ACID.]

cā'-prȳl-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *capra* = a she-goat; Gr. κάπρος (*kapros*) = a boar, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

caprylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{16}O_2 = C_7H_{15}.CO.OH$. A monatomic, fatty acid, which occurs as a glyceride in butter and in cocoa-nut oil, also in fusel oil. It is prepared by the saponification of cocoa-nut oil; its baryta salt is less soluble than that of caproic acid. Caprylic acid is an unpleasant liquid which solidifies at 12°. It boils at 238°. Its salts are called Caprylates.

căp'-sa, *s.* [Lat. = a case.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca, placed by Cuvier between Venus and Petricola, having two teeth on the one hinge, and a single but bifid one on the other; lunula wanting, shell convex, and the fold indicative of the retractor of the foot considerable.

căp-sĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *capsella* = a small box or coffer.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cruciferæ.

Capsella Bursa pastoris is the Shepherd's Purse so common at roadsides in this country.

căp'-sĭ-çĭne, *s.* [Lat. *capsic(um)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The active principle extracted from the capsules of cayenne pepper. It has a resinous appearance, and a hot, acrid taste, so pungent that if half a grain of it be volatilized in a large room, it will cause all who respire the contained air to sneeze and cough.

căp'-sĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *capsa* = a case; so named from the seed-pods.]

I. *Botany:*

1. A genus of plants of the order Solanaceæ, consisting of annual or biennial plants, bearing membranous pods containing several seeds, noted for their hot, pungent qualities. *Capsicum annuum*, a native of South America, furnishes the fruits known as chillies. These, as well as the fruits of *C. frutescens* and other species, are used to form cayenne pepper. For this purpose the ripe fruits are dried in the sun or in an oven, and then ground to powder, which is mixed with a large quantity of wheat flour. The mixed powder is then turned into cakes with leaven; these are baked till they become as hard as biscuit, and are then ground and sifted. Cayenne pepper is largely adulterated with red lead and other substances. [CAYENNE.] (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

2. The fruit-pods of the plants described in 1.

II. *Pharm.:* *Capsici Fructus*, the dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*, imported from Zanzibar. It is a small, oblong, scarlet, membranous pod, divided internally into two or three cells containing numerous flat white reniform seeds. It has no odour; its taste is hot and acrid. Capsicum fruits are used medicinally, in powder or as a tincture, externally, or as a gargle in cases of malignant sore throat, and internally as a stimulant in cases of impaired digestion.

căp-sī'ze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Etymology unknown. Malm suggests from *cap* = head, and *seize*, because it is properly to move a hogshead or other vessel forwards by turning it alternately on the head. Skeat suggests that it is a nautical corruption of Sp. *cabeccar* = to nod one's head in sleep; from *cabeza* = the head; from Low Lat. *capitium* = a cowl, hood; Lat. *caput* = the head. Cf. Sp. *capuzar un baxel* = to sink a ship by the head.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To upset or overturn any vessel. (Said especially of ships.)

"It is a pleasant voyage perhaps to float,
Like Pyrrho, on a sea of speculation;
But what if carrying sail *capsize* the boat?"
Byron: Don Juan, ix. 18.

2. To upset, overturn any thing or person.

B. *Intrans.:* To be upset or overturned.

căp-sī'zed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAPSIZE.]

căp-sī'z-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CAPSIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of overturning or upsetting; the state of being overturned or upset.

". . . having reference to the loss of the *Ellen Southard* and the *capsizing* of the Liverpool Lifeboat, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 6, 1875. (Advt.)

căp'-stan, *s.* [O. Fr. *cabestan*; Sp. *cabrestante*, *cabestraute* = a capstan; *cabestrar* = to tie with a halter; Lat. *capistro* = to halter, tie, pa. par. *capistrans*; *capistrum* = a halter; *capio* = to hold, seize.]

Naut.: A strong, massive apparatus of wood

CAPSTANS.

made to revolve, and shaped like a truncated cone, and having the upper part provided with holes for the reception of bars or levers with which to cause it to revolve, and thus raise a heavy weight by winding a rope round it. It is especially used on shipboard for weighing the anchor. Capstans are single or double, according as they have one or two barrels upon the same spindle. The double capstan is revolved by two sets of men on two decks. They are known as "fore" or "aft" capstans, according to position. The fore capstan stands about midway between the fore and main masts. The aft capstan about the same distance abaft the mainmast. The drum capstan, for weighing heavy anchors, was invented by Sir Samuel Morland about 1661.

"The weighing of anchors by the *capstan* is also new."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

¶ 1. *To man the capstan:* To cause the men to stand in readiness at the capstan.

2. *To rig the capstan:* To fix the capstan-bars in their holes in the capstan.

3. *To paul the capstan:* To drop all the pauls into their sockets to prevent the capstan from recoiling during any pause of heaving. (*Smyth.*)

4. *To surge the capstan:* To slacken the rope which is wound round the barrel while heaving to prevent it from riding or fouling. (*Smyth.*)

capstan-bar, *s.* A long piece of wood, of the best ash or hickory, one end of which is thrust into one of the square holes of the drumhead of the capstan, like the spokes of a wheel. They are used to heave the capstan round, by the men setting their hands and chests against them and walking round.

capstan-bar pin, *s.* A little iron pin or bolt, inserted through the ends of the capstan-bars to prevent their unshipping.

capstan-barrel, *s.*

Naut.: The main post of the capstan.

capstan-swifter, *s.*

Naut.: A rope passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bars, and drawn very tight. The intent is to steady the men as they walk round when the ship rolls, and to give room for a greater number to assist, by manning the swifters both within and without. (*Smyth.*)

căp'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *cap* (1), *s.*, and *stone.*]

*1. *Arch.:* A coping-stone or coping. [COPE-STONE.]

*2. *Naut.:* A capstan.

3. *Palæont.:* A fossil echinite of the genus Connalus. It derives its name from a supposed resemblance to a cap.

căp'-strīde, *v.i.* [Etymology doubtful.] To drink in place of another, or out of one's turn. (*Scotch.*)

căp'-sụ-lar, * **căp'-sụ-lar-ȳ,** *a.* [Fr. *capsulaire*; Low Lat. *capsularis*, from *capsula* = a little case; dimin. of *capsa* = a case, chest, or receptacle.]

Bot., *&c.:* Pertaining to or resembling a capsule; hollow like a capsule.

"It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

capsular arteries, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The arteries of the renal gland, so called because they are enclosed in a bag or capsule.

capsular ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A membranous elastic bag or capsule enveloping the joints in the animal system.

căp'-sụ-lāte, * **căp'-sụ-lā-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *capsul(e)*; *-ate.*] Enclosed or contained in a capsule, or anything resembling a capsule or case, as a walnut in its shell.

"Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

căp'-sule (*Eng.*), **căp'-sụ-lạ** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *capsula* = a little case or receptacle; dimin. of *capsa* = a case or receptacle; *capio* = to hold.]

1. *Botany.*

(1) Any dry dehiscent seed-vessel, internally consisting of one or more cells, splitting into several valves, and either discharging its contents through pores or orifices, or falling off entire with the seed. Capsules are distin-

CAPSULES.
1. Foxglove. 2. Thorn apple. 3. Iris.

guished by the number of their cells, as *unilocular* = single-celled, *bilocular* = two-celled, *trilocular* = three-celled, &c.

"On threshing I found the ears not filled, and some of the *capsules* quite empty."—*Burke: On the Scarcity.*

(2) Applied amongst fungals to denote certain kinds of perithecia or receptacles.

2. *Anat.:* A membranous envelope or sac, as the capsule of the crystalline lens.

3. *Chemistry:*

(1) A small vessel for containing ores, &c., while being washed or melted; a crucible.

(2) A small shallow saucer, of porcelain, used in evaporation.

4. *Med.:* A small hollow case of gum, to contain a nauseous medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. When in the stomach the gummy envelope melts, and allows the medicine to act.

5. *Comm.:* A metallic cap or cover for the mouth of a bottle.

6. *Milit.:* The shell of a metallic cartridge.

căp'-sụled, *a.* [CAPSULE.]

1. Contained in a capsule.

2. Furnished or protected with a capsule, or metallic cap. [CAPSULE, 5.]

"Sir Joshua! why he hadn't any meguilp, any patent *capsuled* colour tubes, any prepared canvas from Winsor and Newton's . . ."—*All the Year Round*, No. 30, p. 77, 1859.

căp'-taĭn, * **cap-i-tain,** * **cap-i-tein,** * **cap-i-teyn,** * **cap-i-thyn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *capitain*; Fr. *capitaine*; Sp. *capitan*; Ital. *capitano*; Ger. *capitän*; Dut. *kapitein*; from Low Lat. *capitaneus*, *capitanus* = a captain; *caput* = the head.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A head or chief officer; the headsman of a clan; the chief commander of an army.

"David . . . killed Shophach the *captain* of the host."—1 *Chron.* xix. 18.

"Two brethren were their *Capitayns*, which hight Hengist and Horsus, well approv'd in warre, . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 65.

2. A subordinate officer in command of any number of men.

"And David numbered the people that were with him, and set *captains* of thousands and *captains* of hundreds over them."—2 *Sam.* xviii. 1.

3. One skilled in war; a general.

"Foremost *captain* of his time." *Tennyson.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* An officer in command of a company of infantry, a troop of cavalry, a battery of artillery, or a field company of the engineer corps; or an officer who has, by seniority or otherwise, attained the third step in promotion, the others being second or sub-lieutenant, and lieutenant. With non-combatant branches the rank is generally relative. He pays, has power of minor punishment over, and is responsible for the comfort and well-being of his company, and for its equipments. Rank designated in the United States by two gold embroidered bars at each end of the shoulder strap, the corps being indicated by the color of the strap. [COMPANY.]

"A *captain!* these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. *Naval:* Until 1862 the rank of captain was the highest commissioned office in the United States Navy. The commodores before that period were so by courtesy only. The cap-

tain ranked with a lieutenant-colonel, colonel, or brigadier-general according to seniority. At that time the ranks of commodore and admiral were added, and the rank of captain became equivalent to colonel. Title applied by courtesy to commanders of vessels of a lower rate. In war-ships petty officers are distinguished as captains of the tops, after-guards, &c.

3. *Naut.:* The master of a merchant ship.

"The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

4. *Mining:* An overseer or superintendent of a mine.

5. *Educ.* (*Of a school*): The head boy of the highest class.

6. *Sports:* The head or manager of any number of persons engaged in any game or sport. Thus we have the captain of an eleven in cricket, the captain of a fifteen at football, &c.

"At Oxford the prospects are far less hopeful, and . . . the *captain* will have all his work to get a good team together."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 16, 1881.

7. *Ichthy.:* A name given to the Crooner, Crowner, or Gray Gurnard, *Trigla Gurnhardus.*

captain-general, *s.*

Milit.: The general or commander-in-chief of an army. In the United States the governor of a state is captain-general of the militia. In the Dominion of Canada the Governor-General also bears the title of captain-general.

"He [the Earl of Marlborough] was declared *captain-general.*"—*Burnet: Own Time*, an. 1702.

captain-lieutenant, *s.*

1. *Milit.:* An officer who, though really only a lieutenant, and drawing lieutenant's pay, ranks as a captain, and performs a captain's duties.

Captain of the guard: The officer, or non-commissioned officer in charge of a guard.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) *Captain of the maintop:* The petty officer in charge of the maintop men.

(2) *Captain of the fleet:* A temporary admiralty appointment. He is entitled to be considered as a flag-officer, and to a share in prize-money accordingly. He is the adjutant-general of the fleet, and his special duty is to keep up discipline. He hoists the flag and wears the uniform of a rear-admiral.

(3) *Captain of the port:* An officer whose duty it is to control the entries and departures, the berthing at the anchorages, and general marine duties.

captain-pacha, captain-pasha, *s.* A Turkish high-admiral.

* **căp'-tăin,** *a.* [Low. Lat. *capitaneus* = head, chief; from *caput* = the head.] Head, chief, superior.

"Like *captain* jewels in the carcanet."
Shakesp.: Sonnets.

† **căp'-tăin,** *v.t.* [CAPTAIN, *s.*] To direct the movements of, to command, to manage, to act as captain of.

". . . who will again *captain* the team."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1881.

căp'-tăin-çy, *s.* [Eng. *captain;* and suff. *-cy* (q.v.).] The rank or position of a captain; leadership.

"This [the Catalan conquest of Athens] took place under the *captaincy* of Walter de Brienne."—*Dr. R. G. Latham: Nationalities of Europe*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

captaincy-general, captain-generalcy, *s.* The rank or position of a captain-general.

* **căp'-tăin-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *captain;* and fem. suff. *-ess.*] The now obsolete feminine form of *captain.*

"Dost thou counsel me
From my dear *captainess* to run away?"
Sir P. Sidney: Astrophel and Stella, 88. (*Trench: On some Def. in Our Eng. Dict.*, p. 19.)

† **căp'-tăin-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *captain; -less.*] Without a captain or leader; without order or discipline.

"But *captainless*
Confusedly they deale . . ."
Warner: Albion's England, iii. 19.

* **căp'-tăin-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *captain;* and suff. *-ry* (q.v.).] The office or dignity of a captain or governor over a district; a governorship.

"There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

căp'-tăin-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *captain*, and suff. *-ship* (q.v.).]

1. The rank or dignity of a captain, captaincy.

"The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment."—*Wotton.*

2. The rank or position of a leader.

"And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainship.*"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

* 3. The position of a chief of a clan; a chieftainship.

"To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships.*"—*Davies: On Ireland.*

† 4. Skill in military science.

* **căp'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *captatum*, sup. of *capto* = to catch after.] To catch, seek after, strive for.

". . . and this to *captate* a reputation of his love to scholars."—*Randal Taylor.*

* **căp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *captatio* = an endeavour to catch, a reaching after; *capto* = to catch.]

1. The practice of catching at applause or favour; flattery.

2. A captivating quality; an attraction.

"I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches."—*King Charles.*

căp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *captio* = a seizing, from *capio* = to seize.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of taking or seizing.

† 2. *Spec.:* The act of arresting under a warrant.

"He had been sentenced by letters of horning and *caption* (legal writs so called), as well as the seizure of his goods, and adjudication of his landed property."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, Introd.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. A cavil, objection, fault-finding, quibbling.

"It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, ii.

* 2. The heading or title of a chapter of a book; an introduction.

B. *Law:* The beginning or heading of a warrant, commission, or indictment, which sets forth when, where, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed.

"The *caption* is no part of an indictment, it is merely the style of the court where the indictment was preferred."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

căp'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *captieux;* Lat. *captiosus* = ready to seize or catch; *capto* = to seize, catch.]

1. Ensnaring, insidious, captivating, alluring.

"She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions which were like to be asked of him."—*Bacon.*

"Away with despair, no longer forbear
To fly from the *captious* coquette."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Reply to some Verses.

2. Cavilling, fault-finding, censorious; peevish, perverse.

"A *captious* question, sir (and yours is one),
Deserves an answer similar, or none."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 903.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *captious, cross, peevish, fretful,* and *petulant*:—"*Captious* marks a readiness to be offended; *cross* indicates a readiness to offend; *peevish* expresses a strong degree of crossness; *fretful* a complaining impatience; *petulant* a quick or sudden impatience. *Captiousness* is the consequence of misplaced pride; *crossness* of ill-humour; *peevishness* and *fretfulness* of a painful irritability; *petulance* is the result either of a naturally hasty temper or of a sudden irritability. Adults are most prone to be *captious;* . . . spoiled children are most apt to be *peevish;* . . . sickly children are most liable to *fretfulness;* . . . the young and ignorant are most apt to be *petulant* when contradicted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

căp'-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *captious; -ly.*]

1. In a captious or fault-finding manner; peevishly.

* 2. Insidiously, cunningly.

"Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other."—*Locke.*

† **căp'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *captious; -ness.*] The quality of being captious, or ready to find fault; peevishness.

"*Captiousness* is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage."—*Locke.*

* **căp-tī-vançe,** *s.* [Eng. *captive*, and suff. *-ance.*] Captivity.

"With that he gan at large to her dilate
The whole discourse of his *captivance* sad."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 7.

căp'-tĭ-vāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *captiver;* Lat. *captivatus*, pa. par. of *captivo* = to make captive.]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To make prisoner, capture.

"How ill beseeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To charm into subjection; to ensnare, to allure.

"And this I do, to *captivate* the eye
Of the fair breeder that is standing by."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 281.

* 2. (With the prep. *to*): To enslave.

"They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings *to* mistake, falsehood, and error."—*Locke.*

* **căp'-tĭ-vāte,** *a.* [Lat. *captivatus*, pa. par. of *captivo* = to capture, make captive.]

1. *Lit.:* Made captive, reduced to bondage.

"Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands *captivate.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Ensnared, charmed.

"Tush! women have been *captivate* ere now."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

¶ For the distinction between *captivate* and *charm*, see CHARM, *v.* For that between *captivate* and *enslave*, see ENSLAVE.

căp'-tĭ-vā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPTIVATE, *v.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Made captive, reduced to bondage.

2. *Fig.:* Captured, ensnared.

"I no sooner met it [the widow's eye], but I bowed like a great surprised booby, and knowing her cause to be the first which came on, I cry'd like a *captivated* calf as I was—Make way for the defendant's witnesses."—*Spectator*, No. 113.

* **căp'-tĭ-vā-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *captivat(e); -er.*] One who captivates or ensnares.

". . . *captivaters* of the best of their brethren."—*Baxter.*

căp'-tĭ-vāt-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CAPTIVATE, *v.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Making captive, reducing to bondage.

2. *Fig.:* Ensnaring, alluring.

"Conscience, in some awful silent hour,
When *captivating* lusts have lost their power . . .
Reminds him of religion."
Cowper: Hope, 216.

* **căp-tĭ-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *captivatio;* from *captivatus*, pa. par. of *captivo* = to capture, make a capture.] The act of making one captive or subject. (*Bp. Hall.*)

* **căp'-tĭv-aurçe,** *s.* [CAPTIVANCE, *s.*] Captivity, bondage.

"At length he spyde whereas that wofull Squyre,
Whom he had reskewed from *captivaunce.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 45.

căp'-tĭve, *s. & a.* [Fr. *captif;* Lat. *captivus* = a captive; from *captus*, pa. par. of *capio* = to take.] [CAITIFF.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One taken prisoner in war; one reduced to bondage.

"You have the *captives*,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

"Thou Timour! in his *captive's* cage—
What thoughts will there be thine."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

¶ With the preposition *to* before the captor or person to whom the captive is subject.

"If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæsar, or not *captive to* him."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 5.

2. One confined; a prisoner, not necessarily taken in war.

II. *Fig.:* Captivated, charmed, or ensnared by excellence or beauty.

"My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Taken prisoner in war; reduced to bondage.

2. Confined, imprisoned.

"But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,
And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 595.

3. Prevented from rising in the air by being tied to the earth by a rope, as a *captive* balloon.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Captivated, charmed, entranced.

"But hold! see foremost of the *captive* choir,
The master prophet grasps his full-ton'd lyre."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, A. ii.

* **căp'-tĭve,** *v.t.* [CAPTIVE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make captive, to reduce to captivity.

"Thus when as Guyon Furor had *captivd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 16.

2. *Fig.:* To captivate, charm, entrance.

"Ne woman yet so faire, but he her brought
Unto his bay, and *captived* her thought."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

"Beauty, which *captives* all things, sets me free."
Dryden: To the Lady Castlemaine.

* **căp'-tĭved,** *pa. par. & a.* [CAPTIVE, *v.*] Made captive, brought into captivity.

¶ In the following examples the accent is on the second syllable, but this is only a rare poetical use.

"The luckiesse conflict with the Gyaunt stout,
Wherein *captiv'd*, of life or death he stood in doubt."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 26.

"Betrayed, *captived*, and both my eyes put out."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 33.

căp'-tĭv-ẽr, * **căp'-tĭu-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *captiv(e)*; *-er.*] A captor, one who leads into captivity. (*Scotch.*)

căp-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *captivité*; Low Lat. *captivitas* = captivity; *capio* = to take, to seize.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The state of being captive or in bondage or servitude to enemies.

"There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The space of seventy years."
Milton: P. L., xii. 344.

". . . Lewis Sforza sold into *captivity* by his own Switzers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ In the Bible specially applied to the carrying away of the Jews into servitude by Nebuchadnezzar.

". . . and I asked them concerning the Jews that had escaped, which were left of the *captivity*, . . ."—*Nehem.* i. 2.

2. The state of being a prisoner or in confinement.

"The gentle birde feeles no *captivity*
Within her cage; but singes, and feeds her fill."
Spenser: Sonnets, lxv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The state of being in subjection generally.

"For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgement."—*Hooker.*

¶ With the preposition *to* before the person or thing to which one is subject.

"The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity to* the obedience of Christ."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

* 2. The state of being in misery or misfortune.

"And the Lord turned the *captivity* of Job, when he prayed for his friends."—*Job* xlii. 10.

¶ For the distinction between *captivity* and *confinement*, see CONFINEMENT.

căp'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *captor*; from *capio* = to take.] One who captures. (*Johnson.*)

† **căp'-tur-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *captur(e)*; *able.*] Possible to be captured; liable to capture.

"Instead of Breslau *capturable*, and a sure magazine for us, . . ."—*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. xx., ch. iii.

căp'-ture, *s.* [Fr. *capture*; Lat. *captura*; from *capio* = to take.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of capturing or seizing.

"The great sagacity, and many artifices, used by birds in the investigation and *capture* of their prey."—*Derham.*

2. The thing captured or seized; a prize.

"As a member of a good English house of business he would be a valuable *capture.*"—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

II. *International Law:* The arrest or seizure of a person or of ships by an enemy during war. [MARQUE, PRIVATEERING.]

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *capture*, *seizure*, and *prize*:—"*Capture* and *seizure* differ in the mode; a *capture* is made by force of arms, a *seizure* by direct and personal violence. The *capture* of a town or an island requires an army; the *seizure* of property is effected by the exertions of one individual. . . . A *capture* may be made on an unresisting object; a *seizure* supposes much eagerness for possession on the one hand, and reluctance to yield on the other. . . . A *capture* is general, it respects the act of taking; a *prize* is particular, it regards the object taken and its value to the captor; many *captures* are made by sea which never become *prizes.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

căp'-ture, *v.t.* [In Fr. *capturer*; from *capture*, *s.*] To seize, or make captive.

". . . and how his sword
Tizona clear'd its way through turban'd hosts,
And *captured* Afric's kings."
Hemans: The Siege of Valencia.

căp'-tured, *pa. par. & a.* [CAPTURE, *v.*]

"The cat plays with the *captured* mouse, and the cormorant with the *captured* fish."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 54.

căp'-tur-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAPTURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making captive or seizing; capture.

* **ca-pû'-ccio (cio as tschō),** *s.* [Ital.] A capuchin or hood. [CAPOCH.]

"That at his back a broad *capuccio* had."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 10.

ca-pû'çhe, *s.* [CAPOCH.]

* **ca-pū'çhed,** *a.* [Eng. *capoch*, *capuche* = a hood; suff. *-ed.*] Covered as with a hood; hooded.

"They are differently cuculleted and *capuched* upon the head and back."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

căp'-u-çhĭn, *s.* [Fr. *capucin* = a monk who wears a cowl or hood; *capuce*, *capuchon* = a hood, a cowl.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks, whence its name is derived.

"The moment we were seated, my aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin.*"—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

2. One of the order of monks described in II.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A branch of the Franciscan order of monks, so called from their peculiar capuche or cowl—a pointed hood attached to the ordinary Franciscan coat, and said to have been worn by St. Francis himself. This branch was founded by Matthew de Baschi, an Italian, but with him may be named the famous Lewis de Fossembrun. The Capuchins sought to restore the original rigour of the institutes of St. Francis, which Pope Innocent IV. had relaxed by granting the right to possess property to the members of the Franciscan order. In 1525 they received the solemn sanction of Pope Clement VII. Because of their severe austerity, and especially for the innovation of the capuche, they were much persecuted by the other Franciscans. Bernardo Ochino—their first Vicar-General—became a Protestant, as, afterwards, did also their third. Eventually, however, they spread in great numbers over Italy, Germany, France, and Spain. In the seventeenth century they showed much zeal in prosecuting missions to Africa. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. 16, 17.) [FRANCISCANS.]

CAPUCHIN MONK.

"To *Capuchins*, Carthusians, Cordeliers
Leave penance, meagre abstinence, and prayers."
Oldham: Satires upon the Jesuits.

2. *Ornith.:* A species of pigeon, a variety of the Jacobin, whose head is covered with feathers, bearing a fancied resemblance to a cowl or hood.

3. *Zool.:* A species of monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, a native of Guinea, distinguished by having the hair on the crown and back part of the head black, resembling a monk's hood or cowl, the remainder of the body being grayish.

capuchin monkey, *s.* The same as CAPUCHIN, *s.*, II. 3 (q.v.).

căp'-u-çĭne, *s.* [Fr. *capuce*, *capuchon* = a hood, a cowl, from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: The Nasturtium.

* **cap-ul,** * **cap-ulle,** *s.* [CAPLE.]

căp'-u-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *capelet.*]

Farriery: The same as *Capellet* (q.v.).

căp'-u-lĭn, *s.* [Sp. *capulin*, *capuli.*]

Bot.: The Mexican cherry. (*Webster.*)

* **căp-u-lōĭ'-da,** *s. pl.* [CAPULUS.]

Zoology: A family of pectinibranchiate Gasteropods, partially separated by Cuvier from the Limpets.

* **căp'-u-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = a handle.]

Zool.: A synonym of Pileopsis (q.v.).

* **ca-pun,** *s.* [CAPON.]

ca-pusche, *s.* [CAPOCH.]

cā'-pŭt, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) The head, or superior part of the body, divided into the skull (*cranium*) and the face (*facies*). The skull consists of the crown (*vertex* or *fontanella*), the posterior part (*occiput*), the anterior part (*sinciput*), and the lateral parts—the temples (*tempora*).

(2) It is also used in the simple sense of top or superior part, as *caput coli* = the head or top of the colon, the cæcum or blind intestine.

2. *Bot.:* The peridium of certain fungals.

*3 A name formerly given to the council or ruling body of the university of Cambridge, by whom every grace had to be approved before it could be submitted to the senate. It consisted of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each of the faculties of law, divinity, and medicine, and two masters of arts chosen annually by the senate.

"Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges, care less than anybody else about these questions."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia.*

Caput Draconis, *s.*

Astron.: The Dragon's Head, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Draco.

Caput Medusæ, *s.*

Palæont.: A species of Pentacrinite, *Pentacrinus Caput Medusæ.*

* **caput mortuum,** *s.* [Lat. = a dead head; *caput* = head; *mortuum* = dead, pa. par. of *morior* = to die.]

1. *Literally:*

O. Chem.: The residuum or fæces remaining after distillation or sublimation.

2. *Fig.:* A worthless residue.

"Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that, in pouring out of one language into another, it will all evaporate: and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum.*"—*Denham: Trans. of Æneid, Pref.*

caput radicis, *s.*

Bot.: The crown of a root; the very short stem, or rather bud, which terminates the roots of herbaceous plants.

Ca-pū-tĭ-ā'-tī (tī as shī), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *caputiati*, pl. of *caputiatus*, a., from Lat. *caput* = the head, so named from their headdress.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in France in the 12th century. They wore on their heads a leaden image of the Virgin Mary. They wished "liberty," equality, and the abolition of all civil government. Hugo, Bishop of Auxerre, suppressed them by military force. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 15.)

căp-ȳ-ba'-ra, *s.* [Brazilian *cabiai.*]

Zool.: The *Hydrochœrus capybara*, or Water-cavy of Brazil, an animal allied to the Guinea-pig. It is about three feet in length, and has the general appearance of a hippopotamus in miniature. It is of the rodent family Cavidæ.

* **cā'-pȳl,** *s.* [CAPLE.]

car (1), **caer, char,** *s.* [Gael. *cathair* = a city; Wel. & Cornish, *caer.*]

1. *In Wales:* Directly from Wel. *caer* (see etym.). A city or town, as *Car*-diff.

2. *In Scotland:* Probably in most cases only indirectly from Wel. *caer*, through Gael. *cathair:* A fortified place or town. It occurs as the initial syllable of many names of places in the west and south of Scotland, as *Car*-stairs, *Car*-michael, *Car*-laverock, &c.

car (2), * **carre,** * **char,** * **chare,** * **chaar,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *car*; Fr. *char*; Sw. *karra*; Dan. *karre*; Dut. *kar*; Gael. & Ir. *carr*; Wel. *car*; Ital. *carro*; from Lat. *carrus* = a four-wheeled carriage.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A chariot.

"*Chare, carrus, quadriga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Made him steygh opon his secound *chaar.*"—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xli. 43.

(2) A small two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse.

"Did ye not hear it?—No: 'twas but the wind,
Or the *car* rattling o'er the stony street."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 22.

* (3) A sledge, a hurdle.

"With *carres* that have no wheeles that thei clepen scieyes."—*Maundeville: Travels,* p. 130.

* (4) A cart, a waggon.

"*Carre, carte. Carrus, currus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(5) A carriage constructed with flanged wheels for running on lines of rails either of a railway or of a tramway (American, and little used in England except in the compound *tram-car,* or in Ireland, except in *jaunting-car,* or as abbreviations of these compounds.)

". . . a tram-*car* came along and knocked him down. The *car* was going much too fast."—*Daily Telegraph,* April 18, 1881.

2. *Fig.:* Applied poetically to any vehicle of dignity or splendour.

"And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay." *Milton.*

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Astron.:* A constellation, called also Charles's Wain (or Waggon), and the Great Bear.

"Ev'ry fixt, and ev'ry wand'ring star
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 210.

2. *Mil.:* A small two-wheeled carriage, fitted with boxes to contain ammunition, and to carry the artillerymen attached to it.

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compounds).

¶ What in England is called a railway carriage being termed in the United States a railway car, the following compounds of *car* are inserted in *Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics,* which was primarily of American origin, but omitted here:—*Car-axle, car-axle box, car-axle box-cover, car-axle lathe, car-basket, car-buffer, car-bumper, car-cab, car-couch, car-coupling, car-door lock, car-heater, car-indicator, car-jack, car-lamp, car-lantern, car-lounge, car-register, car-replacer, car-seat, car-seat arm-lock, car-spittoon, car-spring, car-stake, car-starter, car-stove, car-truck, car-ventilator, car-wheel, car-wheel furnace, car-window fastening.*

† **car,** *v.t.* [CAR (2), *s.*

1. To convey in a car.

2. (With the pronoun *it*): To travel in a car.

car, kĕr, *a.* [Gael. *car* (*s.*) = a twist, a bend; (*a.*) = crooked, bent, unlucky.] Left, applied to the hand; sinister; fatal. To go a *car gate,* or a *gray gate,* means, to come to an ill end; to take the left hand road, which leadeth to destruction. [KER.] (*Scotch.*)

car-handit, *a.* [Scotch *car* and *handit* = handed.] Left-handed; awkward. (*Scotch.*)

car-sham-ye! An exclamation used at the game of shintie, when an antagonist strikes the ball with the club in his left hand. (*Scotch.*)

car-ăb'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *carab(us),* and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of predatory coleopterous insects, having the antennæ filiform, feelers mostly six, thorax flat and margined, and eyes prominent. Section Pentamera of Latreille, and sub-section Geodephaga of Stephens. They are sometimes called Ground-beetles and Garden-beetles. Over sixty genera are enumerated by Sharp as British. Some are large and richly coloured. Swainson divided the family into five sub-families—Carabidæ, Harpalinæ, Brachininæ, Scaritinæ, and Elaphrinæ.

car-a-bin, *s.* [CARB, *s.*]

* **căr'-ą-bĭne,** *s.* [CARBINE.]

* **căr-ą-bĭn-ēer,** *s.* [CARBINEER.]

† **căr'-ă-bŏĭd,** *a.* [Gr. κάραβος (*karabos*) = a beetle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Pertaining to or resembling Carabidæ.

căr-ą-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάραβος (*karabos*) = a kind of beetle; Lat. *scarabæus.*]

1. *Entomology:*

* (1) A very large genus of insects founded by Linnæus, and including nearly the whole modern family Carabidæ.

(2) The Crab-beetles, a genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Carabidæ. Twelve species are British. The bodies are elongated, and of a bronze golden-green, copper, or violet colour. They are large, fine, active insects of highly predatory habits. The genus is not at all the same as the Scarabæus, to which the term *karabos* was applied by the Greeks (etym.).

2. *Zool.:* A species of crab.

* **căr'-ąc,** * **car-ack,** * **car-rik,** * **car-rycke,** * **car-ricke,** *s.* [Fr. *caraque;* Sp. & Ital. *carraca;* Dut. *kraecke;* Ger. *karracke;* from Low Lat. *carraca.*]

Naut.: A large ship of burden, formerly

GENOESE CARAC.

used by the Portuguese in their trade with the East Indies; a galleon.

"*Carrycke,* a great shippe. *Caraque.*"—*Palsgrave.*

"The bigger whale, like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play."
Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 147.

căr'-ą-căl, *s.* [Fr. *caracal;* from Turk. *qarah-qootag;* from *qarah* = black, and *qootag* = ear.]

Zool.: A species of lynx, the *Felis caracal* of Linnæus, of a reddish-brown colour, with black ears, tipped with long black hairs. It is a native of Africa, India, Persia, and Turkey.

"The *caracal* has always been considered to be the lynx mentioned by the ancients as possessing such wonderful power of sight."—*Library Nat. Hist.*

car-ą-ca'-rą, *s.* [A South American word.]

Ornith.: The name given to the birds of the sub-family Polyborinæ, which is an aberrant one belonging to the Falconidæ, but constituting apparently the point of transition to the Vulturidæ. They occur in South America, and feed on carrion. [POLYBORINÆ.]

căr'-ą-cōle, căr'-ą-cŏl, *s.* [Fr. *caracole* = a wheeling about; O. Fr., Sp., & Port. *caracol* = a winding staircase, a snail; Catalan *caragol* = a screw.]

1. *Arch.:* A winding or spiral staircase.

2. *Horsemanship:* A half turn or wheel made by a horse.

"When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles,* to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

† **căr'-ą-cōle,** *v.i.* [CARACOLE, *s.*]

Horsemanship: To turn or wheel about in caracoles, to prance.

"Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party."—*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. vii.

căr-ą-cōl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARACOLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of prancing about; a caracole.

căr-ą-cŏl'-ą, *s.* [O. Fr., Sp., & Port. *caracol* = a snail.]

Zool.: A genus of the Lucerninæ (Land-volutes or Lamp-snails), in which the aperture of the shell is circular, the two lips united, teeth wanting, umbilicus open. Family, Limacinæ.

căr-a-cōl'-ŭ, car-ą-cō'-lĭ, *s.* [Etymology doubtful. Cf. *caracole.*] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, used for manufacturing inferior kinds of jewelry.

căr'-ą-cōre, *s.* [A Bornean word (?).]

Naut.: A light vessel used by the natives of Borneo and the adjacent islands, and by the Dutch as a coast-guard vessel in their East Indian possessions.

* **căr'-ăct** (1), * **căr'-ĕct,** *s.* [CHARACTER.]

1. A figure, sign, or mark.

"Thorugh *caractes* that Crist wroot,
The Jewes knewe hemselve giltier than the woman."
Langland: P. Plowman, 7600.

2. A book.

"Rede his *carect* in the wise
As she him taught."
Gower: C. A., ii. 247.

* **căr-act'** (2), *s.* [CARAT.]

Căr'-ą-dŏc, *s. & a.* [Wel. *Caradoc,* the place described under A., from Wel. *caer* = city.] [CAR (1).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* The name of certain hills in Shropshire (the Caradoc hills).

2. *Geol.:* The formation described under B.

B. *As adj.:* Found at, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place mentioned under A. 1, or with the formation described under A 2.

Caradoc formation, *s.*

1. *Geol.:* The upper, *i.e.,* the more modern, of two series of strata into which the Lower Silurian Rocks are divided. It consists chiefly of sandstone, some years ago estimated at 2,500 feet in thickness, abutting against the trappean chain called the Caradoc hills. The name *Caradoc* was first given by Sir Roderick Murchison in his "Silurian System." Sedgwick called it the Bala formation. It is closely allied to the Llandeilo rocks beneath it. The Caradoc rocks were deposited in a shallow sea.

2. *Palæont.:* About 600 fossils are known in the Caradocs; 146 are Crustacea, 106 of them being peculiar. The Hydrozoa, Cœlenterata, and Echinodermata are also well represented. The bivalves exceed in number those of any known formation below the Carboniferous Limestone. (*Etheridge: Address to Geol. Soc.,* 1881. *Q. J. Geol. Soc.,* xxxvii., pt. ii., p. 142.)

Caradoc sandstone, *s.* A sandstone, constituting the chief rock in the Caradoc formation (q.v.).

ca-ra'fe, că-ra'ff, *s.* [Fr. *carafe;* Ital. *caraffa.*] A decanter; a water-bottle.

"A heavy *carafe* of water is supplied among six guests."—*Continental Excursions by Viator Verax.*

¶ Frequently pronounced and written *croft.*

căr-ą-ga'-ną, *s.* [Tartar *carachana.*]

Bot.: The Siberian Pea-tree, a genus of leguminous Asiatic plants, belonging to the sub-tribe Galegeæ. Flowers solitary or crowded, of a pale-yellow colour, with the exception of one species, *C. jubata,* in which they are white, tinged with red. *C. spinosa* is a thorny shrub, plentiful in China, about Pekin, where the branches are stuck in clay upon the tops of walls, in order that the spines may keep off intruders. The bark of *C. arborescens* is used as a substitute for rope, &c.

* **car'-ąge,** *s.* [CARRIAGE.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

căr-ąg'-ĕn-īne, *s.* [Eng. *caragheen,* and suffix *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A mucilaginous or resinous substance, obtained from Caragheen-moss.

căr'-ą-ghēen, *s. & a.* [From Carragheen, or Carrigeen, near Waterford, Ireland, where this algal grows abundantly; it is also common on the English coast.]

caragheen-moss, carrageen-moss, *s.*

CARAGHEEN-MOSS.

Bot.: Irish moss, *Sphæroococcus* (or *Chondrus*) *crispus,* a species of sea-weed, from which a

kind of nutritious jelly is manufactured. It is of a purplish-white, nearly transparent colour.

* **car-ain**, *s.* [CARRION.]

căr' aí pa, *s.* [Cf. *caruipa*, the Guiana name of *carapa* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Ternströmiaceæ, distinguished among the group having the petals contorted, and the capsule septicidially dehiscent, by its leaves being alternate, its stamens usually free, with the anthers glandulliferous at the apex and fixed near the base; and by its having two or three pendulous ovules in each of the three cells of the ovary. The species, about eight in number, grow in tropical America, and are trees bearing white-scented flowers. The celebrated Balsam of Tamacoari is obtained from *Caraipa fasciculata*, and is of great use in the cure of itch, a single application curing the most inveterate case in twenty-four hours. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căr-aī-û'-ra, *s.* [The Orinoco name.] A red colouring matter, obtained from *Bignonia chica*. [CHICA.]

* **car'-alde**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps CAROL, *s.*] Perhaps a writing-desk.

"Her kysttes and her coferes, her *carnldes* alle."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 157.

car-ăl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [*Carallie* in the Telinga language.]

Bot.: A genus of East Indian plants, belonging to the order Rhizophoraceæ.

căr'-al-līne, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ranunculus glacialis*.

căr-ăl-lû'-ma, *s.* [An Indian native name.]

Bot.: A genus of East Indian plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ. The species, which are few in number, are fleshy, leafless, herbaceous plants.

* **căr'-a-lȳng**, *pr. par.* & *s.* [CAROLLING.]

"Fair ladyis in ringis,
Knychtis in *caralyngis*,
Bayth dansis and singis;
It semyt as sa." *Houlate*, iii. 12, MS.

căr-am-bō'-la, *s.* [Port. & Sp. *carambola*; Mahratta *kurmul*.]

Bot., &c.: The acutely-angled fruit of an oxalidaceous tree, *Averrhoa carambola*. It is very sour, but is eaten by the natives of India. The leaves of the tree are very sensitive.

† **căr'-ăm-bōle**, *s.* [Fr. *carambole*.]

Billiards: The same as a *cannon* (q.v.).

car-a-meile, *s.* [CARMELE.]

căr'-a-mĕl, *s.* [Fr. *caramel*; Sp. *caramelo*; from Low Lat. *canna mellis*, *cannamella* = sugar-cane: from *canna* = a reed, cane; *mel* (genit. *mellis*) = honey.]

Chem.: A mixture of several compounds, formed by heating sugar to 210°. Water is given off and caramel, a brown substance, remains. It is used as a colouring material for spirits, wines, &c.

"At a temperature a little above its fusion . . . sugar becomes brown, swells up, and becomes a black, porous, shining mass, which is known as *caramel*, losing nothing but two atoms of water."—*Graham: Elements of Chemistry.*

ca-ra'-na, ca-răn'-na, ca-râu'-na, *s.* [Sp. *caraña*.]

1. A tree, a native of South America.

2. A resinous gum of an aromatic flavour, extracted from the tree. It is used as a remedy for toothache.

căr'-ănx, *s.* [Mod. Lat., prob. from Sp. *carangue*, a West Indian flat-fish.]

Ichthy.: A fish, a kind of mackerel. The most common is *Caranx vulgaris*, also called the Scad, or Horse-mackerel. There is a series of scaly plates on the lateral line.

* **car-an-ye**, *s.* [CARRION.]

"*Caranye* or careyn. *Cadaver*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

căr'-ap, *s.* [A Guiana word.] An oil obtained by pressure from the *carapa* (q.v.).

căr'-a-pa, *s.* [CARAP.]

Bot.: A small genus of trees with abruptly-pinnate leaves, belonging to the order of Meliaceæ (Meliads), and native of tropical America, the West Indies, and Guinea. Their flowers have a calyx of four or sometimes five distinct sepals, and a corolla of the same number of oblong, egg-shaped spreading petals. The fruit is large, and contains numerous oily seeds, from which is extracted by pressure a liquid oil called Carap, or Crab-oil, suitable for burning in lamps. The bark of *Carapa guianensis* possesses febrifugal qualities, and is also used for tanning. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.)

căr'-a-pāçe, † **căr'-a-păx**, *s.* [Fr. *carapace*.]

Zool.: A protective shield. *Spec.*—

1. The upper shell of crabs, lobsters, and other crustaceans.

2. The upper half of the immovable case enclosing a tortoise, turtle, or other chelonian. [CALLIPASH.]

"This casing is composed of two shields, covered with horny plates, the upper one, which is more or less highly arched, is termed the *carapace*"—*Carpenter: Physiology*, § 324.

3. The shell of an armadillo.

4. The case in which certain infusoria are enclosed; a lorica.

căr-a-pā'-çĭ-al (or **çĭ-al** as **shal**), *a.* [Eng. *carapace*; *-ial*.] Pertaining to a carapace.

"The lateral portions of the *carapacial* ridge."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 217.

căr-a-pĭçh'-ĕ-a, *s.* [*Carapiche*, the native name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of flowering shrubs, belonging to the Cinchonaceæ. They are natives of the Caribbean Islands.

căr'-at, * **căr'-act**, *s.* [Fr. *carat*; from Arab. *qirrât* = a carat, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce; from Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*) = the fruit of the locust-tree; Ital. *carato*; O. Port. *quirate*.]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. The fruit of the Carob-tree, also called *carot*.

2. *Weights and Measures:*

(1) A weight of $3\frac{1}{6}$ grains.

(2) The twenty-fourth part of an ounce. It is used by jewellers to express the fineness of gold, the whole mass being supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts and said to be so many carats fine, according to the number of twenty-fourth parts of pure gold contained in it. Twenty-four carat means all gold, eighteen carat three-quarters gold. Fine gold consists of twenty-two carats of pure gold and two of alloy. The gold coins of the United States are 21·19 carats fine. A dollar weighs 0·13 ounce, an eagle 1·29 ounces. From this, the proportion of gold in each can be calculated.

"A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *caract* into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for if to the finest of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *caracts* fine."—*Cocker.*

(3) A weight used by jewellers in weighing diamonds and other precious stones. It is the 150th part of an ounce Troy.

II. *Fig.:* Fineness, purity.

"Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

car'-a-tōe, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Agave americana*.

căr-a-văn', *s.* [Fr. *caravane*; Sp. & Ital. *caravana*; from Arab. *qairawân*; Pers. *kârwân*, *qirwân* = a caravan.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A number of travellers, pilgrims, or merchants traversing the deserts of Arabia, Africa, or other countries, in company for purposes of safety and convenience.

"When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims."—*Taylor.*

2. A large covered cart or waggon, such as those used by gipsies, and for the conveyance of beasts of a menagerie; also a similar vehicle employed for moving furniture. A train or number of such waggons.

* 3. A fleet of ships or boats, such as those used in Russia for conveying hemp, &c. (*Webster.*)

* II. *Fig.:* A flight or number of birds flying together.

"They set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 428.

caravan-boiler, *s.* A waggon-shaped boiler.

* **căr-a-văn-ëer'**, *s.* [Eng. *caravan*; suff. *-eer* = *-er*.] The driver or conductor of a caravan.

căr-a-văn'-sēr-ȳ, căr-a-văn'-sēr-a, căr-a-văn'-sēr-aī, *s.* [Fr. *caravansérail* or *caravansérai*; from Pers. *kârwân-saraï*; from *kârwân* = a caravan; *saraï* = a palace, large house, or inn.] A kind of inn in Eastern countries, where caravans put up for the night.

"For the spacious mansion, like a Turkish *Caravanserah*, entertains the vagabonds."—*Pope: Letter to Jervas* (1716).

"The furniture of this *Caravansera* consisted of a large iron Pot, two oaken Tables, two Benches, two Chairs, and a Potheen Noggin."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

* **căr'-a-vĕl**, * **car-vel**, **căr-a-vĕlle**, *s.* [Fr. *caravelle*; Ital. *caravella*; Sp. *carabela*, a dimin. of *caraba* = a vessel; from Lat. *carabus*; Gr. κάραβος (*karabos*) = (1) a crab, (2) a light vessel.]

1. *Naut.* (*of the forms* caravel *and* carvel):

(1) A light, round, old-fashioned ship, with

CARAVEL.

a square poop, galley-rigged, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

"In Turkey, this name [*caravel*] is given to large ships. In Portugal it is a small vessel carrying lateen sails. The three vessels which composed the expedition of Columbus on the occasion of his discovering America were *caravels*, but there is said to be no authentic account of their form, size, or rig."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary.*

(2) A small boat employed in the herring fishery on the coast of France.

". . . she spreads sattens, as the king's ships do canvas every where, she may spare me her mizen, and her bonnets, strike her main-petticoat, and yet out sail me. I am a *carvel* to her."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Wit without Money*, i. 1.

2. *Hort.* (*of the form* caravelle): A kind of pear.

căr'-a-wāy, * **car-a-waie**, * **căr-ra-wāy**, * **car-wy**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. & Ital. *carvi*; Sp. *carvi* and *al-caravea*; from Arab. *karwiya*, *karawiya*; from Gr. κάρος or κάρον (*karos*, *karon*); Lat. *careum*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An umbelliferous plant, *Carum carui*, a biennial belonging to the parsley family. It has a taper root like a parsnip, and is cultivated principally in Holland and Lincolnshire.

"*Caraway*, herbe. *Carwy sic scribitur in campo florum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The seeds of the plant described in 1. They are strongly aromatic, and have a warm, pungent taste. They are much used in confectionery, and in medicine. [CARAWAY-FRUIT.]

* 3. A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway-seeds.

". . . we are wont to eate *carawaies* or biskets, or some other kind of comfits or seedes together with apples, thereby to breake winde ingendred by them; and surely it is a very good way for students."—*Cogan: Haven of Health* (1595).

"Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own graffing, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth . . ."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.*, v. 3.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

caraway-comfit, *s.* A comfit or sweet containing caraway-seed.

caraway-fruit, *s.*

Pharm.: *Carui fructus*, the dried fruit of *Carum carui* or Caraway. These seeds (mericarps) are of a brown colour, slightly curved, with fine filiform ridges containing a single vitta

in each channel. They have a peculiar aromatic odour, and a warm taste. The oil is of a pale-yellow colour. They are used in medicine as an aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, in cases of flatulence; the oil is added to purgative medicines to prevent griping.

caraway-seeds, *s. pl.* [CARAWAY, 2.]

căr-ą-wāys, *s. pl.* [CARAWAY, 2.]

* **car-ayn,** *s.* [CARRION.]

carb, *prefix.*

Chem.: Having carbon in its composition. Many compounds occur with this prefix. Only the important substances are here given; for the others see *Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry.*

carb, car-a-bin, *s.* [CARP, *v.*] A rawboned, loquacious woman. (*Jamieson.*)

carb, car-ble, *v.i.* [Either a variant of Eng. *carp* (q.v.), or from Icel. *karp* = bragging; *karpa* = to brag, boast.] To cavil, to carp. (*Jamieson.*)

car-bal-lȳl′-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *carballyl(ic); -ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [CARBALLYLIC ACID.]

car-bal-lȳl′-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on); allyl; -ic.*]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carballylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Tricarballylic acid, $C_6H_8O_6$ = $(C_3H_5)'''(COOH)_3$. A triatomic, tribasic, fatty acid, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on aconitic acid, or by the action of alcoholic potash on propenyl tricyanide. It forms colourless trimetric crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Its alkaline salts, called carballylates, are soluble in water. Its melting point is 158°.

car′-ba-māte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carbam(ic); and -ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $(CO)''(NH_2)(ONH_4)$. Ammonium carbamate is formed by passing a mixture of perfectly dry carbon dioxide and ammonia gas into cold absolute alcohol, and heating the crystalline deposit with absolute alcohol in a sealed tube to 100°. The liquid, on cooling, deposits ammonium carbamate in crystalline laminæ, which, when heated in a sealed tube to 140°, split into ammonium carbonate and urea. Ammonium carbamate is converted by water into acid ammonium carbonate. It can be distinguished by its precipitating calcium very slowly from a solution of $CaCl_2$ and ammonia.

car-băm′-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on); and amic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carbamic ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Both acid and neutral ethers are known.

(1) *Acid Ethers:* The ethylammonium salt of ethylcarbamic acid. $(CO)''NH(C_2H_5)ONH_3(C_2H_5)$, a snow-white powder, is obtained by passing CO_2 into anhydrous ethylamine cooled by a freezing mixture.

(2) *Neutral Ethers* (called also *Urethanes*): Ethyl carbamate $(CO)''NH_2{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. It is formed by the action of ammonia on alcohol saturated with carbonyl chloride, also by aqueous ammonia and ethyl carbonate. It forms colourless crystals soluble in water.

car′-ba-mīde, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on); and amide* (q.v.).] [UREA.]

Chem.: $CN_2H_4O = N_2(CO)''H_4$. It is produced by the action of ammonia gas on carbonyl chloride, or upon ethyl carbonate, also by the decomposition of oxamide at red heat. Carbamide is decomposed by soluble hypobromites and hypochlorites with evolution of nitrogen, as $CN_2H_4O \times O_3 = CO_2 \times {}_2H_2O \times N_2$.

car′-ba-mīne, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on); and amine.*] [AMINE, *s.*]

Chem.: Isocyanide. These compounds are obtained by distilling a mixture of an alcoholic ammonia base and chloroform with alcoholic potash. They are oily, stinking liquids. The isocyanides of plemyl, ethyl, and amyl are known.

căr-bā′-sĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *carbasus;* Gr. κάρβασος (*karbasos*) = flax, linen, a sail.]

Zool.: A partial synonym of the Cheilostomatous genus, Flustra (q.v.). *Flustra carbasea,* formerly *Carbasea papyrea,* the Lawn Sea-mat of Ellis, is a delicate Northern form living on shells and stones in rather deep water. The cells are in many rows on one side only, and the polypide has about twenty tentacles. It may often be found on the shore.

car-ba′-zō-tāte, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on); azot(ic);* and suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of carbazotic acid.

car-ba-zōt′-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on);* and *azotic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term used chiefly or exclusively in the compound which follows.

carbazotic acid, *s.* [*Carbon, azote* = nitrogen.]

Chem.: Trinitrophenol, Nitrophenisic acid, Picric acid, πικρός (*pikros*) = bitter, $C_6H_3N_3O_7$ = $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3(OH)$. Prepared from the impure nitrophenesic acid. It is also obtained by the action of nitric acid and indigo, silk, wool, resin, &c. It crystallises in yellow crystals, soluble in water, has a very bitter taste, and dyes silk and wool yellow, but does not dye cotton, hemp, and flax. Its salts are called *picrates.* Potassium picrate is very slightly soluble in water; when heated it explodes with great energy. Carbazotic acid is a nitro-substitution compound of phenol.

car′-bīde, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carb(on);* and suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound formed by the union of carbon with an element, as iron or hydrogen.

car′-bĭn, cair-ban, * **car-fin,** *s.* (*Scotch.*) [Gael. *cairbean.*] The basking-shark, *Squalus maximus,* L.

car′-bine, car′-bĭne, * **căr-ą-bĭne,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *carabin;* Fr. *carabine;* Ital. *carabino* = a little gun, corrupted from O. Fr. *calabrien, calabrin* = a light-armed soldier; O. Fr. *calabre, caable* = an engine of war; from Low Lat. *chadabula* = a catapult; Gr. καταβόλη (*katabolē*) = a throwing down, destruction; κατά (*kata*) = down; βολή (*bolē*) = a throwing; βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

A. *As substantive:*

Military:

* **1.** A musketeer, a carbineer.

"When he was taken, all the rest they fled,
And our *carbines* pursued them to the death."
Kyd: Spanish Tragedy.

2. A short fire-arm, used by cavalry, artillery, in the navy, &c., similar in bore and nature to, and carrying the same ammunition as, the infantry rifle. Except with cavalry, furnished with a sword-bayonet to increase its length as an offensive weapon. It is in general use by United States cavalry, which

1. CARBINE. 2. CARBINE-LOCK.

are all of light equipment, and adapted to serve as infantry on occasion. In such cases the carbine proves a highly useful arm. Colt's, Sharpe's, and other makes of carbines are used.

". . . continued to fly on foot, throwing away *carbines,* swords, and even coats as incumbrances."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

carbine-lock, *s.* The lock of a carbine.

"Sling on thy bugle—see that free from rust
My *carbine-lock* springs worthy of my trust."
Byron: The Corsair, i. 7.

carbine-thimble, *s.* A stiff leathern socket, secured to a D-ring on the off-side of the saddle by a strap and buckle. It receives the muzzle of the horseman's carbine.

car-bĭn-ēe′r, căr-ą-bĭn-ēe′r, *s.* [Fr. *carabinier.*]

Mil.: Formerly applied to mounted infantry armed with a short carbine, and intended to fight on foot. Name still retained in England by the 6th Dragoon Guards.

car′-bĭn-ŏl, *s.* [From Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) (?), and Eng., &c. (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: A name given to methyl alcohol, $C(OH)H_3$, by Kolbe, and the alcohols formed from it, by substitution of methyl, ethyl, &c., for an atom of hydrogen, are named according to the radicals which they contain, as Trimethyl carbinol, or Tertiary Quartyl alcohol, $C(OH)(CH_3)_3$.

car′-bĭn-ȳl, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *carbin(ol),* and *-yl.*]

Chem.: The name given to the alcohol radicals of the corresponding carbinols, as Dimethyl carbinol $C(CH_3)_2H.OH$ contains the radical Dimethyl-carbinyl $(C(CH_3)_2H)'$.

* **car′-bō,** *s.* [Lat. = coal, from the jet-black colour of its wings.]

Ornith.: An old synonym of Phalacrocorax (q.v.).

car-bō′-çĕr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *carbo(n),* and *cerite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Carbonate of cerium, also called *Lanthanite* (q.v.). It consists of oxide of cerium, 75·7; carbonic acid, 10·8; water, 13·5. Sp. gr., 2·605—2·666. Hardness, 2·5—3. It occurs at Bastnäs, in Sweden, and also in Silurian limestone in Sancou Valley, Leliegh Co., Pennsylvania.

car-bŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carbo(n); (alcoh)ol;* and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to, or derived from, carbon.

carbolic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5{\cdot}OH$ = Phenyl Alcohol, Phenol, Phenic Acid, Coal-tar Creasote. Phenol is not technically an acid, but a secondary monatomic aromatic alcohol, obtained by the dry distillation of salicylic acid, and formed by the dry distillation of coal, in the coal-tar oil. When pure it forms white deliquescent crystals melting at 35° to an oily liquid, which boils at 184° It has a penetrating odour and burning taste; it is neutral; it coagulates albumen and has powerful antiseptic properties. It is used as a disinfectant, and to preserve meat, &c. It dissolves in alkalies, forming compounds called *phenates.* Potassium phenate crystallises in white needles; when it is heated with iodides of ethyl, methyl, &c., double ethers are formed, as methyl-phenate $C_6H_5OCH_3$. Chlorine, bromine iodine, and nitric acid form with it substitution compounds. [CHLOROPHENESIC ACID, CARBAZOTIC ACID.] Phenol is benzine with one molecule of (OH) substituted for one atom of H.

car′-bŏ-lize, *v.t.* [Eng. *carbol(ic); -ize.*] To impregnate with carbolic acid.

car′-bŏn, *s.* [Fr. *carbone;* from Lat. *carbo* = a coal.]

Chem.: A tetrad non-metallic element, symbol C. Atomic weight, 12. Carbon occurs in three allotropic forms—two crystalline (diamond and graphite), and one amorphous (charcoal). Diamond crystallises in forms belonging to the regular system. It is transparent, either colourless, or yellow, pink, blue, or green. The hardest substance known, refracts light strongly, is infusible, but is burnt into CO_2 in oxygen gas at white heat. Sp. gr., 3·5. It is a non-conductor of electricity. It is found in gravel in India, Brazil, &c. [DIAMOND.] Graphite crystallises in six-sided prisms. Sp. gr., 2·3. It is grey-black, with a metallic lustre. It is a good conductor of electricity. Graphite often separates in scales from molten iron; it is used for lead pencils; it is often called black-lead. [GRAPHITE.] Amorphous carbon occurs more or less pure in lampblack, wood charcoal, coal, coke, and animal charcoal. Sp. gr. from 1·6 to 2. It is porous, absorbs gases, removes colour from organic liquids, is used as a disinfectant, and burns in the air at red heat, forming CO_2. When boiled with H_2SO_4, it is oxidised to CO, and SO_2 is also formed, which escape in gas used as a reducing agent. Carbon forms two oxides with oxygen, CO and CO_2, carbonic oxide and carbonic anhydride.

carbon-battery, *s.*

Elect.: [BUNSEN-BATTERY].

carbon chlorides, *s. pl.*

Chem: Carbon monochloride. This compound has been discovered to be hexa-chlorbenzene C_6Cl_6 by determination of its vapour

density. It is obtained by passing the vapour of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It forms white silky needles, melting at 226°, and boiling at 331°.

Carbon-dichloride, C_2Cl_4 =
analogous to ethene, obtained by passing the vapour of carbon-trichloride through a red-hot tube. It is a colourless liquid. Sp. gr., 1·6. It boils at 117°.

Carbon-trichloride, C_2Cl_6 = analogous to ethane, obtained by placing ethene chloride into a glass vessel containing Cl and exposing it to sunshine. A white crystalline aromatic substance melting at 160°, and boiling at 182°.

Carbon tetrachloride, CCl_4 =
A colourless liquid, sp. gr. 1·56, and boiling at 77°; obtained by passing the vapour of Cl and CS_2, through a red-hot tube, and distilling the liquid formed with potash. Also formed by the action of Cl on CH_4 in direct sunlight. By the action of sodium amalgam on its alcoholic solution the atoms of Cl are replaced by atoms of hydrogen.

carbon dioxide, *s.*

Chem.: Carbonic acid gas, Carbonic anhydride, Carbonic oxide (of some chemists) = CO_2. Carbon dioxide is a colourless gas 1·524 times as heavy as air, and 22 times as heavy as hydrogen. It is evolved in large quantities from fissures in active and extinct volcanic districts. It is given off in the process of fermentation, from decaying animal and vegetable matter and by animals during respiration, and it contaminates crowded rooms. It accumulates also in the bottom of pits and wells, and forms a great part of the afterdamp or chokedamp of coal mines. It is also contained in most waters from springs, and water charged with it has the power of dissolving carbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. It is always produced when carbonaceous matter is burnt in excess of air or oxygen. It has an agreeable pungent odour, but it cannot be respired, as it produces insensibility and death. It extinguishes the flame of a lighted taper. At the pressure of 38·5 atmospheres at 0° it is converted into a colourless limpid liquid insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol; it solidifies, on exposure to the air, into a snow-white mass, which is a bad conductor of heat; when mixed with ether it is used as a freezing mixture. Carbon dioxide exists in the air, and is decomposed by the green leaves of plants, which retain the carbon and liberate oxygen in sunlight. About four volumes of CO_2 are contained in 10,000 volumes air. The total quantity is estimated at about three billions of tons. Cold water dissolves about its own volume of carbon dioxide, whatever be the density of the gas with which it is in contact, the solution reddens blue litmus paper, and converts oxides of the alkaline and alkaline earth metals into carbonates (q.v.). Carbon dioxide is contained in aerated waters and in sparkling wines. Carbon dioxide can be obtained by burning carbon in excess of oxygen; but by passing CO_2 over red-hot charcoal it is converted into carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide is usually prepared by decomposing a carbonate with one of the stronger acids, as by the action of hydrochloric acid on marble, which gives calcium chloride, water, and CO_2. Carbon dioxide can be distinguished by its giving a white precipitate when passed into a solution of lime or baryta water, by its quick absorption by caustic alkalies, and by its extinguishing the flame of a lighted taper. [CARBONATE.] Carbon dioxide is decomposed by heating potassium in it, forming an oxide and liberating carbon.

carbon disulphide, *s.* [BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.]

carbon-holders, *s. pl.*

Elec.: Clamps for holding the carbons in electric arc lights.

carbon-light, *s.*

Elect.: The light produced between and upon two carbon points, between which passes a current of electricity. [ELECTRIC LIGHT.]

carbon monoxide, *s.*

Chem.: Carbonous oxide. Carbonic oxide. Carbonyl = CO″. Carbon monoxide is a colourless, inodorous, tasteless gas, insoluble in water, sp. gr. 0·967. It burns with a light-blue flame, forming CO_2. It is intensely poisonous, even when mixed with large quantities of air, producing faintness, insensibility, and death. It is formed when CO_2 is passed over red-hot charcoal, also by heating oxalic acid $C_2H_2O_4$, with sulphuric acid, which decomposes it into H_2O, CO_2, and CO. The CO_2 is removed by passing the gas through limewater. It unites with KHO at high temperatures, forming formiate of potassium. It unites with Cl when exposed to sunlight, forming phosgene gas $COCl_2$. Carbon monoxide can also be formed by heating powdered ferrocyanide of potassium with ten times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. Carbon monoxide (Carbonyl) in organic chemistry acts as a diatomic radical.

carbon oxychloride, *s.*

Chem.: Phosgene gas, Carbonyl chloride, $COCl_2$. Obtained by exposing dry CO and Cl_2 to direct sunlight, also by passing carbon monoxide into boiling antimony pentachloride, and by the oxidation of chloroform. It is collected over mercury. It condenses into a liquid at 0°. It is decomposed by water forming carbon dioxide and hydrochloric acid. Treated with dry ammonia gas NH_3, it forms urea $CO(NH_2)_2$ and ammonium chloride.

carbon-paper, *s.* Paper coated on one side with a substance which, under pressure, adheres to a blank sheet placed next to it. Used for manifolding on a typewriter or otherwise.

carbon-printing, *s.*

Photog.: A photographic process introduced by Poitévin in 1855. It is as follows: Paper is coated with a compound of bichromate of potassa, gelatine, and lamp-black, in cold distilled water; this is allowed to dry in a dark room, subsequently exposed between a negative for a few minutes, according to the character of the solution and of the light, then dissolving off with hot water the parts not affected by the actinic action of the light. The picture resulting from this treatment is a positive print in black and white, of which the shades are produced by the carbon of the lamp-black. Poitévin also introduced various colours into the same process. Poitévin, later, introduced another process for carbon-printing under a *positive*. The paper is floated in a bath of gelatine dissolved in lukewarm water and coloured with lamp-black. Such paper is sensitized in a dark room by immersion in a solution of sesquichloride of iron and tartaric acid. This renders the gelatine insoluble, even in boiling water. The sheets are dried and exposed under transparent positives in the printing-frame. The parts of the film acted upon by light become soluble in hot water, the iron salts, under the influence of light, being reduced by the tartaric acid, restoring the organic matter to its natural solubility. The sheet is then washed in hot water, which removes the ferruginous compound and develops the picture. Improvements were subsequently introduced by Swann, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1861, and others.

carbon sulphochloride, *s.*

Chem.: $CSCl_2$, a yellow, irritating liquid, decomposed by potash into K_2S, K_2CO_3, and CCl_4. It is not acted upon by water. It is obtained by the action of dry chlorine on carbon disulphide.

carbon tool-point, *s.* An application of the diamond to mechanical purposes. These points are used to point, edge, or face tools for drilling, reaming, sawing, planing, turning, shaping, carving, engraving, and dressing flint, grindstones, whet-stones, emery, corundum, tanite, or tripoli wheels, iridium, nickel, enamel, crystals, glass, porcelain, china, steel, hardened or otherwise, chilled iron, copper, or other metals. Twenty-eight forms of it are figured in *Knight's Practical Dictionary of Mechanics.*

car-bŏ-nā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) = charcoal, and Eng. suffix *-aceous*, from Lat. suffix *-aceus.*]

Min. & Geol.: Consisting mainly of carbon, the simple element of charcoal.

¶ In geology the term is applied to strata wholly or in large part formed by the accumulation of such vegetable material as sunken forests, massed drift-wood, turf, and moss-bogs. Coal, lignite, and peat have hydrogen as well as carbon in their composition, and often mineral impurities. Anthracite and graphite (metamorphosed coal) consist of nearly pure carbon. Diamond is pure carbon. Bituminous shales, fossil pitch, petroleum, and naphtha are some other of the carbonaceous materials found in the earth. In exceptional cases the carbon of carbonaceous rocks may be of animal origin, thus the oily matter with which the bituminous shales of Caithness are impregnated seems to have been derived from the decomposition of fossil fishes rather than of plants.

* **car-bŏ-nā'de,** * **car-bŏ-nā'-dŏ,** *s.* [Fr. *carbonnade;* from O. Fr. *carbon;* Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) = charcoal.] A piece of fish, flesh, or fowl, cut in slices, seasoned, and broiled.

"If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

* **car-bŏ-nā'-dĕd,** * **car-bŏ-nā'-dōed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARBONADE, *v.*]

* **car-bŏ-nā'-dĭng,** * **car-bŏ-nā'-dŏ-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [CARBONADO, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act or process of slicing fish, &c., and broiling it over the coals.

car-bŏ-nā'-do, *s.* [CARBONADE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as CARBONADE.

2. *Min.:* Large pebbles or masses of diamonds, occasionally 1,000 carats in weight. They consist of pure carbon, excepting 0·27—2·07 per cent. (*Dana.*) A variety of the diamond. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

* **car-bŏ-nā'-dŏ,** *v.t.* [CARBONADO, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut or slice fish, fowl, &c., and broil them on the coals.

"A hare dainty *carbonadoed.*"—*Beaum. & Fletcher.*

2. *Fig.:* To hack, cut to pieces.

"Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado*
Your shanks." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

car-bō-na'r-ĭsm, *s.* [*Carbonar(i); -ism.*] The principles of the Carbonari.

car-bŏ-na'-ro (pl. **carbonari**), *s.* [Ital. *carbonaro* = a collier.] A member of a secret association established in Italy in the beginning of the present century, with the object of setting up a republic. The Carbonari took charcoal [Ital. *carbone*] as their symbol of purification, and adopted as their motto, "Revenge on the wolves who devour the lambs." The origin of the society is uncertain.

car'-bŏn-āte, *s.* [From Eng. *carbon(ic);* and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.)]

Chem.: Carbonates are salts. The corresponding acid, H_2CO_3, is not known in a free state; it may be formed when CO_2 is dissolved in water; it is dibasic; the carbonates of the alkaline metals are soluble in water, and are either acid or neutral salts according as one or both atoms of H are replaced, as $KHCO_3$ and K_2CO_3. The acid salts are often called bicarbonates. The carbonates of the other metals are insoluble. Basic carbonates are mixtures of carbonates and oxides. Carbonates liberate CO_2 when treated with an acid, which may be recognised by passing it into a solution of baryta water, in which it throws down a white precipitate of $BaCO_3$, soluble in HCl. Carbonic acid may be theoretically considered to have this formula and belong to the lactic acid series—

$$C^{iv}\begin{cases}OH\\O''\\OH\end{cases}$$

car'-bŏn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [CARBONATE.]

Chem.: Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid. Carbonated water is either pure or holding various saline matters in solution, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. For general sale in this country the water contains a little soda, which being charged with the gas is called soda-water. (*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*)

car-bŏn'-ĭc, * **car-bŏn'-ĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *carbon;* *-ic.*] Containing carbon, pertaining to carbon.

"Corn, and particularly wheat, contains more of the *carbonick* principle than grasses."—*Kirwan: On Manures*, i. § 2.

carbonic acid, *s.*

1. *Chem. & Ord. Lang.:* The old but still well-known name for what is called by modern chemists *carbon dioxide* (q.v.).

2. *Physiol.:* Air exhaled from the lungs is saturated with moisture, and, moreover, contains about 4·35 per cent. of carbonic acid. The amount is increased by active exercise. By breathing the same air again and again, it is possible to increase the carbonic acid to about 10 per cent., but with very deleterious effects. Air in which animals had been suffocated was found by Mr. Courthope to contain 12·75 per cent. of carbonic acid, but less than half that amount (5 to 6 per cent.) will endanger life.

Carbonic acid engine:

1. An engine driven by the expansive power of condensed carbonic acid gas.

2. A machine for impregnating water with carbonic acid gas as a beverage.

3. A form of fire-engine, in which water is ejected by the pressure due to the evolution of carbonic acid in a closed chamber over water, or in which carbonic acid is ejected with the water, to assist in extinguishing the fire by the exclusion of oxygen from it.

carbonic oxide, *s.* The old name for *carbon monoxide* (q.v.).

car-bŏn-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carbo* (genit. *carbonis*) = coal; *fero* = to bear, produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Geol.: A term applied to the extensive and thick series of strata with which seams of palæozoic coal are more or less immediately associated. It is applied as well to that great system of formations which yield our main supply of coal as to some divisions of that system, such as the Carboniferous Limestone and the Carboniferous Slates (of Ireland). It is also applied to the fossils found in any stratum belonging to the system.

carboniferous system or **formation,** *s.*

Geol.: The Carboniferous succeeds the Old Red Sandstone or some other member of the Devonian system, and passes upwards into the Permian series. Its constituent groups vary much in the thicknesses of their sandstones, clays, limestones, and coals in different parts of the country, according to their conditions of deposition in conterminous seas, estuaries, and lagoons.

The Carboniferous System attains a great development in the United States, the strata being divided into two groups, the lower or sub-Carboniferous, and the Carboniferous, comprising the millstone grit and the coal measures. According to Professor Dana the coal-bearing area of North America is approximately as follows:

	Sq. miles.
Rhode Island area	500
Alleghany area	59,000
Michigan area	6,700
Illinois, Indiana, West Kentucky	47,000
Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas,	78,000
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	18,000

The Carboniferous System is strongly developed in England and Ireland and parts of Europe. China possesses extensive deposits.

Carboniferous fossils comprise labyrinthodont and other amphibia; heterocercal fishes of many forms; numerous insects, myriapods, and arachnids; crustaceans (including the last of the trilobites and the eurypterids) of all orders except the highest decapods; molluscs of all the known orders; polyzoa; corals of the "rugose" kind; foraminifera; and some plants of the conifer and cycad groups, but far more of the fern, equisetum, and lycopod orders.

The Carboniferous Limestone consists of the corals, encrinites, shells, and foraminifera of a great sea, with muds, sands, and coal-beds on its margins, both at first (Tuedian), and afterwards (Yoredale). These constitute the coal-measures of Russia, Styria, Italy, Corsica, the Boulonnais, &c., and the Lower Coal-measures of Scotland.

The Millstone Grit next formed, in shallow water, of widespread sheets of sand and shingle, has a few scattered fossil plants and shells, and thin seams of coal.

"Measures" is a mining term for *strata*, retained for the coal-measures, which consist of numerous successive groups of (1) clay, (2) coal, (3) shale, and (4) sandstone, each varying from a few inches to some feet in thickness. These originated as maritime flats with luxuriant jungles, subjected to inundations of fresh and brackish waters, with mud and sand, and sometimes of sea-water, leaving a limestone of sea-shells.

The thick forests of gigantic lycopods, equisetes, and ferns covered their floors with accumulated exuviæ, and thick layers of each season's spore-dust. Storms tore down the clustered trunks, and covered them with the mud and sand of inundations. [COAL.]

The "underclay," or "seat-earth," under each coal-seam was the soil in which the trees (Sigillaria, Lepidodendron, and Calamites) grew, and is a pure clay used for fire-bricks, encaustic tiles, &c.

The "roof-shale" over the coal, forming a tough roof to the galleries in mining, was brought by floods, together with its water-logged fern-fronds and trunks and branches of the larger plants. This and other shales ("batt," &c.) contain some beds of Anthracosia and other aquatic molluscs, also a few land shells, numerous entomostraca, and some higher crustacea, a few arachnids, insects, and myriapods, with occasional amphibia, and abundant remains of heterocercal fishes. These fossils are often imbedded in ironstone, concreted in the shales.

Thick sand-drifts, of frequent occurrence, formed the sandstones ("post," &c.), containing scattered plant-remains. (*Prof. T. R. Jones, F.R.S.*)

car-bŏn-ĭ-zā′-tion, car-bŏn-ĭ-ẓā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *carboniz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of carbonizing, or converting into carbon. (*Ure.*)

car′-bŏn-īze, car′-bŏn-īse, *v.t.* [Eng. *carbon; -ize.*] To convert into carbon by the action of fire or acids.

car′-bŏn-īzed, car′-bŏn-īsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARBONIZE.]

car′-bŏn-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *carbonize; -er.*] A tank or vessel containing benzole or other suitable liquid hydrocarbon, and through which air or gas is passed, in order to carry off an inflammable vapour. [CARBURETOR.]

car′-bŏn-īz-ĭng, car′-bŏn-īs-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARBONIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substan.:* The act or process of converting into carbon; carbonization.

carbonizing-furnace, *s.* An apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, &c. It is composed of a furnace or fire-chamber, movable upon a stationary frame, both vertically and horizontally, and provided with a nozzle by which the flame is directed upon the object.

car-bŏn-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *carbon,* o connective, and *meter.*] An instrument for detecting the presence of an excess of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water. (*Webster.*)

car′-bŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *carbon; -ous.*] The same as CARBONIC (q.v.).

car′-bŏn-ȳl, *s. & a.* [From Lat., &c. *carbon* = charcoal, and Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.] A diatomic radical having the formula CO″.

carbonyl chloride, *s.* [CARBON OXYCHLORIDE.]

car-bŏ-trĭ′-ą-mīne, *s.* [From Eng. *carbo(n);* Lat. prefix *tri* = three, and Eng. *amine.*] [AMINES.]

Chem.: Guanidine, CH_5N_3 or $C^{iv}\begin{cases}NH_2\\NH''\\NH_2\end{cases}$

An organic base produced by the action of ammonia on chloropicrin, also by heating cyanamide, CH_2N_2, in alcoholic solution with ammonium chloride. Also by oxidizing guanine with HCl and $KClO_3$. Guanidine forms colourless crystals, forming an alkaline solution with water, which absorbs CO_2. Guanidine boiled with baryta water yields ammonia and urea. Methyl, phenyl, &c. guanidines are known. (See *Watts: Dict. of Chemistry.*)

car-bŏv′-ĭn-āte, *s.* [From Eng. *carbovin(ic),* and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).] A salt of carbovinic acid.

car-bŏ-vĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *carbo(n),* and *vinic* (q.v.).]

carbovinic acid, *s.* The same as ETHYL CARBONIC ACID (q.v.).

car′-boy, *s.* [Corrupted from Pers. *garābah* = a large flagon.] A large globular glass vessel, protected with wicker-work, and used for containing sulphuric acid and other corrosive liquids.

"Boil the whole . . set it . . aside in a corked *carboy* before it be bottled. Stir it well, and set it aside in *carboys.*"—*Ure: S.V. Liqueurs.*

car′-bŭn-cle, *car-bŏn-cle, char-bŏn-cle, *char-buc-le, *car-boc-le, *char-buk-elle, *char-bok-ull, *s.* [Fr. *carbuncle;* Ital. *carboncolo;* Sp. *carbonco;* Ger. *karbunchel;* all from Lat. *carbunculus* = a little coal, dimin. of *carbo* = a coal.]

1. *Min.:* A precious stone, a variety of garnet, of a deep-red colour, found in the East Indies. When held up to the sun its deep tinge becomes exactly the colour of a burning coal. In the Middle Ages it was popularly supposed to have the power of giving out light. It is cut in a form called concave cabochon.

"The stone noblest of alle
The which that men *carbuncle* calle."
Gower: C. A., i. 57.

"And they set in it four rows of stones: the first row was a sardius, a topaz, and a *carbuncle* . . ."—*Exod.* xxxix. 10.

2. *Script.:* The carbuncle of Exod. xxxix. 10, Heb. בָּרֶקֶת (*bareketh*), and that of Ezek. xxxviii. 13, Heb. בָּרְקַת (*barkath*), is probably the emerald; that of Is. liv. 12, Heb. אֶקְדָּח (*ekdachh*), is an unidentified flashing gem.

3. *Med.:* A malignant boil or ulcer, forming a hard round tumour, and differing from an ordinary boil in having no core.

*** car-bŭn′-clĕd,** *a.* [CARBUNCLE.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

"An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deserv'd it; were it *carbunclèd*
Like holy Phoebus' car."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 8.

2. Affected or marked with carbuncles; suffering from a carbuncle.

car-bŭn′-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng. *carbuncle; -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a carbuncle; of the nature of a carbuncle. (*Johnson.*)

*** car-bŭn′-cu-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *carbunculatus,* pa. par. of *carbunculo* = (1) to suffer from carbuncles; (2) (of plants) = to be blasted.]

O. Bot.: Blasted by excessive heat or cold.

*** car-bŭn-cu-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *carbunculatio;* from *carbunculo* = (1) to suffer from carbuncles, (2) (of plants) = to be blasted.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. (*Harris.*)

*** car-bŭn′-cu-lȳne,** *a.* [Lat. *carbuncul(us);* Eng. suff. *-yne* = *ine.*] Full of red pebbles or clods.

"Black erthe is apte, and londe *carbunculyne.*"—*Palladius,* xii. 39.

*** car′-bu-rĕt,** *s.* [From Eng., &c. *carbo(n),* and suff. *-uret* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound formed by the combination of carbon with another substance.

car-bu-rĕt′-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *carburet; -ed.*]

Chem.: Combined with carbon, or holding carbon in solution. The gas known among miners as *fire-damp* is pure carburetted hydrogen.

car-bu-rĕt′-tŏr, car-bu-rĕt′-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *carburet; -or.*]

Chem.: An apparatus for making carburets, through which coal-gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, to increase or confer the illuminating power. They may be said to be of two kinds, though the purpose differs rather than the construction: (1) for enriching gas, (2) for carburetting air. The former of the two was the primary idea; the latter was suggested as the matter was developed.

car-bu-rĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [From Eng. *carburet; -iz;* and *-ation.*]

Of iron: The act of combining it with carbon with the view of converting it into steel.

car′-byl, *s.* [From Eng *carb(on),* and Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.] (See compound.)

carbyl-sulphate, *s.* [ETHIONIC OXIDE.]

car-ca-jŏu (j as zh), *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.]

Zoology: 1. The Glutton (*Gulo luscus*).

2. The American Badger *Meles labradorica.*
3. Wrongly applied to the Canadian Lynx.

† car-ca-net (*Eng.*), *** car-cant** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A diminutive of Fr. *carcan* = a chain or collar; Dut. *karkant;* Low Lat. *carcannum;* cf. Icel. *kverk* (in comp. *kverka*) = the throat.]

1. A jewelled chain or collar.

"Round thy neck in subtle ring
Make a *carcanet* of rays."
Tennyson: Adeline, 5.

A pendant ornament of the head.

"Vpon thair forehrows thay did beir
Targats and tablets of trim warks,
Pendants and *carcants* shining cleir."
Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

1. A necklace. (*Scotch.*)

"Thair collars, *carcats,* and hals belds."
Maitland Poems, p. 327.

2. A pendant ornament of the head. (*Watson: Coll.*)

3. A garland of flowers worn as a necklace. (*Discipline.*) (*Jamieson.*)

car'-cass, * car-cais, * car-cays, * car-case, * car-keys, * car-kasse, * car-kas, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *carquasse* = "a carkasse or dead corps" (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *carcasse;* Ital. *carcassa* = a bomb, a shell; *carcasso* = a quiver, hulk; Sp. *carcasa;* Low Lat. *tarcasius* = a quiver; Pers. *tarkash* = a quiver.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

† (1) A body.

"Lovely her face; was ne'er so fair a creature,
For earthly *carcass* had a heavenly feature."
Oldham: Poems.

(2) A dead body, a corpse.

"*Carkeys. Corpus, cadaver.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Could I myself the bloody banquet join!
No—to the dogs that *carcass* I resign."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxii. 473-8.

¶ Now only used in contempt.

(3) The body of a slaughtered animal, after the head, limbs, and offal have been removed.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The decayed or ruined remains of anything.

"A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

(2) Any rotten or corrupt body.

"'Society,' says he, 'is not dead: that *Carcass,* which you call dead Society, is but her mortal coil which she has shuffled-off, to assume a nobler . . .'"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. iii., ch. v.

(3) The unfinished framework or skeleton of anything: thus, the *carcass* of a house = the walls; the *carcass* of a ship = the ribs, with keel, stem, and stern-post, after the planks are stripped off.

II. *Mil.:* A cast-iron, thick-metalled, spherical shell, having three fire-holes. Filled with a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, rosin,

CARCASS.

sulphide of antimony, tallow, and Venice turpentine, which burns about twelve minutes. Fired from smooth-bore guns, howitzers and mortars. Used to ignite combustible materials.

¶ For the distinction between *carcass* and *body,* see BODY.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

carcass-flooring, *s.*

Carpent.: That which supports the boarding, or floor-boards above, and the ceiling below, being a grated frame of timber, varying in many particulars. (*Gwilt.*)

carcass-roofing, *s.*

Carpent.: The grated frame of timber-work which spans the building, and carries the boarding and other covering. (*Gwilt.*)

carcass-saw, *s.* A kind of tenon-saw. The blade is strengthened by a metallic backing, which is bent over and closed upon it with a hammer. (*Knight.*)

*** car-cat, * car-kat, car-ket, car-cant,** *s.* [CARCANET.]

*** car-çeir, * car-çẽr,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *carcero.* CARCER, *s.*] To imprison.

"This Felton had bein tuyse *carceired* by the Duke [of Buckiughame] . . ."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherl.,* p. 406.

car'-çel, *s.* [The name of the inventor.]

carcel-lamp, *s.* A French lamp, in which the oil is raised to the wick by clock-work. It was invented early in the 19th cent., and is used in some lighthouses.

*** car'-çĕl-age,** *s.* [Sp. *carcelage;* Low Lat. *carcelagium, carceragium* = a prison fee; from *carcer* = a prison.] Prison fees.

car'-çẽr, *s.* [Lat. *carcer* = a goal, a prison.] A prison: a starting-post or goal.

*** car'-çẽr-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *carceralis* = belonging to a prison; *carcer* = a prison.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a prison.

"Notwithstanding through fauour they were contented, that he should be released from his *carceral* indurance. . . ."—*Fox: Martyrs: Hen. VI.,* 1.

car-çẽr-u-lar, *a.* [From Eng. *carcerule* (q.v.), and suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a carcerule. (*Lindley.*)

car-çẽr-ule, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *carcer.*]

Bot.: An indehiscent many-celled, superior fruit, such as that of the linden. Also employed among fungals to denote their spore-case. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-chăr'-ĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark.]

Ichthy.: A genus of sharks, the typical one of the family Carcharidæ. *Carcharias vulgaris* is the White Shark. *C. vulpes* the Fox Shark, *C. glaucus* the Blue Shark.

car-chăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: The most typical family of Sharks, placed under the fish-order Selachia and the sub-order Plagiostomata. They have large triangular sharp teeth, two dorsal fins, both without spines, a head of the ordinary form (not hammer-shaped as in the allied family Zygænidæ), and no spiracles. [CARCHARIAS.]

car-chăr-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. κάρχαρος (*karcharos*) = jagged, pointed; καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark; ὀδοὺς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: Various fossil sharks known by their teeth, which have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey, as well as in the cretaceous rocks, whilst some dredged up by the "Challenger" expedition are believed to be Miocene.

car-chăr-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρχαρος (*karcharos*) = jagged, pointed; καρχαρίας (*karcharias*) = a kind of shark, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = a face.]

Geol.: A genus of carboniferous shark-like fishes. (*Stormonth.*)

car-çĭn-ō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. καρκινώδης (*karkinōdēs*) = cancerous.]

Bot.: A term applied to what is commonly called canker in trees, which may in general be characterized as a slow decay inducing deformity. The appearances are very different in different plants, and the same plant, as the apple, may even exhibit three or four different varieties.

*** car-çĭn-ō-lŏġ'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *carcinolog(y);* *-ical.*] Pertaining to carcinology.

*** car-çĭn-ŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab; λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise, discourse.] The science which treats of the crab and other crustaceans.

car-çĭn'-ō-ma, *s.* [Lat. *carcinoma;* from Gr. καρκίνωμα (*karkinōma*); from καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab, a cancer.]

1. *Med.:* A name given to cancer, owing to a certain resemblance which some forms of the disease present to a crab. [CANCER.]

"When this process commences it is in that stage which has been denominated *carcinoma,* or cancer."—*Copland: Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

2. *Bot.:* A disease in trees when the bark separates; an acrid sap exuding and ulcerating the surrounding parts.

car-çĭn-ŏm'-a-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carcinoma;* Gr. καρκίνωμα (*karkinōma*), genit. καρκινώματος (*karkinōmatos*); and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to carcinoma or cancer. (*Ash, &c.*)

car'-çĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab, a cancer.]

1. *Pathol.:* A cancer.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of short-tailed Crustacea. *Carcinus Mœnas* is a small crab common around the shores of Britain. It is eaten by the poor, but is not equal to the larger crab, *Cancer pagurus* (q.v.).

card (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *carte;* Ital. & Sp. *carta,* Ger. *karte;* Dut. *kaart;* from Lat. *charta;* all = paper.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* A piece of pasteboard, or material made of several sheets of paper united.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) A small oblong piece of fine pasteboard, on which is printed a person's name and (sometimes) address, to be left by visitors calling at a house.

"Our first *cards* were to Carabas House. My Lady's are returned by a great big flunky; and I leave you to fancy my poor Betsy's discomfiture as the lodging-house maid took in the *cards,* and Lady St. Michael's drives away, though she actually saw us at the drawing-room window."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs,* ch. xxviii.

(*b*) The same as *Postal-card* (q.v.).

(*c*) The same as II. 1 (q.v.).

(*d*) The programme of any sports, especially races.

"The *card* was a pretty good one, and the stands and rings received a fair amount of patronage."—*Daily Telegraph,* May 11, 1881.

¶ *On the cards:* Possible. (*Colloquial.*)

2. *Fig.:* An indicator or guide.

"On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card,* but passion is the gale."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 108.

¶ *To speak by the card:* To be very exact or careful in one's words.

"How absolute the knave is! we must *speak by the card,* or equivocation will undo us."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Games:*

(1) One of a number of small oblong pieces of thin pasteboard marked with divers points and figures, and used in games of chance or skill.

"Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 32.

¶ Playing-cards were probably invented in the East. In Italy they originally bore the name of *Naibi,* and they are still, in Spain and Portugal, called *Naipes,* signifying, in the Eastern languages, divination. Cards were first painted by hand. The art of printing cards was discovered in Germany between 1350 and 1360. It has been stated that cards were in use in Spain in 1332. In 1387, John I., king of Castille, prohibited their use. In France card-playing was practised in 1361, and at the end of the fourteenth century we find Charles VI. amusing himself with cards during his sickness. The figures on modern cards are of French origin, and are said to have been invented between 1430 and 1461.

(2) *Pl.:* A game played with such cards.

(3) A piece in the game of dominoes.

2. *Naut.:* A circular sheet of paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

"The very ports they blow,
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' shipman's *card.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Card-basket, card-case, card-making, card-party, card-playing, card-rack, card-table.*

card-cutter, *s.* A machine for reducing cardboard to pieces of uniform and proper size for cards.

card-grinding, *a.* (See the subjoined compound.)

Card-grinding machine:

Mach.: A machine having a rotary emery-wheel revolving in a central position relatively to flats and card cylinders, which are arranged around it.

card-leaf tree, *s.*

Bot.: A West Indian name for Clusia.

card-maker (1), ***cardemaker,** *s.* A maker of playing-cards.

card-match, cardmatch, *s.* A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

"Take care that those may make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*."—*Addison.*

card-press, *s.*

Printing: A small press adapted for printing cards.

card-sharper, *s.* One who cheats at cards.

card-sharping, *a. & s.* [Eng. *card* & *sharp*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *As adj.:* Cheating at cards.

2. *As subst.:* The act or practice of cheating at cards.

card (2), **carde,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *carde*; Dut. *kaard*; Ger. *karde*; Dan. *karde*; Sw. *carda*; Sp. *carda*; Ital. *cardo*; all from Low Lat. *cardus*; Lat. *carduus* = a thistle, a teasel.]

A. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* The head of the thistle or teasel used for combing wool or flax.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cotton & Wool Manufacture, &c.:*

(1) An instrument for combing wool, flax, or cotton, to disentangle or tear apart the tussocks, and lay the fibres in parallel order that they may be spun. It is a wire-brush in which the teeth are inserted obliquely through a piece of leather, or of cotton, linen, or indiarubber, which is then nailed to a wooden back. (*Knight.*)

"*Cards* are instruments which serve to disentangle the fibres of wool, cotton, or other analogous bodies, to arrange them in an orderly lap or fleece, and thereby prepare them to be spun into uniform threads. . . . *Cards* are formed of a sheet or fillet of leather, pierced with a multitude of small holes; in which are implanted small staples of wire, with bent projecting ends called teeth."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

"*Carde*, wommanys instrument. *Cardus, discerpiculum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A sliver of fibre from a carding-machine.

2. *Menage:* A currying tool formed of a piece of card-clothing mounted on a back with a handle, and used as a substitute for a curry-comb.

3. *Weaving:* One of the perforated pasteboards or sheet-metal plates in the Jacquard attachments to looms for weaving figured fabrics.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

card-clothing, *s.* The garniture of a carding-machine.

card-maker (2), *s.* A maker of a carding instrument.

"*Cardmaker. Cardifactor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a *card-maker*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, Induct.

card-setting, *a.* (See the subjoined compound.)

Card-setting machine: A machine for setting the bent wire teeth (*dents*) in the bands or fillets of leather, or alternate layers of cotton, linen, and india-rubber, which form the backing of the wire brush of the carding-machine.

* **card** (1), *v.i.* [Card (1), *s.*] To play at cards, to gamble.

card (2), ***car-dyn,** ***kar-dyn,** *v.t.* [Card (2), *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To comb, to disentangle, cleanse, and straighten wool or flax with a card.

"*Cardyn* wolle. *Carpo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool."
May: Virgil.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To clean or clear, to expurgate.

"If it be *carded* with covertise."—*P. Plowman* (5628).

"This book must be *carded* and purged."—*Shelton: Don Quixote.*

* 2. To mix, mingle.

"It is an excellent drink for a consumption to be drunk either alone, or *carded* with some other beer."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History.*

3. To scold sharply. (*Scotch.*)

car-dăm'-ĭ-nē, *s.* [Gr. καρδαμίνη (*kardaminē*), a dimin. of κάρδαμον (*kardamon*) = water cress, from the taste of the leaves.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of herbaceous cruciferous plants, of which four species are British. *Cardamine pratensis*, the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's-smock, is a common but pretty meadow-plant, with large pale lilac flowers. A double variety is sometimes found wild. *C. hirsuta* is a common weed everywhere, varying in size, according to soil, from six to eighteen inches in height. The leaves and flowers of this species form an agreeable salad. This species produces young plants from the leaves, all that is necessary being to place them on a moist grassy or mossy surface. *Cardamine amara* is also not unfrequent.

card'-a-mŏm, *s.* [Lat. *cardamomum*; from Gr. καρδάμωμον (*kardamōmon*).]

1. *Bot.:* [Amomum.]

2. *Comm., &c.:* The aromatic tonic seeds of various zingiberaceous plants, as *Elettaria cardamomum*, and *Amomum cardamomum*, which, besides their medicinal use, form an ingredient in curries, sauces, &c.

"The *cardamoms* of commerce are produced by the *Alpinia cardamomum*, a plant of the order Zingiberaceæ (Ginger-worts). In Eastern Bengal the fruit of the *A. aromaticum* is similarly employed."—*Lindl.: Vegt. Kingd.* (1847), pp. 166-7.

3. *Pharm.* (pl. *cardamoms*): Cardamomum is the seed of *Elettaria cardamomum*, a native of Malabar, an endogenous plant belonging to the order Zingiberaceæ. The dark-coloured triangular seeds are contained in oblong triangular capsules of a light-yellow colour. The seeds have a fragrant odour and an aromatic taste. They are used in the form of tincture as an aromatic stimulant and carminative, often given with purgative medicines to prevent griping.

card'-bōard, *s.* [Eng. *card*, and *board*.] Pasteboard paper stiffened by several layers being joined together. Bristol board is all white paper, and is made of two or more sheets according to the thickness required. Other qualities are made by inclosing common thick paper between sheets of white or coloured papers of the required quality.

cardboard-press, *s.* A press having a pair of rolls adapted to be closed together with great force, and used to smooth and polish sheets of card passed therethrough.

card'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Card (2), *v.*]

* **card'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Card (1), *v.*] One who is addicted to card-playing, a gambler.

". . . coggers, *carders*, dicers, sellers of lands, and bank-routs, issewe out of that lake and filthy poddell."—*Woolton: Christian Manual*, sign. I. vi., 1576.

card'-ĕr (2), *s. & a.* [Card (2), *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who, or an instrument which, cards wool.

"The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

B. *As adj.:* (See the subjoined compound).

carder-bee, *s.* A social bee, *Bombus muscorum*, found wild in West Europe. It is yellow in colour. It cards or teases out the moss or other material to be used in making its nest comfortable. A file of carder-bees stand out in a line from their nest; the first takes a piece of moss, teases it with its fore legs, then pushing it under the body to the next bee. This second one picks it up and repeats the process. So does the next and the next, till the last of the file pushes the carded moss under its body into the nest. The bee is one of the common British species. One who removes its nest to a box among flowers outside his window, and strews moss loosely about, can see the whole carding process carried out before his eyes.

car'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Anat.: The upper orifice of the stomach, where the œsophagus enters it.

car'-dĭ-ăc, ***car'-dĭ-ăck,** ***car'-dĭ-acke,** ***car-di-ake, car'-dĭ-a-cal,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *cardiaque*; Lat. *cardiacus*; Gr. καρδιακός (*kardiakos*) = pertaining to the heart; καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a heart. [Cardiac-wheel.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) Of or pertaining to the heart.

"These impulses act through the *cardiac* nerves."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 7.

(2) Of or pertaining to the upper orifice of the stomach. (*Dunglison, Webster.*)

2. *Med.:* Applied to medicines which act as stimulants by exciting the action of the heart through the stomach; cordial, stimulant.

"The stomachick, *cardiack*, and diuretick qualities of this fountain . . ."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris*, § 64.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Medical:*

(1) A medicine which stimulates by exciting the action of the heart through the stomach; a cordial, stimulant.

(2) A cardiacle.

"A cardiakylle or *cardiake*; *cardia, cardiaca*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* 2. *Bot.* (*of the form* Cardiacke): A plant, *Alliaria officinalis*.

* **cardiac-passion,** *s.* A disorder of the stomach, now called heartburn (q.v.).

cardiac-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: A heart-shaped wheel, acting as a cam. [Heart-wheel.]

* **car'-di-acke,** *s.* [Cardiac, B. 2.]

car'-dĭ-a-cle, ***car'-dȳ-a-cle,** ***car'-dĭ-a-kȳlle,** *s.* [Cardiac, *a.*] A disorder or disease of the heart.

"*Cardyacle. Cardiaca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I have almost y-caught a *cardiacle*;
By corpus boones, but I have triacle."
Chaucer: The Prologe of the Pardoner, 13,728-9.

car'-dĭ-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cardi(um)*, the typical genus, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

Zool.: A family of the acephalous Testaceæ, with equivalve, convex, bivalve shells, having salient summits curved towards the hinge, which, when viewed sideways, give them the appearance of a heart. (*Craig.*) [Cardium.]

† **car-dĭ-ăg'-răph-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing, treatise; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: An anatomical description of the heart.

car-dĭ-ăl'-ġĭ-a (*Lat.*), **car'-dĭ-ăl-ġȳ** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = heart; ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain, from ἀλγέω (*algeō*) = to suffer pain.]

Med.: The medical term for what is popularly known as heartburn, a form of indigestion in which there is excessive acidity and flatulence of the stomach, attended frequently with considerable pain and discomfort. [Heartburn.]

"*Cardialgia* chiefly occurs during the period of digestion . . ."—*Copland: Practical Medicine* (*Indigestion*).

† **car-dĭ-ăl'-ġĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *cardialg(y)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cardialgia or heartburn.

car-dĭ-ăn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ, consisting of a single species from Japan. It is a shrub; the anthers are heart-shaped, whence its name.

car-dĭ-ĕl-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; ἕλκωσις (*helkōsis*) = suppuration, ulceration.]

Med.: Suppuration of the heart.

car-dĭ-eür-ȳs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; εὐρύς (*eurus*) = broad.]

Med.: A morbid dilatation of the heart.

car'-dĭ-nal, ***car-den-alle,** ***car-den-ale,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *cardinal*; Lat. *cardinalis*; from *cardo* = a hinge. A letter, professing to have been penned by Pope Anacletus I., in the first century, but in reality forged in the ninth, says:—"Apostolica sedes cardo et caput omnium Ecclesiarum a Domino est constituta; et sicut cardine ostium regitur, sic hujus S. Sedis auctoritate omnes Ecclesiæ reguntur." = "The Apostolic chair has been constituted by the Lord the hinge and head of all the Churches; and as a door is controlled by its hinge, so all Churches are governed by this Holy Chair." Pope Leo IX. points out the relation in which the word cardinal stood to the idea of a hinge:—"Clerici summæ Sedis *Cardinales* dicuntur, cardini utique illi quo cætera moventur vicinum adhærentes." = "The clerics of the supreme Chair are called Cardi-

nals, as undoubtedly adhering more nearly to that hinge by which all things are moved."—(*Trench: On the Study of Words*, 2nd ed., pp. 76, 77.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That on which a thing or matter revolves or depends; most important, chief, principal.

2. Of a deep red colour, less vivid than scarlet. (Used also substantively.)

". . . holy men I thought ye,
Upon my soul, two reverend *cardinal* virtues;
But *cardinal* sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Church Hist.:* The highest dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church under the Pope. They are seventy in number, in allusion to the seventy disciples sent out by our Lord, and have the right of electing the Pope. They include six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the Pope. The dress of a cardinal is a red cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a red hat, to show that they should be ready to shed their blood for the Holy See. Before the reign of Nicolaus II. in the eleventh century, the Roman pontiffs were elected by the whole clergy of the city of Rome, and by the prominent laity—nay, even by the body of the citizens. This pontiff transferred the election primarily to the cardinals, the other parties signifying their assent, and, finally, Alexander III., in the Third Lateran Council (A.D. 1179), limited the election to the cardinals, two-thirds of whom must vote for the person elected. This is the method of election which still prevails.

A CARDINAL.

"Good father *cardinal*, cry thou, amen."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 2. *Ord. Lang.:* A red cloak worn by women, and so called from a supposed resemblance in form or colour to a cardinal's cape.

"Now duffle *cardinals* begin to have the ascendant."
—*P. Kirkmichael. Banffs. Statist. Acc.*, xii. 468.

cardinal-beetle, *s.*
Entom.: Pyrochroa coccinea.

cardinal-bird, *s.* [CARDINAL-GROSBEAK.]

cardinal-flower, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Lobelia cardinalis;* (2) *Cleome cardinalis.*

cardinal-grosbeak, *s.*
Ornith.: A bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*), a native of North America, also called the Cardinal-bird. It belongs to the Coccothraustinæ or Grosbeaks, a sub-family of the Fringillidæ. It is distinguished by its bright scarlet plumage and crested head. The male has a loud, clear note.

cardinal-numbers, *s. pl.* The numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the ordinal numbers first, second, third, &c.

cardinal-points, *s. pl.* The four points of the compass—east, west, north, and south.

cardinal's-cap, cardinal-flower, *s.*
Bot.: Lobelia cardinalis, so called from its resemblance in colour to a cardinal's hat.

"The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*."—*Miller.*

cardinal-teeth, *s. pl.*
Conchol.: Those teeth placed immediately behind the bases, and between the lateral teeth, where such exist; central teeth, those immediately below the umbo, as in the common cockle, *Cardium edulis.*

* **car'-dĭn-ăl-āte,** *v.t.* [CARDINALATE, *s.*] To raise to the rank of cardinal.

"What though it were granted that Panovantan was *cardinalat'ed* by an intruding pope?"—*Bishop Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, § 20.

car'-dĭn-ăl-āte, *s.* [Fr. *cardinalat;* Lat. *cardinalatus.*] The office or dignity of a cardinal; cardinalship.

"An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour."—*L'Estrange.*

† **car-dĭn-al-ĭ'-tĭal** (**ti** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *cardinal; -itial.*] Of the rank of or pertaining to a cardinal.

"He raised him to the *cardinalitial* dignity."—*Wiseman: Lives of Four Last Popes.*

† **car'-dĭn-ăl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *cardinal; -ize.*] To raise to the office or dignity of cardinal.

"He hath, above the want of carnal popes, *cardinalized* divers, to the bolstering up of the Borghesian faction."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 306.

* **car'-dĭn-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *carnal; -ly.*] A corruption of carnally.

"*Elb.* Marry, sir, by my wife; who, if she had been a woman *cardinally* given, might have been accused in fornication, adultery, and all uncleanliness there."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

car'-dĭn-ăl-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *cardinal; -ship.*] The office or rank of a cardinal. (*Bp. Hall.*)

* **car'-dĭng** (1), * **car'-dyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARD (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of playing at cards; gambling.

"Caylys, *cardyng* and haserdy."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 224.

"*Carding* and dicing have a sort of good fellows also going commonly in their company, as blind fortune, stumbling chance, &c."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

card'-ĭng (2), **car'-dȳnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARD (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of combing, cleaning, and preparing wool, &c., for spinning.

"A *Cardynge: carptorium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. A roll of wool as it comes from the carding-machine.

carding-machine, *s.*
Woollen Manuf.: A machine for combing, cleansing, and preparing wool, hemp, flax, or cotton for spinning. In 1748 Lewis Paul patented two different machines for carding. They were not brought into extensive use; and twelve years afterwards Hargreaves brought out a similar invention under the auspices of Mr. Robert Peel, of Bamber Bridge, grandfather of the famous Sir Robert Peel. Arkwright subsequently introduced improvements. The invention of the carding-machine has been of immense importance to this country.

car-dĭn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *cardo* (genit. *cardinis*) = a hinge.]
Palæont.: A genus of shells, family Cyprinidæ. No recent species. Fossil ranging from the Silurian to the Inferior Oolite 71, not counting the sub-genus Anthracosia, of which there are forty species, extending from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous period inclusive. Anthracosia is the "mussel" of the "mussel-band," which, in some places, constitutes a marked feature of the carboniferous strata. (*Woodward & Tate.*)

car-dĭ-ō-car'-pŏn, *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = heart, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]
Palæont.: A heart-shaped fruit, probably gymnospermous, found in the Carboniferous and Devonian rocks.

* **car-dĭ-ŏg'-rąph-ȳ,** *s.* [CARDIAGRAPHY.]

car'-dĭ-ōĭd, *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and suff. *-oid.*]
Math.: An algebraic curve, so named by Castellani, from its resemblance in figure to a heart.

* **car-dĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, treatise.]
Anat.: A treatise or discourse on the heart and its diseases.

† **car-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕt-rȳ,** *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]
Med.: The approximate measurement of the heart of the living subject, by percussion or auscultation.

car-dĭ-ō-pneū-măt'-ĭc (**p** silent), *a.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, and Eng. *pneumatic* (q.v.).]
Physiol.: Having relation both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and bronchial tubes.

car-dĭ-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [From Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed; so named in allusion to the heart-shaped scars on the seed at the point of attachment.
Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Sapindaceæ (Soapworts). It consists of a number of climbing shrubs, or herbs, mostly annuals, having tendrils like the vine. The leaves are twice ternate or very compound, and the leaflets vary much in form. There are upwards of a dozen species known, the greater number of which are natives of South America. The Common Heart-seed (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*), also called Winter-cherry or Heart-pea, is a widely distributed plant, found in all tropical countries. In the Moluccas the leaves are cooked and eaten as a vegetable, and on the Malabar coast are used with castor-oil, and taken internally for lumbago, &c. The root is laxative, diuretic, and demulcent. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-dĭ-ŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart; τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]
Surg.: Dissection of the heart.

car-dĭ-sō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart; σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]
Zool.: A genus of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the family Brachyura. *Cardisoma carnifex* is a West Indian species of land-crab living in mangrove swamps.

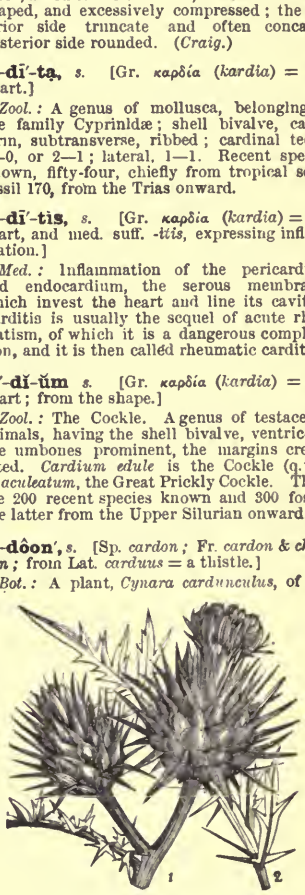
car-dĭs'-ą, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = a heart.]
Zool.: A sub-genus of bivalve-shelled mollusca, allied to the Cardium; the shell is heart-shaped, and excessively compressed; the anterior side truncate and often concave; posterior side rounded. (*Craig.*)

car-dĭ'-tą, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]
Zool.: A genus of mollusca, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ; shell bivalve, cardiform, subtransverse, ribbed; cardinal teeth, 1—0, or 2—1; lateral, 1—1. Recent species known, fifty-four, chiefly from tropical seas; fossil 170, from the Trias onward.

car-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart, and med. suff. *-itis*, expressing inflammation.]
Med.: Inflammation of the pericardium and endocardium, the serous membranes which invest the heart and line its cavities. Carditis is usually the sequel of acute rheumatism, of which it is a dangerous complication, and it is then called rheumatic carditis.

car'-dĭ-ŭm *s.* [Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart; from the shape.]
Zool.: The Cockle. A genus of testaceous animals, having the shell bivalve, ventricose, the umbones prominent, the margins crenulated. *Cardium edule* is the Cockle (q.v.); *C. aculeatum*, the Great Prickly Cockle. There are 200 recent species known and 300 fossil, the latter from the Upper Silurian onward.

car-dōon', *s.* [Sp. *cardon;* Fr. *cardon* & *chardon;* from Lat. *carduus* = a thistle.]
Bot.: A plant, *Cynara cardunculus*, of the



CARDOON.
1. Flowers. 2. Leaf.

sub-order Cynarocephalæ, resembling the artichoke. The blanched leaves and leaf-stalks are eaten in salads.

"In consequence, there were immense beds of the thistle, as well as of the *cardoon*."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 148.

car'-dow, cur'-dow, *v.t.* [Jamieson suggests Fr. *cuir* = leather, and *duire* = to fashion, frame.] To botch, to mend, to patch, as a tailor. (Used in Tweeddale.)

car'-dow-er, *s.* [Scotch *cardow; -er.*] A botcher or mender of old clothes.

card'-thĭs-tle, * carde'-thĭs-tle (tle as el), *s.* [Lat. *carduus* = a thistle, and Eng. *thistle.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Dispsacus sylvestris.* (*Lyte.*)

car-du-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cardu(us)* = a thistle; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Thistles, a sub-order of asteroid or composite plants, of which the Carduus, or Thistle, is the type.

*** car-due,** *s.* [Lat. *carduus.*] A thistle, teazle.

"A *cardue*, ether a tasil . . . sente to the cedre of the Liban and seide, . . ."—*Wyclife: 2 Paralip.*, xxv. 18. (Purvey.)

car-du-ē'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *carduelis*, from *carduus* = a thistle, from its being the food of the bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Fringillidæ, and sub-family Fringillinæ (True Finches). *Carduelis elegans* is the Goldfinch. It is a native of Britain, and is one of the handsomest of our birds. [GOLDFINCH.] *C. canaria* is the Canary-bird [CANARY], and *C. spinus* the Aberdevine or Siskin (q.v.).

car-dŭn-çĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *carduus.*]

Bot.: A genus of the thistle group of Compositæ. Nine species are known, all natives of the Mediterranean district. Some are stemless herbs, others grow to a height of from one to two feet.

car'-du-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The Thistle, a genus of composite plants, comprising numerous species, many of which are natives of Britain. About 100 species are known. *Carduus lanceolatus* (Spear Thistle), is the emblem of Scotland and the badge of the clan Stewart. *C. marianus* is the Holy Thistle.

carduus benedictus, *s.* [Lat. *benedictus* = blessed; *benedico* = to bless.]

Bot.: A plant, the Blessed Thistle, so called from its supposed extreme efficacy in many diseases. The leaves were used in medicine as a stomachic and diaphoretic.

cāre, * kare, *s. & a.* [A.S. *cearu, caru;* O. S. & Goth. *kara;* O. H. Ger. *kara; chara* = sorrow, lamentation; M. H. Ger. *karn* = to lament.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Sorrow, grief.

"Profit of berthe is sorwe and care in iyuynge."—*Trevisa*, ii. 215.

"Hir rewed of hir self ful sare
And hauld for hir sin slik *kare.*"
Metrical Homilies, p. 15.

2. Solicitude, anxiety, concern.

"I can be calm and free from eare
On any shore, since God is there."
Cowper: The Soul that Loves God.

3. Caution, heed (especially in the phrases, *to have a care, to take care*).

"My lady prays you to have a *care* of him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

"King Olaf, have a *care!*"—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship*, lect. i.

4. Regard, charge, solicitude for, oversight.

"If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, . . ."—*Tillotson.*

". . . we, and our affairs,
Are part of a Jehovah's *cares.*"
Cowper: A Poetical Epistle to Lady Austen.

5. The object of one's regard or solicitude.

"Flushed were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is she thy *care?* is she thy *care?* he cries."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl., x. 33.

"Our fathers live (our first most tender *care*),
Thy good Menœtius breathes the vital air."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 19.

6. It is vaguely used in the sense of inclination or desire.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *care, solicitude,* and *anxiety:* "These terms express mental pain in different degrees; *care* less than *solicitude*, and less than *anxiety. Care* consists of thought and feeling; *solicitude* and *anxiety* of feeling only. *Care* respects the past, present, and future: *solicitude* and *anxiety* regard the present and future. *Care* is directed towards the present and absent, near or at a distance. *solicitude* and *anxiety* are employed about that which is absent and at a certain distance. We are *careful* about the means; *solicitous* and *anxious* about the end; we are *solicitous* to obtain a good; we are *anxious* to avoid an evil. The *cares* of a parent exceed every other in their weight. He has an unceasing *solicitude* for the welfare of his children, and experiences many an *anxious* thought lest all his *care* should be lost upon them."

(2) He thus discriminates between *care, concern,* and *regard:*—"*Care* and *concern* consist both of thought and feeling, but the latter has less of thought than feeling; *regard* consists of thought only. We *care* for a thing which is the object of our exertions; we *concern* ourselves about a thing when it engages our attention; we have *regard* for a thing on which we set some value and bestow some reflection. *Care* is altogether an active principle; the *careful* man leaves no means untried in the pursuit of his object; *care* actuates him to personal endeavours; it is opposed to negligence. *Concern* is not so active in its nature; the person who is *concerned* will be contented to see exertions made by others; it is opposed to indifference. *Regard* is only a sentiment of the mind; it may lead to action, but of itself extends no farther than reflection. The business of life is the subject of *care;* religion is the grand object of *concern;* the esteem of others is an object of *regard.*"

(3) In his view the following is the difference between *care, charge,* and *management:*—"*Care* will include both *charge* and *management;* but, in the strict sense, it comprehends personal labour; *charge* involves responsibility; *management* includes regulation and order. . . . *Care* is employed in menial occupations, *charge* in matters of trust and confidence; *management* in matters of business and experience. The servant has *care* of the cattle; an instructor has the *charge* of youth; a clerk has the *management* of a business." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the distinction between *care* and *heed*, see HEED.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification:—*Care-crazed, care-defying, care-encumbered, care-killing, care-untroubled, care-wounded.*

Care bed lair: A disconsolate situation; as "lying in the bed of care."

"Her heart was like to loup out at her mou',
In *care-bed lair* for three lang hours she lay."
Ross: Helenore, p. 56.

care-cake, car-cake, * ker-caik, *s.* A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's een in different parts of Scotland.

"The dame was still busy broiling *car-cakes* on the girdle, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

*** Care Sonday,** *s.* According to Bellenden, the Sunday immediately preceding Good Friday; the fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday.

"Thus entrit prince James in Scotland, & come on *Care Sonday* in Leutern to Edinburgh."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, xvii. 1.

care-taker, *s.* One put in charge of a house or other property to take care of it.

*** care-tuned,** *a.* Influenced or set in motion by anxiety.

"More health and happiness betide my liege,
Than can my *care-tuned* tongue deliver him."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., iii. 2.

care-worn, careworn, *a.* Worn out with care; anxious.

"At the helm sat a youth, with countenance thoughtful and *careworn.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 2.

cāre (1), * kāre, *v.i. & t.* [CARE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be troubled, or grieved; to be in trouble or grief.

"For hire love y carke aut *care.*"
Lyric Poetry, p. 54.

2. To be anxious or solicitous about anything.

"Equal in strength; and rather than be less,
Cared not to be at all." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 48.

"Thinking thus of mankind, Charles naturally *cared* very little what they thought of him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. With *for:*

(1) To have a liking, affection, or desire for anything.

"The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expense of another's reputation."—*Addison.*

"He answers, 'Well, I *care* not *for* it.'"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field 238.

(2) To take care for, be anxious about.

". . . *Kares* nought *for* your kyng."
Alisaunder (ed Skeat), 568.

". . . not *care for* us; neither if half of us die, will they *care for* us."—*2 Sam.*, xviii. 3.

(3) To be influenced by respect or fear of any person or thing.

". . . Master, we know that thou art true, and *carest for* no man . . ."—*Mark*, xii. 14.

4. To be inclined or disposed towards anything, to be solicitous or desirous of anything.

"Not *caring* to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore." *Waller.*

"She cried, 'I *care* not to be wife.'"
Tennyson: Elaine, 933.

*** B.** *Reflexive:* To trouble, worry oneself.

"Therof ne *care* the nought."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,298.

*** C.** *Transitive:*

1. To regard, to care for. (*Scotch.*)

"He will aither have it, or els fight with you,—for he *cares* you not in his just quarrell."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 301.

2. To store with care, to preserve carefully.

"The way to make honour last is to do by it as men do by rich jewels, not incommon them to the everyday eye, but *care* them up, and wear them but on festivals."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 76. (*Latham.*)

cāre (2), *v.t.* [CAIR.]

1. To drive. (*Scotch.*)

2. To rake. (*Scotch.*)

cąr-ē'-en, * car-ī'ne, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *carine;* Fr. *carène;* Lat. *carina* = a keel; O. Fr. *cariner;* Fr. *caréner* = to careen.]

A. *Trans.:* To cause a ship to heel over, or lie on one side, so as to show the keel, for the purpose of caulking, cleaning, or repairing.

". . . he could not prevail on them to *careen* a single ship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To perform the operation described in I.

"We *careen'd* at the Marias."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., c. 13.

* 2. To be inclined to one side.

"The fleet *careen'd*, the wind propitious fill'd
The swelling sails."
Shenstone: Love and Honour.

*** cąr-ēen'-ąge,** *s.* [Fr. *carénage* = (1) the act of careening; (2) a dock or place for careening.]

1. A place for careening vessels.

2. The expense of careening vessels.

cąr-ē'ened, * car-ī'ned, *pa. par. & a.* [CAREEN, *v.*]

"She's come to moorage—
To lie aside until *carin'd.*"
Orkn Sacra (*Poems*), p. 162: 1648.

cąr-ēen'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAREEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The act or process of causing a ship to incline over to one side; the operation of exposing a part of a ship's bottom by a purchase applied to the masts to tilt them laterally from the perpendicular. It was careening that upset the "Royal George" in 1782 at Spithead. (*Knight.*)

cą-rē'er, *s.* [Ital. *carriera* = a race-course; Fr. *carrière* = "an highway, rode or streete; also, a carcere on horseback." (*Cotgrave.*) From O. Fr. *cariere* = a road for carrying; *carier* = to carry, transport in a car; Low Lat. *carrus* = a car.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A race-course; the course on which a race is run.

"They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career.*"—*Sidney.*

2. A race, a course, swift motion.

"To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear." *Prior.*

"Such combat should be made on horse,
On foaming steed, in full *career.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A rapid course.

"What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career?*"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., ii. 2.

2. A course or line of life; conduct.

"But know that Wrath divine, when most severe,
Makes Justice still the guide of his *career.*"
Cowper: Expostulation, 715.

". . . the new *careers* which open to the classes which once gave us soldiers and sailors, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11th, 1876.

B. *Falconry:* A flight or tour of the bird,

about 120 yards; if it mount higher, it is called a *double career*; if less, a *demi-career*.

ca-re̍'er, *v.i.* [CAREER, *s.*] To move or run very rapidly.

"Sounds, too, had come in midnight blast,
Of charging steeds, *careering* fast
Along Benharrow's shingly side."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, iii. 7.

ca-re̍'er-ing, ca-re̍'er-in', *pr. par., a., adv., & s.* [CAREER, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"[Their] wings were set with eyes; with eyes the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between."
Milton: P. L., vi. 756.

C. *As adv.:* Cheerfully. (*Scotch.*)

"Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff *careerin'*."
Burns: Halloween, 28.

D. *As subst.:* The act of moving or running very rapidly.

cāre'-fŭl, *cār'-fŭl, *cāre'-fŭlle, *a.* [Eng. *care; -ful(l).*]

* 1. *Of things:* Causing or accompanied by care, trouble, or anxiety.

"Thei craked the cournales with *carefull* dyntes."
Alisaunde: Nag., 295.

"By him that raised me to this *careful* height."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., i. 3.

2. *Of persons:*

*(1) Full of care, trouble, or concern; anxious, solicitous.

"He cryed hym after with *careful* steuen."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 770.

"God kepe the prisoners ont of sorwe, for *carful* thay were that day."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,115.

† (2) With *of, for,* or *to:* Anxious, studious, concerned.

"Behold, thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee?"—2 *Kings* iv. 13.

". . . we are not *careful to* answer thee in this matter."—*Dan.* iii. 16.

(3) Watchful, circumspect (with *of*).

"It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversations."—*Ray.*

(4) Provident, careful, exact, attentive, heedful.

"A *careful* student he had been
Among the woods and hills."
Wordsworth: Oak and the Broom.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *careful, cautious,* and *provident:*—"We are *careful* to avoid mistakes, *cautious* to avoid danger, *provident* to avoid straits and difficulties. *Care* is exercised in saving and retaining what we have; *caution* must be used in guarding against the evils that may be; *providence* must be employed in supplying the good or guarding against the contingent evils of the future. *Care* consists in the use of means, in the exercise of the faculties for the attainment of an end; a *careful* person omits nothing. *Caution* consists rather in abstaining from action; a *cautious* person will not act where he ought not. *Providence* respects the use of things; it is both *care* and *caution* in the management of property; a *provident* person acts for the future by abstaining for the present." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) *Careful* and *attentive* are thus distinguished:—"These epithets denote a fixedness of mind: we are *attentive* in order to understand and improve; we are *careful* to avoid mistakes. An *attentive* scholar profits by what is told him in learning his task; a *careful* scholar performs his exercises correctly. *Attentive* respects matters of judgment; *care* relates to mechanical action: we listen *attentively*; we read or write *carefully*."

cāre'-fŭl-lȳ, *care-ful-liche, *car-ful-li, *adv.* [Eng. *careful; -ly.*]

* 1. In a manner exhibiting care or anxiety.

"For the inhabitant of Maroth waited *carefully* for good . . ."—*Mic.* i. 12.

"*Carfulli* to the king criande sche saide."
Will. of Palerne, 4,347.

2. Attentively, heedfully, cautiously, with exactness and care.

"Sons, let it be your charge, as it is ours,
To tend the emperor's person *carefully*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

"Some hundreds of athletic youths, *carefully* selected, were set apart, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

cāre'-fŭl-nĕss, *cāre'-fŭl-nĕsse, *cār'-fŭl-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *careful; -ness.*]

* 1. Anxiety, solicitude, concern, vigilance.

"*Carefulnesse.* Sollicitude."—*Palsgrave.*

"The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates."—*Knolles.*

2. Exactness, attention.

* **car-eine,** *s.* [CARRION.]

cāre'-lĕss, *cāre'-lĕsse, *cāre'-lĕs, *a.* [Eng. *care;* and *-less.*]

1. *Of persons:* Free from care or solicitude; unconcerned, heedless, thoughtless.

"If you return—ah why these long delays?
Poor Sappho dies, while *careless* Phaon stays."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 248-9.

"Dryden . . . sighed for the golden days of the *careless* and good-natured Charles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ With *of* or *about* before the object neglected or disregarded.

"He is held
In silly dotage on created things,
Careless of their Creator."
Cowper: Task, v. 587.

"A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless about* her house."—*Ben Jonson.*

2. *Of things:*

(1) Cheerful, undisturbed.

"In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd."
Thomson

"To me myself, for some three *careless* moons,
The summer pilot of an empty heart."
Tennyson: The Gardiner's Daughter.

(2) Done or uttered thoughtlessly, or without care.

"The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon."—*Pope.*

*(3) Not according to art; rude.

"He framed the *careless* rhyme."—*Beattie.*

*(4) Not cared for; neglected.

"Their many wounds and *carelesse* harmes."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 38.

careless-ordered, *a.* Laid out so as to look carelessly or negligently arranged.

"All round a *careless-ordered* garden."
Tennyson: To Maurice, 15.

cāre'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *careless; -ly.*] In a careless manner, without care. (*Waller.*)

cāre'-lĕss-nĕss, *cāre'-lĕs-nĕs, *s.* [Eng. *careless; -ness.*] The quality of being careless, or without care; heedlessness, want of care, negligence.

"I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,
Divided between *carelessness* and care."
Pope: Satires, vi. 291.

"And o'er the spot the crowd may tread
In *carelessness* or mirth."
Byron: And thou art Dead, as Young as Fair.

* **cār'-ĕn-çȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *carentia*, neut. pl. of *carens*, pr. par. of *careo* = to be without, to want.] A want, lack.

"This sense of dereliction and *carency* of Divine favour for the time, it was the Father's pleasure to have it so."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, 1655, p. 185.

* **car-ēn'e** (1), *s.* [Low Lat. *carena.*] [QUARANTINE.] A fast of forty days on bread and water.

† **ca-rēne'** (2), *s.* [Lat. *carenum*, from Gr. κάροινον (*karoinon*), κάρυνον (*karunon*).] A sweet wine boiled down.

* **cār'-ĕn-tāne,** *s.* [QUARANTINE.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

"In the church of St. Vitus and Modestus, there are, for every day in the year, seven thousand years, and seven thousand *carentanes* of pardon."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive against Popery.*

ca-rĕss', *v.t.* [CARESS, *s.* In Fr. *caresser;* Ital. *carezzare.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fondle, embrace, treat with kindness and affection.

2. *Fig.:* To court, flatter.

"They whom the world *caresses* most
Have no such privilege to boast."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxviii.; *Looking upwards in a Storm.*

"All political parties esteemed and *caressed* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

Crabb thus distinguishes between *caress* and *fondle:*—"Both these terms mark a species of endearment. . . . We *caress* by words or actions; we *fondle* by actions only." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ca-rĕss', *s.* [Fr. *caresse* = a cheering, cherishing; *caresser* = to cherish, hug, make much of (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *carezza;* Low Lat. *caritia* = dearness, value; *carus* = dear, valuable. Cf. Ir. *cara* = a friend; *caraim* = to love.]

1. *Lit.:* An embrace, a fondling, an act of affection and endearment.

"He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*."
Milton: Par. Lost, viii. 56.

"The common people crowded to gaze on him wherever he moved, and almost stifled him with rough *caresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.:* Flattery, courting.

". . . he exerted himself to win by indulgence and *caresses* the hearts of all who were under his command."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ca-rĕs'sed, *pa. par. & a.* [CARESS, *v.*]

ca-rĕss'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARESS, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

". . . his *caressing* manners, his power of insinuation, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

C. *As subst.:* The act of fondling or embracing; a caress.

ca-rĕss'-ing-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *caressing; -ly.*] In a caressing or fond manner; fondly, lovingly.

"It was evidently a case of love at first sight, for she swam about the new-comer *caressingly*, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 115.

căr'-ĕt, *s.* [Lat. *caret;* 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *careo* = to be wanting, or lacking.] A mark [^] used to show that some words omitted in the line, and inserted in the margin or above the line, should be read in that place.

cār'-ĕx (pl. **cār'-i-çēs,** used in speaking of individuals of the genus), *s.* [Lat. *carex* = a sedge, a rush.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, of the natural order Cyperaceæ (Sedges). It is more numerous in British species than any other genus, nearly seventy figuring in the flora of Great Britain. There are also numerous foreign species in cold, damp climates, the genus Cyperus taking the place of Carex in the tropics. Carices are innutritious to cattle. *Carex arenaria* binds together the sand of the seashore. Its rootstock, with those of *C. disticha* and *C. hirta*, is used under the name of German sarsaparilla in skin diseases and in secondary syphilis, being reputed to be diaphoretic and diuretic. The Laplanders protect their hands and feet against frost-bites by placing the leaves of *C. sylvatica* in their gloves and shoes. The leaves of some species are used for tying the hops to the poles in English hop-grounds, and in Italy they are placed between the staves of wine casks, are woven over Florence flasks, and sometimes used for making chair bottoms.

cār'-ĕy-a, *s.* [Named after Rev. Dr. W. Carey, of Serampore, an Indian botanist and missionary.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Barringtoniaceæ or Barringtoniads. The species are trees from India and Australia. They have large-stalked, serrate, and obovate leaves, large red or greenish-yellow flowers, in spikes or corymbs. *Careya arborea* has an eatable fruit, of which, however, the seeds are suspicious. Its bark is made into rough cordage or into slow-matches for firelocks. Its wood, which may be polished like mahogany, is made into boxes, &c. The bark of *C. sphærica*, a Malay species, is also used for cordage.

* **carf, * carfe,** *v.t.* [CARVE, *v.*]

"*Carf* him of fet and honde."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 560.

car'-făx, * car-fowgh, * car-foukes, *s.* [O. Fr. *carrefor, carrefourgs, quarrefour*, from Lat. *quadrifurcus* = having four forks or spurs. The first form still survives as a place-name in the city of Oxford.]

1. A place where four roads meet.

"No place thei had, neither *carfoukes* non."
Romance of Partenay, 1829.

2. A place where any number of roads meet.

"Than thei enbussbed hem ageln a *carfowgh* of vi. weyes."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 273.

carfe, * carffe, *s.* [CARVE, *s.*]

* 1. A cut, a wound.

"When the *carffes* ware clene."
Morte Arthure, 2,712.

2. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance. (*Scotch.*)

car-fin, *s.* [CARBIN.]

car-fud-dle, cur-fuf-fle, *v.t.* [Of obscure origin.] To disorder, tumble, discompose. (*Scotch.*)

car-fud-dle, car-fuf-fle, *s.* [CARFUDDLE, CURFUFFLE, *v.*] A tremor, alarm, agitation. (*Scotch.*)

"'Weel, Robin,' said his helpmate calmly, 'ye needna put yoursel into ony *carfuffle* about the matter; ye shall hae it a your ain gate.'"—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 333.

* **cār'-fŭl, * cār'-fŭlle,** *a.* [CAREFUL.]

*** car'-gạ-sŏn,** *s.* [Sp. *cargaçon.*] A cargo.

"My body is a *cargason* of ill humours."—*Howel: Lett.*

*** carḡe,** *s.* [CHARGE.]

"He had leuer haiff had him at his large,
Pre till our croun, than off fyne gold to *carge.*"
Wyntoun, viii. 396.

car-gĭl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Cargil, of Aberdeen.]

Bot.: A genus of the ebony family (Ebenaceæ), natives of tropical Eastern Australia. Two species are known; trees with alternate leathery oblong obtuse entire leaves. The fruits are abundant, and are eaten by the natives.

car'-gō, *s. & a.* [Sp. *cargo, carga* = a burden, freight; Fr. *charge;* from Low Lat. *carrico* = to load, from Lat. *carrus* = a car.]

A. *As subst.:* A freight; the merchandise or goods loaded into and conveyed in a ship.

"Thus going to market, we kindly prepare
A pretty black *cargo* of African ware."
Cowper.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cargo-jack, *s.*

Naut.: An implement like a lifting-jack, but sometimes used upon its side for stowing heavy cargo.

cargo-port, *s.*

Naut.: An opening in the side of vessels having two or more decks, through which the lading is received and delivered. It is closed by a shutter, and made watertight before proceeding to sea.

car'-gôose, gar'-gôose, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Gael. & Ir. *cir, cior* = a crest, comb; Dr. Murray thinks the first element the same as that in carr-swallow (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A fowl belonging to the Colymbus or diver family, the *Podiceps cristatus* or Crested Grebe. It is about the size of a goose.

car'-ĭ-a-cŏu, car'-ja-cŏu, *n.* [See def.]

Zool: The native name of some species of South American deer, now used as a popular name for all deer of the genus Cariacus.

ca-rĭ'-a-cŭs, *s.* [Latinized from cariacou (q.v.).]

Zool.: An American genus of Cervidæ, of which the mule-deer (q.v.) is the type.

*** car'-iage,** *s.* [CARRIAGE.]

căr-ĭ-a'-ma, săr-ĭ-a'-ma, *s.* [Port., from the Brazilian *Seriema* or *Ceriema.*]

Ornith.: A bird, a native of Brazil and Paraguay, the *Palamedea cristata* of Gmelin, *Dicholoptrus cristatus* of Illiger, and *Cariama cristata* of some other ornithologists. It is of most retired habits. It is doubtful to what family it belongs, resembling, as it does in various points, the Grallatores, the Struthionidæ, and the Gallinaceæ. The head is crested.

*** car-i-are, * car-y-are,** *s.* [CARRIER.]

*** căr'-ĭ-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *caries* = a decay or ulceration of a tooth.] Affected with caries; carious.

căr-ĭ-ăt'-ĭd-ēẹ, *s. pl.* [CARYATIDES.]

Căr'-ĭb, *s.* [Sp. *carib* = a cruel, barbarous man. Probably a corruption of *carina, callina,* and *callinago,* the native name of the race described below.]

Ethnol.: An American-Indian race formerly inhabiting part of the West Indies, but now nearly extinct.

Căr-ĭ-bæ'-an, Căr-ĭb-ē'-an, *s.* [From Sp. *carib,* and Eng., &c., suff. *-æan.*] Pertaining to the Caribs or the region which they inhabited.

¶ *Caribæan bark:* The bark of a plant, *Exostemma floribundum,* one of the Cinchonaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*) It is also known as Piton bark.

căr'-ĭ-bôo, căr'-ĭ-bôu, *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.]

Zool.: Rangifer caribou, the wild variety of the Reindeer (q.v.). It has never been domesticated, but is hunted for its venison.

"The *caribou* deer of America, who have to contend still more with deep snow than the reindeer of the old continent, have their horns broader and better adapted to the purpose; besides, both varieties, in addition to these natural shovels, have broad feet, not only to sustain them better on the snow, but also to clear it away."—*Swainson: Natural History of Quadrupeds,* § 292.

căr'-ĭ-cạ, *s.* [From Caria, a district of Asia Minor, whence it was supposed to have come.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order of Papayads (Papayaceæ). It contains about ten species, all natives of tropical America. They are small trees without branches, and with large, variously-lobed leaves, resembling those of some kinds of palm. They exude an acrid, milky juice when wounded. The most remarkable species is the *Carica Papaya,* the Papaw-tree, a small tree, seldom above twenty feet high, with a stem about a foot in diameter, tapering gradually to the top, where it is about four or five inches. The fruit is of a dingy orange-yellow colour, oblong, about ten inches long by three or four broad. The juice of this tree is believed in the West Indies to have the remarkable property of rendering the toughest meat tender, and even the flesh of pigs or poultry fed on the fruit or leaves is certain to be tender. The ripe fruit is made into sauce or preserved in sugar, and the juice of the unripe fruit is used to remove freckles. The leaves are employed as a substitute for soap. *C. digitata,* a tree which grows in Brazil, where it is called *chamburu,* is regarded almost with superstitious awe as a deadly poison.

căr'-ĭ-cạ-türe, * căr-ĭ-cạ-tür'-ạ, *s.* [Ital. *caricatura* = a satirical picture, one overloaded with exaggeration; from *caricare* = to load; Low Lat. *carrico* = to load; *carrus* = a car.]

1. A drawing or picture of a person in which certain points are so exaggerated as to give a ludicrous effect to the whole.

"From all these hands we have such draughts of mankind as are represented in those burlesque pictures which the Italians call *caricaturas;* where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster."—*Spectator,* No 537.

" . . . a hideous *caricature* of the most graceful and majestic of princes, was dragged about Westminster in a chariot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

* 2. A parody of a book.

"A new exhibition in English of the French *caricature* of this most valuable biographer . . ."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poet.,* iii. Diss., p. xx.

caricature-likeness, *s.* A representation of a person which is a likeness and yet a caricature. Example, the prominent political personages as represented in the comic papers.

"When on the wing it presents in its manner of flight and general appearance a *caricature-likeness* of the common swallow."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. vii., p. 138.

caricature-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Graptophyllum hortense, an acanthaceous plant from the Indian Archipelago. The popular name refers to the fact that the leaf-markings often present grotesque resemblances to the human profile.

căr-ĭ-cạ-tü're, *v.t.* [CARICATURE, *s.*] To represent in caricature.

"He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand."—*Lord Lyttelton.*

căr-ĭ-cạ-tü'red, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARICATURE, *v.*]

căr-ĭ-cạ-tür'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARICATURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of representing in caricature.

căr-ĭ-cạ-tür'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *caricature; -ist.*] One who caricatures others.

"In this respect at least Cruikshank might claim to be superior to Hogarth, and his inferiority in other respects is not so signal that they may not be named together as the two greatest *caricaturists* that England has possessed."—*Times,* Feb. 2, 1878.

*** căr-ĭ-cŏg'-rạph-ỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *carex* (genit. *caricis*), and Gr. γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, treatise, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A discourse or treatise on the plants belonging to the Carex or Sedge genus.

căr'-ĭc-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caric(a)* = a fig, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to a fig; resembling a fig in shape, as a carious tumour.

car-ie, *a.* [Perhaps the same as Eng. *chary.*] Soft. (*Scotch.*)

*** car-ie, * car-i-en,** *v.* [CARRY.]

căr'-ĭ-ēẹ, *s.* [Lat. *caries.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rottenness, decay, mortification, especially that which is peculiar to a bone or the teeth.

"Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Bot.:* Decay of the walls of the cells and vessels.

carillon (pron. **car'-ĭ-yŏn'**), *s.* [Fr. *carillon, carrillon* = a chime of four bells; Lat. *quadrilio,* from *quatuor* = four.]

1. A set of bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon by manual action or by machinery. (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

2. An air or melody arranged for or played on a set of such bells.

"And every night the dance and feast and song
Shared with young boon companions, marked the time
As with a *carillon's* exulting chime."
Hon. Mrs. Norton. The Lady of Garaye.

3. A small musical instrument, or appendage to a musical instrument, producing bell-like effects.

cạr-ī'-nạ, *s.* [Lat. *carina* = a keel.]

Botany:

1. The two partially-united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers; the three anterior in a milk-wort or similar flower. Also the thin, sharp back of certain parts, as that of a glume of Phalaris, &c.

2. The median ridge on the mericarp of an umbelliferous fruit. (*Thomé.*)

CARINA.

1. Of papilionaceous flower. 2. Of Milkwort. 3. Of Phalaris.

† cạr-ī'-nạl, *a.* [*Car-in(a); -al.*] Pertaining to the carina; resembling a keel.

"In flowers, such as those of the Pea, one of the parts, the vexillum, is often large and folded over the others, giving rise to vexillary æstivation, or the *carina* may perform a similar part, and then the æstivation is *carinal.*"—*Balfour: Botany,* p. 160.

căr-ĭn-ăr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Lat. *carin(a)* = a keel, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A genus of heteropodous Mollusca, having the heart, liver, and organs of generation covered by a slender, symmetrical, and conical shell, the point of which is bent backwards, and frequently relieved by a crest, under the anterior edge of which float the feathers of the branchiæ. (*Craig.*) It belongs to the order Nucleobranchiata and the family Firolidæ. The species are found far out upon the ocean, where they feed upon floating medusas and other Acalephæ. Eight are known recent, and one fossil, from the miocene of Turin. A recent carinaria was once worth 100 guineas, now it sells at one shilling. (*Woodward,* ed. Tate.)

căr-ĭ-nā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. f. pl. of *carinatus* = keeled, from *carina* = a keel.]

Ornith.: A division of birds instituted by Merrem, and adopted by Huxley in 1867. They have the sternum raised into a median ridge or keel. To it belong all ordinary birds, those ranked under his other two orders, Ratitæ and Saurnræ, being of an abnormal or aberrant character.

căr'-ĭn-āte, căr'-ĭn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *carinatus,* from *carina* = a keel.]

CARINATE.

1. *Bot.:* Bent or crooked like the keel of a ship, as the *folium* and *nectarium carinatum* = a keeled leaf and nectary, *i.e.,* having a longitudinal prominence upon the back like the keel of a ship.

2. *Conchol.:* Having a longitudinal prominence resembling a keel.

3. Belonging to the Carinatæ (q.v.), as a *carinate* bird.

că̆r-ĭ-nā'-to, *a., in compos.* [From Lat. *carinatus* = keeled.]

carinato-plicate, *a.*

Bot.: So folded that each fold resembles a keel. Example, the peristome of some urn-mosses (Bryaceæ).

că̆r-ĭn-ē'-a, *s.* [Lat. *carin(a)* = a keel, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: A genus of the Cypræidæ or Cowry family, in which the shell is oblong; the extremities are not produced; the aperture is nearly straight, almost central, contracted above, and very effuse below; and the lips are equal, the outer being slightly toothed. (*Craig.*)

cär'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of taking care, or thought; care, carefulness.

"If the god of indolence is a mightier deity with you than the god of *caring* for one, tell me, and I won't dun you . . ."—*Horace Walpole: Letters,* i. 39.

că̆r-ĭ-nĭd'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *carina* = a keel; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of univalve Mollusca, belonging to the Trochidæ or Top-shells. It is placed by Swainson next to the Trochus, and is so named from the basal whorl being carinated round its circumference. (*Craig.*)

Car-ĭn'-thĭ-an, *a.* [From *Carinthi(a)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-an.*] Pertaining to Carinthia, a duchy of the Austrian empire, noted for its mines.

Carinthian method of smelting silver:

Metal.: A reduction by roasting of galena with a little silver in it. It was first practised in Carinthia. (*Rossiter.*)

car-ĭn'-thĭn, car-ĭn'-thīne, *s.* [From the place where it is found.] [CARINTHIAN.]

Min.: By some described as a variety of augite, or of hornblende, of a dark-green or black colour, occurring at Saualpe in Carinthia. Sp. gr. 3·08—3·10. A sub-variety of Amphibole (*Dana*), a variety of Hornblende (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Hornblende is placed by Dana under his great genus Amphibole.

† **că̆r'-ĭ-ōle,** *s.* [Fr. *cariole*; Sp. *carriola*; Ital. *carriuola*, dimin. of *carro*; Lat. *carrus* = a car.] [CARRY-ALL.]

1. A small and light open carriage, somewhat resembling a calash, but having only one seat, and drawn by one horse.

CARIOLE.

"A person touching the earth only by . . . , the points of contact of the wheels of his *cariole*, may not be sensible to a very considerable vibration, &c."—*S. Laing: Residence in Norway,* ch. iii.

2. A covered cart.

3. A kind of calash. (*Knight.*)

* **că̆r'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [CARRION.]

"A *Carion*; cadauer, funus, funustulum, &c."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

că̆r-ĭ-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [CARYOPSIS.]

* **cär-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *cariositas*, from *caries.*] [CARIES.] The quality or state of being carious or affected with caries.

"This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **cär'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cariosus* = rotten, from *caries.*] [CARIES.] Affected with caries; rotten.

"I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth."—*Wiseman.*

* **cär'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *carious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being carious; cariosity.

cär'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρίς (*karis*) = a shrimp, a prawn.]

Entom.: A genus of round-bodied spiders, belonging to the order Trachearia and the tribe Acarides.

car-ĭs'-sa, *s.* [In Mahratta, *korinda.* Probably from Sanscrit, there being various similar names of plants in that tongue.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Apocynaceæ. *Carissa Carandas* furnishes a substitute for red currant jelly. It is used in India for fences, for which its thorny character renders it well adapted.

* **că̆r'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *caritas.*]

1. Dearness.

2. [CHARITY.]

* **cark (1),** * **carke,** * **karke,** *s.* [A.S. *cearc*, *carc*; Icel. *kargr.*] Care, trouble, anxiety.

"Now I see that all the *cark*
Shall fallen on myn heed."
Gamelyn, 754.

"He downe did lay
His heavie head, devoide of careful *carke.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 44.

cark (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A load or weight, originally of wool, and = 40 tod.

* **cark,** * **carke,** * **cark-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *(be)carcan*, *(be)cearcian.*]

A. *Trans.:* To trouble, grieve.

"Als men war *carked* al wit car."—*Metrical Homilies,* p. xviii.

"Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander."
Tennyson: A Dirge, 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To be troubled in mind, to be grieved or anxious.

"She began to *carke* and care."
Squyr of Lowe Degre, 924.

"What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world?"—*L'Estrange.*

cark'-a-nĕt, *s.* [CARCANET.]

* **car-kas,** * **car-keys,** *s.* [CARCASS.]

* **cark-et,** *s.* [CARCAT.]

* **cark'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent."—*Sidney.*

"At his dull desk, amid his legers stall'd,
Ate up with *carking* care and penury, . . ."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

C. *As subst.:* The act of grieving or causing anxiety; the state of being grieved or anxious.

"Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us."—*Decay of Piety.*

car'-kĭn-ĭng, *s.* [CARCAT.] A collar. (*Scotch.*) (*Houlate.*)

* **carl,** * **carle,** * **karl,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceorl*; Dut. *karel* = a clown; Dan. & Sw. *karl*; Icel. *karl* = a man; O. H. Ger. *charal*; Ger. *kerl.*] [CHURL.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man.

"The mellere was a stout *carl* for the nones."
Chaucer: C. T., 547.

¶ *Carl and Cavel:* An honest man and a rogue. (*Proverbial.*) (*Scotch.*)

2. A rough country fellow; a churl, a boor, a gruff old man.

"Peace, *carles*, I commaunde." *Towneley Myst.,* p. 172.

"The cursed *carl* was at his wonted trade,
Still tempting heedless men into his snare."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 40.

3. A kind of hemp. [CARL-HEMP.]

"The fimble to spin and the *karl* for hir seede."
Tusser: May's Husbandry.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

carl-cat, *s.* A male cat.

carl-crab, * **carle-crab,** *s.*

Zool.: The male of the Black-clawed crab, *Cancer pagurus.* (*Linn.*)

"*Cancer marinus vulgaris*, the common sea-crab; our fishers call it a Partan; the male they call the *Carle crab*, and the female the Baulster crab."—*Sibb.: Fife,* p. 132.

carl-doddie, *s.* [Scotch *doddie* is = bald.] A flower stalk of Rib-grass (*Plantago lanceolata*).

carl-hemp, * **carle-hemp,** * **charle hempe,** *s.* [CHURL-HEMP.]

1. *Lit.:* The *male* hemp, but the name was given in the 16th century to what is now known to be the female plant.

"The male is called *Charle Hempe* and Winter Hempe; the Female Barren Hempe and Sommer Hempe."—*Gerarde: Herball,* p. 572.

2. *Fig.:* Used for strength or firmness of mind.

"Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van;
Thou stalk o' *carl-hemp* in man!"
Burns: To Dr. Blacklock.

carl's-cress, carl's cress, *s.* The same as *Churl's cress* (q.v.).

* **carl,** * **carle,** *v.i.* [CARL, *s.*] To act as a churl; to be gruff or rough.

"They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talke to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with every thing."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.,* p. 59.

car-lĕ-măn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. C. Leman, whose herbarium is now in the possession of the University of Cambridge.]

Bot.: A genus of cinchonaceous plants, consisting of a single species, a native of Khasia and the Himalayas. It has leaves with saw-toothed margins and minute stipules; the flower is four-parted, with only two stamens. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

car'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *carrelet* = a square file, a three-edged sword.] A three-square, single cut file or float used by comb-makers.

car'-lie, *s.* [Dim. of *carl* (q.v.).] (*Scotch.*)

1. A little man. (*Cleland.*)

2. A boy who has the appearance or manners of an old man. (*Gall.*)

car'-lin, car'-līne (1), car'-lĭng (1), *s.* [Feminine of *carle.*] A woman of gruff, disagreeable manners; a contemptuous term for an old woman.

"But what can ail them to bury the auld *carlin* in the night time?"—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxvi.

car-lī'-na, *s.* [CARLINE.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, sub-order Tubuliferæ, tribe Cynareæ, and sub-tribe Carlineæ. *Carlina vulgaris* is the Carline-thistle (q.v.). It is the only species of the genus wild in Britain. *C. acaulis* was formerly used in incantations. Its bark abounds in resinous matter, and a strong-scented bitter caustic oil, which acts as a drastic purgative. *C. gummifera*, called by the Greeks ἰξία (*ixia*) or ἰξίνη (*ixinē*), has from time immemorial been used as an anthelmintic, whilst its great fleshy roots and its flowerheads yield a gum which hardens into tears like mastich. The root, when fresh, is said to be injurious to man and to the inferior animals, but the fleshy receptacles of the flower, preserved with honey and sugar, are eaten. (*Lindley, &c.*)

car'-līne (2), car'-ō-līne, *s.* [Fr. *carlin*; Ital. *carlino*; from *Carlo* (Charles) VI. of Naples.] A silver coin current in some parts of Italy. It is worth about threepence half-penny.

car'-līne (3), *s. & a.* [*Carolinus*, adj. of *Carolus* = Charles.] A word constituting the first element in the subjoined compound.

CARLINE THISTLE.

carline-thistle, *s.* A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris.* Named, according to the legend, after Charles the Great (Charlemagne), to whom it was pointed out by an angel as the cure for a pestilence which had broken out in his army. It is found, though rarely, wild in Britain.

car'-līne (4), car'-lĭng (2), *s.* [Fr. *carlingue*, *escarlingue*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *carlina.*]

Ship-building (in the plural): Pieces of timber about five inches square, lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another. On and athwart these the ledges rest, whereon the planks of the deck and other portions of carpentry are made fast. The carlines have their ends let into the beams, called "culver-tail-

wise," or scored in pigeon fashion. There are other carlines of a subordinate character. (*Smyth.*)

carline-knees, carling-knees, *s. pl.*
Ship-building: Timbers going athwart the ship from the sides to the hatchway, serving to sustain the deck on both sides.

car'-lĭng (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name of a fish (Fife); supposed to be the Pogge, *Cottus cataphractus* (Linn.).

carl'-ĭng (4), *s.* [Prob. from *care*, s.]
1. Carling Sunday, another form of Care Sunday (q.v.).
2. (*Pl.*): Grey peas steeped all night in water and fried next day in butter. It was a Scots custom to eat such peas on Passion (or Carling) Sunday, hence the name.

"With sybows, and ryfarts, and *carlings*,
That are both sodden and ra."
Ritson: Scotch Songs, i. 21.

carl'-ĭsh (*Eng.*), *** car'-lăge, * carl'-ich** (*Scotch*), *a.* [O. Eng. *carl* = churl, and suff. *-ish.*] Churlish, rough, rude.

"But scho can nevir the corchat cleif,
For harshnes of hir *carlich* throt."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 64.

***carl'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [O. Eng. *carlish; -ness.*] Churlishness. (*Huloet.*)

carl'-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *carlisme*, from Sp. *Carlismo;* Sp. *Carlos* = Charles.] The cause of the French or Spanish Carlists; adherence to such cause.

carl'-ĭst, *s.* & *a.* [CARLISM.]
A. *As substantive:*
* 1. An adherent of Charles X. of France. [LEGITIMIST, 2.]
2. A supporter or adherent of Don Carlos de Bourbon (d. 1855), second son of Charles IV. of Spain, who claimed to be entitled to the throne instead of his niece, Isabella, who was proclaimed in 1833. The second Don Carlos died in 1861, and the hopes of the third were crushed by the defeat, in 1876, of his supporters in the Basque provinces. In 1831 he was expelled from France, and took refuge in England.

car'-lŏck (1), *s.* [Fr. *carlock;* from Russ. *karluck.*] A sort of isinglass prepared from the bladder of the sturgeon, and used for clarifying wine.

*** car-lock** (2), *s.* [CHARLOCK.]

*** carl'-ŏt,** *s.* [O. Eng. *carl*, and dim. suff. *-ot* = *-et.*] A churl, a rough fellow, a boor.

"And he hath bought the cottage and the bounds,
That the old *carlot* once was master of."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

Carl-ŏ-vĭn'-ġĭ-an, *a.* [Fr. *carlovingien.*] Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.

Carls'-bad, *s.* [The name of a town in Bohemia, celebrated for its mineral waters.]

Carlsbad-twins, *s. pl.*
Geol.: Large felspar crystals which are porphyritically embodied in a regularly constituted rock, as in the granite of Carlsbad in Bohemia, and the granite of some parts of Cornwall. (*Ure.*)

căr-lụ-dŏv'-ĭ-cạ, *s.* [Named after Charles IV. of Spain and his queen Louisa.]
Bot.: A genus of plants placed by Lindley in the order Pandanaceæ (Screw-pines). The species are found in the tropical parts of South America. The "Panama hats," often worn in America and occasionally here, are made from *Carludovica palmata.*

car-magn-ole (magn-ole as **man-yōle),** *s.* [From *Carmagnola*, in Piedmont.] A dance accompanied by singing. Many of the wildest excesses of the French revolution of 1792 were associated with this dance. It was afterwards applied to the bombastic reports of the French successes in battle. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) The name was also given to a sort of jacket worn as a symbol of patriotism.

car'-mạn, *s.* [Eng. *car*, and *man.*] A man employed to drive a cart, or to carry goods in a cart.

"Alas! the people curse, the *carman* swears,
The drivers quarrel, and the master stares."
Pope: Satire, 1740.

*** carme,** *s.* [CARMELITE.] A carmelite friar.

"To the froris gray and *Carmes* fifty." *Occleve.*

car'-mele, car-myl-ie, car-a-meil, *s.* [Gael. *cairmeal.*] Heath peas, a root, *Orobus tuberosus* (Linn.) (*Jamieson*); *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Britten & Holland*).

"We have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call *carmele:* it is a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower."—*Shaw: App. Pennant's Tour in Scotland*, p. 310.

*** car-mel-in,** *a.* [CARMELITE.] The same as CARMELITE.

car'-mĕl-īte, *s.* [In Fr. *carmélite* = a nun; *carme* = a monk, named from Mount Carmel in the Holy Land, where they were established in the twelfth century; suffix *-ite.*]
1. *Eccles. Hist.:* An order of mendicant friars, who wear a scapulary, or small woollen habit of a brown colour, thrown over the shoulders. They claim to be in direct succession from Elijah, but their real founder was Berthold, a Calabrian, who, with a few companions, migrated to Mount Carmel about the middle of the twelfth century, and built a humble cottage with a chapel, where he and his associates led a laborious and solitary life. In 1209, Albert, patriarch of Jerusalem, gave the solitaries a rigid rule, containing sixteen articles, and enjoining the most severe discipline. After their establishment in Europe, their rule was in some respects altered, the first time by Pope Innocent IV., and afterwards by Eugenius IV. and Pius II. The order is divided into two branches, viz., the Carmelites of the ancient observance, called the moderate or mitigated; and those of the strict observance, who are known as the barefooted Carmelites. Some of the Carmelites came to England about 1240, and the order ultimately had about forty houses in this country. It is sometimes called the Order of St. Mary of Mount Carmel.

CARMELITE.

2. *Hortic.:* A sort of pear.

car'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [From *Carmen* island, in the Gulf of California, where it occurs; suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: An impure variety of Chalcocite, containing much Covellite (q.v.) (*Dana.*) The same as Digenite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

car-mĭ-chael'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Capt. Carmichael, who published an account of the plants of the island of Tristan d'Acunha.]
Bot.: A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the pea-flowering group of leguminous plants. Flowers small, very numerous, pink or lilac, disposed in short racemes.

*** car-mĭl-ĭ-tā'-nis,** *s. pl.* [An old form of *Carmelites.*] The same as CARMELITES (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

*** car'-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *carmino* = to charm, dispel by charms; *carmen* (genit. *carminis*) = a song, a charm.] To drive away or expel wind from the stomach.

"To *carminate* ventosities."—*Holland.*

*** car'-mĭn-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *carmine;* and suffix *-ated.*] Pertaining to or made of carmine.

car'-mĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *carminatus;* pa. par. of *carmino* = to charm away; *carmen* = a song, a charm.]
Pharmacy:
A. *As adj.:* Having the power or calculated to cure colic and flatulency.

"*Carminative* and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetick." *Swift.*

B. *As subst.* (*pl.*): Substances which act as a stimulant to the stomach, causing expulsion of flatulence, also allaying pain and spasm of the intestines. They generally contain a volatile oil; most of the ordinary condiments, as pepper, mustard, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, oil of peppermint, &c., are carminative. They are used in cases of distension, and colic of the stomach or intestines from flatulence, also as adjuncts to purgatives to prevent griping, and to promote digestion in cases of atonic dyspepsia.

"*Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion, in some parts."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

car'-mĭne, car'-mīne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *carmin;* Ital. *carminio;* from Low Lat. *carmesinus* = purple.] [CRIMSON.]
A. *As substantive:*
1. *Commerce, &c.:* A powder or pigment of a beautiful red or crimson colour, bordering on purple. It is used principally in miniature painting, and is very expensive.
2. *Chem.:* Carmine is prepared by making an aqueous decoction of an insect called *Coccus cacti*, and precipitating the colouring matter by lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate by H_2S. This is repeated, and it is purified from absolute alcohol. Cochineal is impure carmine containing phosphates, &c.

"*Carmine* is, according to Pelletier and Caventou, a triple compound of the colouring substance and an animal matter contained in cochineal, combined with an acid to effect the precipitation. . . . There is sold in the shops different kinds of *carmine*, distinguished by numbers, and possessed of a corresponding value."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

3. *Bot.:* The purest red without any admixture. (*Lindley.*)
B. *As adj.:* Of the colour described in A.

". . . a most beautiful *carmine*-red fibrous matter . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i., p. 14.

carmine-spar, *s.*
Min.: The same as CARMINITE (q.v.).

car-mĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *carmin(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to or prepared from carmine.

carminic acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$. It constitutes the colouring matter in carmine.

car'-mĭn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *carmin(e)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of a colour carmine to tile-red, translucent and brittle. It occurs at Horhausen in Prussia, with beudantite and quartz, in a mine of limonite. Sp. gr., 4·105; hardness, 2·5. Comp.: Arsenic acid, 49·11; sesquioxide of iron, 30·29; oxide of lead, 24·55. (*Dana.*)

căr'-mĭ-ri, *s.* [From a native word.]
Zool.: The name given by Buffon to the Squirrel Monkey, the *Callithrix sciureus* of Cuvier, and *Titi* of Humboldt. It is a native of the banks of the Orinoco.

*** car-myl-ie,** *s.* [CARMELE.]

carn, *s.* [CAIRN.]

carn-tangle, *s.*
Bot.: A Scots name for *Laminaria digitata*, when cast ashore on the beach after a storm.

*** car-na-cione,** *s.* [A short form of *incarnation* (q.v.).] The incarnation.

"These beleuid not in vergyn Mary,
Ne treuly in Cristis *carnacione.*"
Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 216.

car'-nạ-dīne, *s.* [A corruption of *carnation* (q.v.).] The Carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

car'-nạġe, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. & O. Sp. *carnage;* O. Ital. *carnaggio*, from Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]
A. *As substantive:*
1. Slaughter, massacre.

"During four hours the *carnage* and uproar continued."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 2. Dead bodies, corpses.

"His ample maw with human *carnage* filled."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey ix. 352.

"Soon a multitude of dogs came to feast on the *carnage.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *carnage*, *slaughter*, *massacre*, and *butchery:*—"*Carnage* respects the number of dead bodies made; it may be said either of men or animals, but more commonly of the former; *slaughter* respects the act of taking away life, and the circumstances of the agent; *massacre* and *butchery* respect the circumstances of the objects who are the sufferers of the action; the latter three are said of human beings only. *Carnage* is the consequence of any impetuous attack from a powerful enemy; soldiers who get into a besieged town, or a wolf who breaks into a sheepfold, commonly make a dreadful *carnage;* *slaughter* is the consequence of war-

fare. . . . A *massacre* is the consequence of secret and personal resentment between bodies of people . . . *Butchery* is the general accompaniment of a *massacre*; defenceless women and children are commonly *butchered* by the savage furies who are most active in this work of blood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to slaughter or massacre.

"But ceased not yet, the hall within,
The shriek, the shout, the *carnage*-d'n, . . ."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 35.

* **car-naill,** *a.* [See def.] An obsolete Scots form of *carnal* (q.v.).

"Na thing he had at suld half doyn him gud,
Bot Inglissmen him seruit off *carnaill* fud."
Wyntoun, xi. 1,348.

car'-nal, * **car-nall,** * **car-nell,** *a.* [O. Fr. *carnel*; Fr *charnel*; Sp. *carnal*; Ital. *carnale*, from Lat. *carnalis* = pertaining to the flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

I. *Of persons:*

* 1. *In respect of relationship:* Pertaining to the flesh or the natural body; connected by birth.

"Thei were noble knyghtes . . . and many of hem *carnell* trendes."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 117.

* 2. *In respect of natural disposition or qualities:*

(1) Human, affected with human nature and infirmities.

"For ye are yet *carnal*: for whereas there is among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye not *carnal*, and walk as men?"—1 *Cor.*, iii. 3.

(2) Sensual, lustful, lecherous.

"This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iv. 4.

II. *Of things:*

† 1. Pertaining to the human body, natural, human, as opposed to spiritual.

"Thou dost justly require us to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands."—*King Charles.*

"From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r shall force
On every conscience." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 521.

2. Fleshly.

"That myghte have childe withowte *carnall* knowynge of man."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 17.

3. Sensual, lustful

"Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure; for which cause,
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found."
Milton: P. L., viii. 593.

* **carnal-minded,** *a.* Worldly-minded; having one's mind engrossed by things of this world.

"Abusing the credulous and *carnal-minded*, thereby to be masters of their persons and wealth."—*More: Antid. against Idolatry*, ch. 10.

* **carnal-mindedness,** *s.* The quality or state of being carnal-minded.

"They made their own virtue their god, which was the most cursed piece of *carnal-mindedness* and idolatry."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 282.

† **car'-nal-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ism.*] Indulgence of sensual pleasures; carnality.

* **car'-nal-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ist.*] One given up to self-indulgence in sensual pleasures.

"They are in a reprobate sense mere *carnalists*, fleshly-minded men."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 686.

* **car'-nal-ĭte,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ite.*] A carnalist; a worldly-minded person. (Apparently used here in a punning sense.)

"We feare not what the pope or any other *carnalite* can do against us."—*Anderson: Expos. upon Benedictus* (1573), fol. 7. b.

car-năl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Lat. *carnalitas*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

* 1. The state of having a human body.

† 2. The quality or state of being carnal or sensual.

"He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the *carnality* of their hearts, . . ."—*Tillotson.*

† 3. Fleshly or sensual pleasures, sensuality.

"An inciter of lust, and the wakener of *carnality*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 36.

* **car'-nal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ize.*] To make carnal; to debase by indulgence in carnal desires and pleasures, to sensualize.

"A sensual and *carnalized* spirit, that understands no other pleasures but only those of the flesh."—*Scott: Christian Life*, i., § 2.

* **car'-nal-īzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARNALIZE.]

car'-nal-lĭte, *s.* [In Ger. *Carnallit.* Named after Von Carnall, of the Prussian mines.]

Min.: A milk-white mineral from Strassfurt and Persia. It is strongly phosphorescent, massive and granular. Comp.: Chloride of magnesium, 34·20; chloride of potassium, 26·88; water, 33·92.

car'-nal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ly.*]

* 1. According to the flesh, naturally (as opposed to spiritually).

"In the sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him spiritually . . ."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

* 2. In a sensual or worldly manner.

"Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly-minded."—*Hooker.*

3. By way of sexual intercourse.

"Thou shalt not lie *carnally* with thy neighbour's wife, to defile thyself with her."—*Levit.*, xviii. 20.

* 4. Humanly, like a man.

"So the sense requires; it being spoken *carnally*, or like a man, to charge God with injustice."—*Translation of Knatchbull's Annotations*, p. 157.

* **car'-nal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *carnal*; *-ness.*] Carnality. (*Johnson.*)

* **car'-nar-dĭne,** *s.* [CARNADINE.]

1. *O. Bot.:* The Carnation.

2. A carnation colour, red.

"Grograms, sattins, velvet fine,
The rosy coloured *carnardine*."
Any Thing for a Quiet Life.

* **car-năr'-ĭ-ą,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*] The Latinised form of *carnassiers* (q.v.).

† **car-năs'-sĭ-ąl,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

1. *As adj.:* Sectorial.

2. *As subst.:* A sectorial tooth; a molar or premolar adapted for cutting.

car-năs'-sĭ-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Fr. *carnassier* = carnivorous, voracious.]

Zool.: The name given by Cuvier to a large assemblage of mammalia subsisting on animal food. They are divided into Cheiroptera, Insectivora, and the True Carnivora. The Marsupials were at first included by Cuvier, but afterwards rejected.

car'-năt, *s.* [From Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh. So named from its colour.]

Min.: A ferruginous variety of *Kaolinite* (q.v.).

car-nā'-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *carnation* = flesh-colour; from Lat. *carnatio* = fleshiness; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Painting:*

(1) Those parts of a picture which represent flesh, or are left naked without drapery.

(2) A flesh-colour; the natural colour of the flesh; a light rosy pink.

"'A could never abide *carnation*; 'twas a colour he never liked."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

"Her eyes were of the deepest blue; her complexion of the most delicate *carnation* . . ."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham.*

2. *Bot.:* The general name for garden varieties of the pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

"Each flower of tender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or specked with gold."
Milton: P. L., ix. 429.

¶ *Spanish carnation: Poinciana pulcherrima.*

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour described in A 1 (2).

"How much *carnation* ribbon may a man buy?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, iii. 1.

"Howe'er we gaze with admiration
On eyes of blue or lips *carnation*."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; To Marion.

carnation-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Two plants—(1) *Carex glauca*, (2) *Aira cæspitosa.*

carnation-tree, *s.*

Hort.: *Kleinia neriifolia*, a composite plant allied to *Senecio.*

* **car-nā'-tioned,** *a.* [Eng. *carnation*; *-ed.*] Of a flesh colour; flesh-coloured.

"*Carnation'd* like a sleeping infant's cheek."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

car'-nat-ĭte, *s.* [Named from the Carnatic, where it occurs.]

Min.: A felspar, described by Beudant, occurring at the localities of corundum and indianite in the Carnatic India; pronounced by Breithaupt and Von Kobell to be labradorite. (*Dana.*)

car-na-û'-ba, *s.* [The Brazilian name of the plant.] A palm-tree, *Corypha cerifera*, the leaves of which yield a wax (also called carnauba) used for making candles.

car'-nĕl (1), **car'-nĕll,** *s.* [A dimin. of *carn* = cairn.] A little heap.

"In this regiouu [Gareoch] is ane *carnell* of stanis, liand togiddir in maner of ane croun . . ."—*Bellend.: Descr. Alb.*, c. 10.

car-nęl (2), *s.* [KERNEL.]

* **car-nęl** (3), * **ker-nel,** * **ker-nell,** * **kir-nell,** * **kyr-nelle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *carnel*, *crénaux* = battlements; Low. Lat. *quarnellus.*] A battlement, rampart; also the embrasure in a battlement.

"The *carnels* so stondeth oprht."—*Castel of Love*, 695.

"And at the *kernels* be hymen stode."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,234.

carnel-work, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The putting together the framework of the vessel—the timbers, beams, and planks, as distinguished from *clinch-work.*

car'-nĕl, *a.* [CARNAL.]

* **car-neled,** * **ker-neled,** *a.* [O. Fr. *quernelé*; Fr. *crenelé* = protected with battlements; from *crenaux* = battlements.]

"Alle the walles ben of wit . . . and *kerneled* with Cristendom."—*P. Plowman*, 3,680.

car-nē'-lĭ-ąn, car-nē'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Mediæv. Lat. *carneolus*; from *carneus* = fleshy; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; Ger. *carneol*, from its flesh-like colour. In Fr. *cornaline*; Port. *cornelina*; Sp. *cornerina*; Ital. *corniola*; from Lat. *cornu* = a horn, from the horn-like appearance of the white variety, from which it is also called in Gr. ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a nail.] [ONYX.]

Min.: A reddish variety of chalcedony, generally of a clear, bright tint; it is sometimes of a yellow or brown colour and sometimes white. It is largely used for engraving seals on. It is found principally at Cambay, in Gujerat, India. Comp.: Silica, 97·869; peroxide of iron, 0·050; alumina, 0·081; magnesia, 0·028; potash, 0·0043; soda, 0·075.

"The common *carnelion* has its name from its flesh colour, which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion*, in others deeper, called the male."—*Woodward.*

† **car'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *carneus* = of or pertaining to flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] Consisting of or like flesh; fleshy.

"In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ."—*Ray.*

* **carn'-ĕy,** *s.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

Farriery: A disease in horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

car-nĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *carnification*; Lat. *carnificatio*, from *carnifico* = to make or form into flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; *facio* = to make.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A turning into or forming flesh.

2. *Med.* (*Carnification of the lung*): The term used in medical science to describe a solid or fleshy condition of the lung, due to the absence of air. The lung of a still-born child is said to be in a state of carnification (in this instance called *fœtal*), because it has not yet breathed. In criminal investigations important issues very often hinge upon this point. In fatal cases of whooping-cough the lungs have frequently been found collapsed or carnified, owing to death having immediately superveued upon a violent expiratory paroxysm.

car'-nĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARNIFY.]

* **car'-nĭ-fȳ,** *v. t.* & *i.* [Lat. *carnifico* = to become flesh; from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

I. *Trans.:* To form into flesh.

II. *Intrans.:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To form flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

"In inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. *Pathol.:* To lose the normal structure: to become fleshy.

* **car'-nĭl-āte,** *v.t.* [CARNEL (3), *s.*] To embattle. (*Harrison: England*, p. 206.)

car´-nĭ-val, * car-na-val, *s.* [Ital. *carnevale* = the three days immediately preceding Lent; Low Lat. *carnelevamen* = a solace to the flesh; Shrovetide. (*Skeat.*) The folk etym. is embodied in the quotation from Byron.]

1. *Lit.:* The festival celebrated in Roman Catholic countries, and especially at Rome and Naples, with great mirth and freedom during the week before the beginning of Lent.

"This feast is named the *Carnival*, which being
Interpreted, implies 'farewell to flesh:'
So call'd, because the name and thing agreeing,
Through Lent they live on fish both salt and fresh." *Byron: Beppo*, vi.

2. *Fig.:* Any time of excess and unrestrained license.

"The whole year is but one mad *carnival*. . ."—*Decay of Piety.*

car-nĭv´-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *carnivora*, neut. pl. of *carnivorus* = flesh-devouring; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; *voro* = to devour.]

Zool.: A principal division of the Mammalia. The name is given to those animals which, like the feline, canine, and ursine families, have their teeth peculiarly fitted for the mastication of animal matter. The incisors, except in some seals, are generally $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, the canines generally $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$. They are, moreover, larger and longer than the incisors. The clavicles are rudimentary, or wanting. They are divided into two great groups, or sub-orders, one terrestrial the other aquatic. The first is the group of the *Fissipedia*, or "split-feet," so called from the fact that their feet are divided into well-marked toes; the second is the group of *Pinnipedia*, or "fin-feet" (seals, &c.), so called because the toes are bound together by skin—forming fins or flappers rather than feet. Another classification is into three sections or tribes—(1) Pinnigrada, or Pinnipedia; examples, the Seals and Walruses. (2) Plantigrada; example, the Bear, and (3) Digitigrada; examples, the Cat and the Dog.

* **car-nĭv-ŏr-ăç´-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; *vorax* (genit. *voracis*) = devouring.] A preternatural desire for flesh; greediness, gluttony.

"Mr. Cleland is at Tunbridge, wondering at the [illegible] *carnivoracity* of our friend."—*Pope: To Gay.* [illegible] (*Latham.*)

car´-nĭ-vōre, *s.* [Lat. *carnivorus.*] A carnivorous animal; one of the carnivora.

car-nĭv´-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *carnivorus;* from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, and *voro* = to devour.]

1. *Zool.:* Eating or living on flesh; applied to those animals whose nature it is to live on the flesh of other animals.

"In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed in to the crop or craw."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Surg.:* Applied to those caustic substances which are used to eat away or destroy the fungous excrescences of wounds and ulcers.

3. *Bot.:* A term applied to plants belonging to the genera Drosera, Pinguicula, Nepenthes, &c., which have the power of absorbing nitrogenous substances through their leaves and digesting them within their tissues.

† **car-nĭv´-ŏr-oŭs-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *carnivorous; -ly.*] In a carnivorous manner, like carnivora.

car-nĭv´-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *carnivorous; -ness.*] The condition or quality of being carnivorous; the habit of living upon animal food.

† **car-nō´se,** *a.* [Lat. *carnosus;* from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh. [CARNOUS.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to flesh.

2. *Bot.:* Fleshy, pulpy, having a fleshy consistence. (Said of fruits, &c.)

* **car´-nō-sī,** *s. pl.* [Lat. masc. pl. of *carnosus* = fleshy, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

Zool.: An old order of polypi, consisting of the genera Actinia, Zoanthus, and Lucernaria.

* **car-nŏs´-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *carnosité;* Lat. *carnositas*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

Med.: A fleshy swelling or excrescence.

"By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved."—*Wiseman.*

car´-noŭs, * car-nō´se, *a.* [O. Fr. *carneux;* Fr. *charneux;* Lat. *carnosus*, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] Of or pertaining to the flesh, fleshy, carneous.

"The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

car´-nỹ, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cajole a person with soft words. (*Colloquial.*) (*Smart.*)

* **car´-nỹx,** *s.* [Gr. κάρνυξ (*karnux*).] An ancient Greek trumpet of a shrill tone, known afterwards to the Celts and Gauls. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căr´-ŏb, *s.* [A corruption of Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*) = a little horn; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, from the shape of the pods.]

1. *Bot.:* A tree, the *Ceratonia siliqua*, a native of the Levant. It is an evergreen, and produces long horn-like pods filled with a mealy, succulent pulp of a sweetish taste, used for food for horses, and sometimes even

CAROB.

for human beings, and called St. John's bread. The root is purgative. The fruits of the carob-tree were probably the "husks" which the prodigal in his depressed condition would fain have eaten. (Luke xv. 16.)

2. *Comm., &c.:* The pods of the tree described in 1; also called the Algaroba Bean.

* 3. The same as a *carat* (q.v.).

* **ca-rō´çhe, * ca-rosse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *carroche;* Fr. *carosse;* Ital. *carrozza*, from Lat. *carrus* = a car.] A kind of two-wheeled pleasure-carriage. (*Albumazar.*)

* **ca-rō´çhed, * ca-roaçhed,** *a.* [Eng. *caroche; -ed.*] Placed or seated in a caroche.

"Then maintaining her
Caroached in cloth of tissue."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer, i. 1

căr-ŏ-cŏl´-la, *s.* [Lat. *caro* = flesh; Gr. κόλλη (*kollē*) = glue.]

Zool.: A genus of land-snails, so named from the tenacity with which their fleshy feet adhere to limestone rocks. Woodward makes it a section of Helix.

* **car-oigne, * car-oine, * car-oyne,** *s.* [CARRION.]

"The *caroigne* in the busshe with throte ycorve."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,015.

căr´-ŏl (1), * **car-olle, * car-al, * kar-olle, * car-ole, * car-owl** (*Eng.*), * **car-rale** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *carole, carolle;* from Bret. *koroll* = a dance; *korolla* = to dance; Manx *carval;* Corn. *carol;* Wel. *carol* = a carol, a song; *caroli* = to carol; Gael. *carull, caireall* = harmony, melody. Cf. Ir. *cor* = music; Wel. *cor* = a choir, a circle; Gael. *car, cuir* = a movement; Sansc. *char* = to move. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A circle.

* 2. A round dance.

"Many *carollys* and gret daunsyng."
Sir Cleges, 103.

* 3. A song sung as an accompaniment to dancing.

"Alle the damesellee to synge *carolles* and to go ageins hem syngings oute of the town."—*Merlin*, I. ii. 132.

4. A song of praise sung at Christmas-tide. It originally meant a song accompanied with dancing, in which sense it is frequently used by the old poets. It appears to have been danced by many performers, by taking hands, forming a ring, and singing as they went round. Bishop Taylor says that the oldest carol was that sung by the heavenly host when the birth of the Saviour was announced to the Shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem. It is probable that the practice of singing carols at Christmas-tide arose in imitation of this, as the majority of the carols declared the good tidings of great joy; and the title of Noels, nowells, or novelles, applied to carols, would seem to bear out this idea. Carol singing is of great antiquity among Christian communities, as the carol by Aurelius Prudentius, of the fourth century, will show. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Singers of *carrales* . . ."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581, c 104.

"No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* 5. A song in general.

"This *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 3, song.

II. *Fig.:* Applied to the songs of birds.

"The blackbird in the summer trees,
The lark upon the hill,
Let loose their *carols* when they please,
Are quiet when they will."
Wordsworth: Fountain.

"And every bird of Eden burst
In *carol*, every bud to flower."
Tennyson: The Day-Dream.

* **căr´-ŏl** (2), * **căr´-rŏl,** *s.* [Low Lat. *carola;* from Lat. *choreola*, dimin. of *chorus* = a circle or round dance.]

Architecture:

1. A closet or small cell in a monastery for study.

2. A bow window; a seat fitted within the opening for a window; a bay-stall.

căr´-ŏl, * car-o-len, * car-oo-lyn, * car-ole, * kar-ole, *v.i. & t.* [CAROL, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To dance in a round dance.

2. To sing in joy and exultation.

"*Carolyn*, or synge *carowlys. Psalmodio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I sawgh hir daunce so comelily,
Carole and synge so swetely."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 847.

II. *Fig.:* Applied to birds, &c., to warble, to sing.

"The thrush is busy in the wood,
And *carols* loud and strong."
Wordsworth: The Idle Shepherd Boys.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To utter joyfully in song.

"And *carol* what, unbid, the Muses might inspire."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 35.

"Hovering swans, their throats released
From native silence, *carol* sounds harmonious."
Prior: Hymn to Apollo.

2. To proclaim or celebrate in song.

"For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays."
Milton: Comus, 847.

căr´-ŏ-la, *s.* [Ital.] A dance accompanied by singing, which grew into unenviable notoriety during the Republic of 1792 in France. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

car-ŏl´-ath-īne, *s.* [Named after the Prince of Carolath, in Silesia.]

Min.: An amorphous, subtranslucent mineral from the coal-bed of the Königin-Louisa mine, at Zabize, Upper Silesia. A variety of Allophane (q.v.), containing less water. Colour, honey to wine-yellow; hardness, 2·5; sp. gr., 1·515. Compos.: Silica, 29·62; alumina, 47·25; water, 15·10; carbon, 1·33; hydrogen, 0·74. (*Dana.*)

* **căr´-ŏ-lĭn,** *s.* [Lat. *Carolus* = Charles; the name of several German sovereigns.] A gold coin formerly current in Germany, and worth about one pound sterling.

căr-ŏ-lī´-na (1), *s.* [Named after the Princess Sophia Caroline, Margravine of Baden, a distinguished patroness of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants of the order Bombaceæ, not uncommon in our hot-houses. They are natives of tropical America, and are either small trees or shrubs, with digitate leaves like the chestnut. The large handsome flowers are generally white, but sometimes deep-rose or scarlet. *Carolina alba*, a native of South America, is a tree growing to twenty feet in height, with flowers about six inches long. The bark supplies cordage, which is strong and durable. [PACHIRA.]

Căr-ŏ-lī´-na (2), *s.* [Lat. *Carolus* = Charles.]

Geog.: The name of two of the Southern States, United States, America, called after Charles II.

carolina-pink, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Spigelia marylandica.* Its roots are used in medicine as anthelmintics.

căr′-ŏl-ĭng, căr′-ŏl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAROL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As present participle & participial adjective:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of singing carols; a carol, a song of joy and exultation.

"And heare such heavenly notes and *carolings*
Of Gods high praise."
Spenser: Hymne of Heav. Beautie.

Căr-ō-lī′n-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [From *Carolina*, named after Charles; in Lat. *Carolus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Carolina.

"It is not a song
Of the Scuppernong,
From warm *Carolinian* valleys."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage; Catawba Wine.

2. Of or pertaining to the kings named Charles.

B. *As substantive:* A native of Carolina.

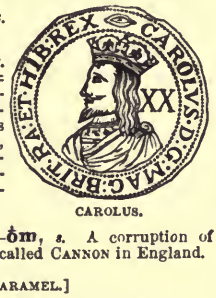
căr-ŏl-ĭt′-ĭc, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: Ornamented with sculptured leaves and branches.

căr′-ŏl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAROLING.]

căr′-ŏl-līte, *s.* [CARROLITE.]

*** căr′-ŏl-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *Carolus* = Charles.] An English gold coin current in the reigns of the Charleses, value twenty shillings, and subsequently twenty-three shillings.



CAROLUS.

car′-ŏm, carr′-ŏm, *s.* A corruption of CARAMBOLE; also called CANNON in England.

căr′-ō-mĕl, *s.* [CARAMEL.]

*** car-oome,** *s.* [A corruption of carroon (1) (q.v.).] A license by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart. Used chiefly about the time of Edward VI. (*Wharton.*)

cạr-ôon′, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *caor, caoraun* = berry.]

Bot.: A species of cherry. (*Webster.*)

*** cạr-ŏs′se,** *s.* [CAROCHE.]

căr′-ō-tĕl, car′-ō-tēel, *s.* [East Ind.]

Comm.: A measure or weight, varying in value according to the commodity sold. Thus, a *caroteel* of mace is about 3 lbs.; that of nutmegs from 6 to 7½ lbs.; and that of currants from 5 to 9 lbs. weight. (*Crabb.*)

cạ-rŏt′-ĭd, *s.* [Gr. καρώτιδες (*karōtides*) = the great arteries of the neck; from καρόω (*karoō*) = I make drowsy, put to sleep, from the old belief that sleep or drowsiness was caused by the flow of blood through them.]

Anat.: The name of an artery on each side of the neck. The common carotids are two considerable arteries that ascend on the fore part of the cervical vertebræ to the head to supply it with blood. The right common carotid is given off from the *arteria innominata;* the left arises from the arch of the aorta. (Used also attributively.)

*** cạ-rŏt′-ĭd-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *carotid; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the carotid arteries; carotid.

"The two *carotidal*, and the two vertebral arteries are this golden quaternion."—*Smith: Old Age*, p. 220.

cạr-ō′-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *carot(a)* = a carrot; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline principle extracted from the common carrot, *Daucus carota.*

cạ-rōu′s-ạl (1), *s.* [Eng. *carous(e); -al.*] A boisterous merry-making; a drinking bout.

"Born of high lineage, link'd in high command,
He mingled with the magnates of his land;
Join'd the *carousals* of the great and gay,
And saw them smile or sigh their hours away."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

căr-ōu-ṣăl′ (2), **căr-ōu-ṣĕl′,** *s.* [Fr. *carrousel* = a tilting-match.] A tournament, a tilting-match; a military display in which a number of knights divided into groups or companies performed certain evolutions.

"This game, these *carousals*, Ascanius taught,
And bull-fling Alba, to the Latius brought."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 777.

¶ For the distinction between *carousal* and *feast*, see FEAST, *s.*

cạ-rōu′ṣe, *cạ-row′se, *v.i. & t.* [CAROUSE, *adv.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To drink deeply or freely.

"Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Healths first go round, and then the house,
The brides came thick and thick."
Suckling.

2. *Fig.:* To make merry.

"I said, 'O soul, make merry and *carouse*,
Dear soul, for all is well.'"
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

***B.** *Trans.:* To drink deeply.

"To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle-deep."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

*** cạ-rōu′ṣe, * cạ-row′ṣe,** *adv.* [Ger. *garaus* = all out; *garaus trinken* = to drink all out, to empty the glass.] All out; completely; so as not to leave a drop behind.

cạ-rōu′ṣe, *s.* [CAROUSE, *adv.*]

1. A drinking bout.

"The swains were preparing for a *carouse*."—*Sterne: Trist. Shandy.*

*2. A bumper, a full glass of liquor.

"Red Roland Forster londly cried,
'A deep *carouse* to yon fair bride!'"
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 8.

cạ-rōu′ṣed, *pa. par. & a.* [CAROUSE, *v.*]

cạ-rōus′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *carous(e); -er.*] One who carouses; a dissipated fellow.

"The bold *carouser*, and advent'ring dame."
Glanville.

cạ-rōus′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAROUSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or used for a carouse.

"Sit long and late at the *carousing* board."
Cowper: Truth, 50.

C. *As subst.:* A carouse.

"The churches were filled in the morning: the afternoon was spent in sport and *carousing*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

† cạ-rōus′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *carousing; -ly.*] In a carousing manner; like a carouser.

carp, * carpe, * carpen, * karpe, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *karpa* = to find fault.]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To speak, to talk.

"I shalle *carp* unto the kyng."—*Townley Myst.*, p. 60.

†2. To cavil, to find fault.

"Not only, sir, this your all-licens'd fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not-to-be endured riots."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

¶ Usually followed by *at.*

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To utter, to speak or tell.

"With corage kene he *carpes* thes wordes."—*Morte Arthure*, 1725.

2. To censure, find fault with, cavil at.

"Which my saying divers ignorant persons, not used to reade old auncient authors nor acquainted with their phrase and maner of speeche, did *carpe* and reprehend, for lacke of good understandyng."—*Abp. Cranmer: Doct. of the Sacrament*, fol. 100.

3. To sing (*Scotch*). (*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.*)

¶ For the distinction between *to carp* and *to censure*, see CENSURE, *v.*

*** carp** (1), *s.* [CARP, *v.*]

1. Power of speech.

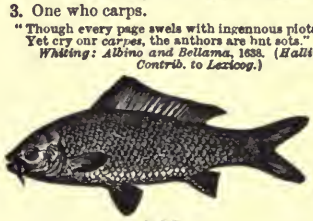
"Gef hit hym bi samples, that he ful clanly bienu his *carp*."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 1326.

2. A speech, a parable.

"Kryst kydde hit hymself in a *carp* ones."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 22.

3. One who carps.

"Though every page swels with ingennous plots,
Yet cry our *carpes*, the authors are but sots."
Whiting: Albino and Bellama, 1638. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)


CARP.

carp (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *carpe;* Icel. *karfi;* O. H. Ger. *karfo;* from Low Lat. *carpa.*]

Ichthy.: A fresh-water fish, *Cyprinus cyprio* (Linn.), the type of the family Cyprinidæ. It is an European fresh-water fish, used for food, it is often bred in ponds, and of late years has been largely introduced into the United States.

¶ The plural is now *carp*, the same as the singular; but formerly *carps* was used.

"A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

carp-bream, *s.*

Ichthy.: A British fish, *Abramis Brama.* [BREAM.]

† carp′-ạl, *a.* [Lat. *carpus;* Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = the wrist.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the wrist.

Carpal bones:

Anat.: The bones constituting the wrist.

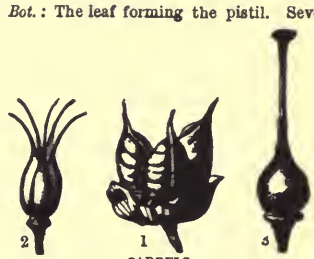
*** car-pare,** *s.* [CARPER.]

Car-pā′-thĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *Carpathes.*]

Geog.: Pertaining to the Carpathians, a range of mountains lying between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

car′-pĕl (*Eng.*), **car-pĕl′-lŭm** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *carpellum*, from Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The leaf forming the pistil. Several


CARPELS.
1. Fetid Hellebore. 2. French Primrose. 3. Chinese Primrose.

carpels may enter into the composition of one pistil.

*** car-pĕl′-lạr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *carpel; -ary.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the carpels; containing carpels. (*Lindley.*)

*** carpe-meals,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A coarse cloth, used about the time of James I. (*Wharton.*)

*** car-pente,** *s.* [CARPET.]

*** car-pen-tar·ye,** *s.* [CARPENTRY.]

car′-pĕn-tẽr, * car-ben-tar, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *carpentier;* Fr. *charpentier;* Sp. *carpintero;* Ital. *carpentiere;* from Low Lat. *carpentarius* = a wheelwright, cartwright; from Lat. *carpentum* = a waggon.]

A. *As subst.:* An artificer in wood; one who prepares and fixes the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.

"Of his craft he was a *carpenter*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,189.

"And the Lord showed me four *carpenters*."—*Zech.* i. 20.

B. *As adj.:* In compounds like the following:—

carpenter-bee, *s.*

Entom.: A name applied to several species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the order Xylocopa, from the manner in which they construct their nests of pieces of decayed wood, &c. *Xylocopa violacea* is found in the south of Europe. *X.* (*Platynopoda*) *tenuiscapa* is common in India, and being of a goodly size, and having a deep black body and glossy wings, violet at the base, and tinged with copper at the tip, looks quite interesting as it hums around the wooden structures where it means to perforate; but it is capable, if left unmolested, of scooping the rafters out for its cell-chambers to such an extent as to make them insecure.

carpenter-herb, carpenter's herb, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Prunella vulgaris.*
2. *Ajuga reptans.*

carpenter-grass, * carpenter-grasse, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Prunella vulgaris.*

2. *Achillea millefolium.*

"In some places is called *carpenter-grasse;* it is good to reloyne and soudre woundes."—*The Grete Herball.*

carpenter's-chisel, *s.* A chisel made of moderately hard steel. Chisels of this type have one plane and one bevelled edge, and are divided into firmer and framing or mortise chisels.

carpenter's-clamp, *s.* A frame in which work, such as doors, sashes, shutters, &c., is forced up into place, and held while being nailed or pinned. Also a kind of vice for grasping several parts and holding them while the glue sets, or for other purposes.

carpenter's-gauge, *s.* A scribing tool for depth or width, according to the construction and uses. It commonly has a point projecting from the shank, and a movable head or fence, which is adjusted for distance from the point, and secured by a set-screw.

carpenter's-plane, *s.* A plane of a kind suitable for a carpenter. Such planes are of different types, according to the work they are intended to perform—as, the jack-plane, for rough-dressing a surface; the smoothing-plane, for finishing it off; and grooving and moulding planes, some of which have special names, for making grooves or elevations of various forms. [PLANE.] (*Knight.*)

carpenter's-plough, *s.* [PLOUGH.]

carpenter's-rule, *s.* The instrument by which carpenters take their dimensions, and by the aid of a brass slide, which makes it a sliding rule, they are enabled to make calculations in multiplication and division, besides other operations. (*Gwilt.*)

carpenter's-square, *s.* An instrument whose stock and blade consists of an iron plate of one piece. The leg is eighteen inches long, and numbered on the outer edge from the exterior angle with the lower part of the figures adjacent to the interior edge. The other leg is twelve inches long, is numbered from the extremity towards the angle, the figures being read from the internal angle, as on the other side. This instrument is not only used as a square, but also as a level and measuring rule. (*Craig.*)

carpenter's-vice, *s.* [CARPENTER'S-CLAMP.]

car-pĕn-tĕr'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Dr. Carpenter.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Foraminifera allied to Globigerina, but ceasing at an early age to grow spirally, and then forming expanded tent-like chambers, which enclose the first-formed cells, attached by the base to shells or corals, and with a crater-like common aperture at the apex. Siliceous spicules occur in the cells. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Philadelphaceæ. The only known species is from California.

car'-pĕn-tĕr-ĭng, *s. & a.* [CARPENTER.]

A. *As subst.:* The act of following the trade of a carpenter; carpentry.

B. *As adj.:* Following or practising the trade of a carpenter.

car'-pĕnt-rỹ, * car-pen-tar-ye, * car-pent-rie, *s.* [Eng. *carpenter; -y.*]

1. The trade or art of a carpenter.

"It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery. . . ."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

"Werkis of *carpentarye,* of browdrye, and of werkyng with nedlis."—*Wycliffe: Exodus,* xxxv. 33.

2. An assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or letting them into each other, as are the pieces of a roof, floor, centre, &c. It is distinguished from joinery by being put together without the use of any other edge tools than the axe, adze, saw, and chisel, whereas joinery requires the use of the plane. The leading points that require attention in sound carpentry are (1) the quality of the timber used; (2) the disposition of the pieces of timber, so that each may be in such direction with reference to the fibres of the wood, as to be capable of performing its work properly; (3) the forms and dimensions of the pieces; (4) the manner of framing the pieces into each other, or otherwise uniting them by means of iron or other metal. (*Gwilt.*)

"Thei' maken the werkis of *carpentarye,* . . ."—*Wycliffe: Exodus,* xxxv. 33.

*** carp'-ẽr, * carp-are,** *s.* [Eng. *carp; -er.*]

1. A speaker, a story-teller, a tale-bearer.

"*Carpare. Fabulator, garulator, garula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who finds fault; a cavilling, captious person.

"I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper.*"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

car-pē'-ṣĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. καρπήσιον (*karpēsion*) = an aromatic wood from Asia.]

Bot.: A genus of smooth or pubescent erect branching shrubs, natives of South Europe, the Caucasus, and the Himalayas, of the order Compositæ. Leaves ovate or lanceolate toothed; florets in all dull yellow, tubular; achenes beaked, with slender furrows, and without pappus.

car'-pĕt, * car-pette, * car-pente, * car-pyte, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *carpite* = a carpet; Ital. *carpita;* Dut. *karpet,* from Low Lat. *carpita,* from *carpo* = to card wool.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A woollen fabric manufactured in patterns of various colours. *Used*—

(*a*) For a floor-covering.

"Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and everything in order?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 1.

* (*b*) For a table-cover.

"Private men's halls were hung with altar-cloths; their tables and beds covered with copes, instead of *carpets* and coverlets."—*Fuller: The Church History of Britain,* p. vii. § 2. 1. (*Trench: Select Glossary,* p. 29.)

¶ The use of rugs is of great antiquity in Egypt, India, China, and Babylon. In the East at present Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and India are great seats of carpet manufacture. Carpets were introduced into England during the Crusades, but long afterwards, indeed even to the time of Queen Elizabeth, the floors of palaces, not to speak of inferior habitations, were strewed with rushes. The practice of hanging the walls of palatial edifices with tapestry and cloth is older than that of carpeting the floors; thus in Hampton Court, built by Cardinal Wolsey, the floors are bare, while the walls are covered with tapestry. The manufacture of carpets was introduced into France from Persia about A.D. 1606, and workmen from France brought the art to England about 1750. A carpet manufactory was established at Axminster in 1755. The carpet industry has become an important one in the United States, particularly in Philadelphia.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything used for or serving as a carpet.

"It was in vain that Schomberg tried to teach them to improve their habitations, and to cover the wet earth with a thick *carpet* of fern."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

(2) Applied to the sward, beds of flowers, or other natural covering of the earth.

"The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green grass and other herbs."—*Ray.*

II. *Entom.:* An abbreviation for CARPET-MOTH (q.v.).

¶ *To be on* (or *upon*) *the carpet* (in Fr. *sur le tapis*): To be under consideration; to be an affair in hand. [A. I. 1 (*b*).]

"These three brothers, whose lives are *upon the carpet,* . . ."—*North: Lives.*

To bring on the carpet: To bring under consideration; to bring forward.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining in any way to a carpet or the manufacture of carpets.

¶ For the various descriptions of carpet, see BRUSSELS, DRUGGET, FELT, KIDDERMINSTER, PILE, and RUG.

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Carpet-broom, carpet-maker, carpet-loom, carpet-strip.*

carpet-bag, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* Properly a bag made of carpet, but applied also to a travelling-bag made of leather or other material.

"Coningsby, who had lost the key of his *carpet-bag* . . ."—*Disraeli: Coningsby,* bk. i., ch. v.

2. *As adjective:*

Carpet-bag Frame: The iron frame which distends the cloth covering of a travelling-bag or satchel.

carpet-bagger, *s.* An American slang term for those petty politicians, who after the civil war migrated into the Southern States for temporary residence and personal advantage.

carpet-beater, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A man whose trade it is to clean carpets by beating.

2. *Spec.:* A machine in which carpets are beaten and brushed.

carpet-bedding, *s.*

Hort.: The arrangement of foliage plants in geometrical or mosaic designs.

*** carpet-captain, * carpet-capitaine,** *s.* [CARPET-KNIGHT.]

*** carpet-champion,** *s.* One who displays his prowess more in a drawing-room than in the field.

"A *carpet-champion* for a wanton dame."
Fairfax: Tasso, xvi. 32.

carpet-dance, *s.* A dance of an informal character, for which the carpet is not taken up, as for a ball.

*** carpet-courtship,** *s.* A courtship by means of a display of one's prowess in peace on a carpet.

"Not to be won by *carpet-courtship,* but the sword."—*Massinger: Bashful Lover,* i. 1.

carpet-fastener, *s.* A screw-knob and screw-socket inserted in the floor with the carpet between them.

carpet-garden, *s.* A name given to a garden laid out with beds of ornamental-leaved plants grown in a precise and formal pattern.

*** carpet-ground,** *s.* Ground smooth and soft as carpet.

"The *carpet-ground* shall be with leaves o'erspread."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 115.

*** carpet-knight,** *s.* A knight whose deeds of valour are done, not on the field of battle, but in a drawing-room.

". . . hold thy valour light
As that of some vain *carpet-knight.*"
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 14.

carpet-monger, *s.* The same as CARPET-KNIGHT (q.v.).

". . . *carpet-mongers,* whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing,* v. 2.

carpet-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The name given to several varieties of Geometer moths from the variegated pattern of their colouring.

*** carpet-peer, * carpet-peere,** *s.* A carpet-knight.

"The insinuating curtesie of a *carpet-peere.*"—*Nash: Pierce Penilesse* (1592).

carpet-planner, *s.* One whose trade it is to plan or fit carpets to a room.

carpet-rag, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.:* A fragment or strip of carpet.

2. *As adj.:* Used for fastening together strips of carpet.

Carpet-rag Looper: A stabbing tool with a large eye, to carry one end of a carpet-strip through the end of the strip preceding, when one is looped over the other, to save the trouble of sewing.

carpet-rod, *s.* A brass rod used to keep a stair-carpet in its place. [STAIR-ROD.]

carpet-snake, *s.* *Morelia variegata,* an Australian snake, so called from the variegated pattern of its skin.

*** carpet-squire,** *s.* A lady's man; an effeminate fellow.

carpet-stretcher, *s.* A toggle-jointed frame to stretch carpets on floors preliminary to tacking down; a tool used in laying down carpets.

carpet-sweeper, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* One who cleans carpets by sweeping.

2. *Spec.:* A mechanical broom for sweeping carpets and collecting the dust and dirt in trays. The brush-shaft is rotated by a corrugated pulley driven by contact with the rubber periphery of one of the sustaining wheels.

carpet-trade, *s.*

1. The trade or business of making and selling carpets.

* 2. The behaviour of a carpet-knight, flattery.

"This noble duke had no maner of skill in *carpet-trade.*"—*Riche: Farewell to Militarie Profession* [1581].

* **carpet-walk,** *s.* A walk over which a carpet is laid; a grass walk, closely mown, and smooth as a carpet.

"Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding."—*Evelyn.*

* **carpet-way,** *s.* A soft path.

"To keep rank and file in his march, nor to break order, though all be not *carpet-way.*"—*More.*

carpet-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the genus Mollugo.

car'-pĕt, *v.t.* [CARPET, s.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To spread or cover over with carpets.

"We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To cover or roll up in carpet.

"Haidee and Juan *carpeted* their feet
On crimson satin, border'd with pale blue."
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 67.

II. *Fig.:* To bring upon the carpet; to find fault with.

"Mr. . . . was received with hoots and groans, and he too was *carpeted* before the Stewards."—*Standard*, March 28, 1881.

car'-pĕt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CARPET, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Covered over with carpets.

"The ladies' parlours and the *carpeted* corridors at the hotels—I particularise herein, for some of the corridors are not *carpeted*—are veritable hotbeds of flirtation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1864.

2. *Fig.:* Covered with anything as with a carpet.

"The dry land we find everywhere naturally *carpeted* over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants."—*Derham.*

car'-pĕt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARPET, *v.*]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* Carpets or other material used for covering floors.

". . . the New York papers ask in amazement how many miles of *carpeting* can be bought for 70,000*l.*"—*Daily News*, Sept. 20, 1871.

car'-pĕt-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *carpet; -less.*] Uncovered with carpet.

car'-phō-līte, *s.* [Named by Werner in allusion to its colour; from Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = straw; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiated and stellated tufts and groups of acicular crystals. Hardness, 5·55; sp. gr., 2·935. Colour, pure straw-yellow to wax-yellow; opaque, and very brittle. It occurs in the tin mines of Schlackenwald. Compos.: Silica, 36·15; alumina, 28·67; sesquioxide of manganese, 19·16; protoxide of iron, 2·29; carbon, 0·27; water, 10·78; hydrofluoric acid, 1·47. (*Dana.*)

car-phō-lōg'-ĭ-ą (*Lat.*), **car-phŏl'-ō-ğy** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = straw, chaff; λέγω (*legō*) = to pluck, pick.]

Med. Pathol.: A term for the movements of delirious patients in searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, plucking at the bedclothes, &c.

car-phō-sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = straw; σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A pale or dark straw-yellow mineral from Labrador, occurring in uniform masses and incrustations. Hardness, 4—4·5; sp. gr., 2·49—2·5. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 25·52; sesquioxide of iron, 40·00; water, 10·67; sand, 14·78; gypsum, 9·03; and a trace of manganese. (*Dana.*)

car-phō-stĭl'-bīte, *s.* [From Gr. κάρφος (*karphos*) = a straw, and Eng. *stilbite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite. It is found in straw-yellow reed-shaped crystals at the Berufiord in Iceland. (*Dana.*)

car-pĭl'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod crustaceans, belonging to the order Brachyura, having the front tridentated, and the shell with an overlapping projection or posterior tooth.

carp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Captious, censorious.

"This fellow here, with envious *carping* tongue."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Narration. (*Scotch.*)

2. The act or habit of finding fault; censoriousness.

"Sure, sure, such *carping* is not commendable."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

† **carp'-ĭng'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *carping; -ly.*] In a carping or censorious manner; captiously.

car-pĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *carpinus* = hornbeam. According to Hooker and Arnott, from Celt. *car* = wood, and *pin* = a head. In Fr. *charme* is = the hornbeam.]

Bot.: Hornbeam, a genus of plants belonging to the order Corylaceæ (Mastworts). *Carpinus Betulus* is the Common Hornbeam-tree. It is very common in Epping Forest, and may be

CARPINUS.
1. Portion of plant in flower. 2. Female flower. 3. Male flower.

distinguished by its beautiful doubly serrate leaves. The wood is white, tough, and hard, and burns like a candle. It is used in turnery-work for implements of husbandry, cogs of wheels, &c. The finer bark yields a yellow dye. There are various foreign species, *C. americana*, the American Hornbeam, *C. orientalis* the Oriental Hornbeam, and others.

* **carp'-mēals,** *s.* [Etymology unknown.]

Fabric: A kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. (*Phillips.*)

car-pō-băl'-sa-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = a seed; βάλσαμον (*balsamon*) = balsam.] An aromatic oil obtained by pressure from the nuts of the *Balsamodendron gileadense* or *opobalsamum.*

car-pō-clō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and κλώνιον (*klōnion*) = a young shoot.]

Bot.: A free case or receptacle of spores found in certain algals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Car-pō-crā'-tĭan, *s.* [Named after their leader.]

Ecclesiastical History: A follower of Carpocrates, a heretic in the second century, who revived and added to the errors of Simon Magus, Menander, and other gnostics. He owned, with them, one sole principle and father of all things, whose name as well as nature were unknown. The world, he said, was created by angels, and he opposed the divinity of our Lord, accounting him only as a superior man. (*Staunton.*)

car-pŏd'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; δετός (*detos*) = bound, δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Bot.: A genus of New Zealand shrubs belonging to the order Escalloniaceæ. The name is derived from the fruit being girt round by the calyx. Petals five, not overlapping; stigma viscid, fruit leathery and succulent. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car'-pō-līte, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; suffix *-lite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] Any fruit which by silification has become converted into stone.

car-pō-lō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; λοβός (*lobos*) = a capsule or pod.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of West Tropical Africa, belonging to the Polygalaceæ, or Milkworts. Calyx five-leaved, petals five, one keeled and crested at the apex; stamens eight, five bearing anthers, the others sterile. Ovary two-celled; fruit small, fleshy, somewhat three-angled.

car-pō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *carpolog(y); -ical.*] Relating to carpology. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, bk. i., ch. iii.)

† **car-pŏl'-ō-ğist,** *s.* [Eng. *carpolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in carpology.

car-pŏl'-ō-ğy (1), *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; λογος (*logos*) = a discourse, treatise; λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, speak.]

Bot.: That branch of the science of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

car-pŏl'-ō-ğy (2), *s.* [CARPHOLOGY.]

car-pō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Bot.: A disease in quinces, medlars, pears, &c., called also Phytolithes, in which the fruit becomes full of gritty matter.

car-pō-mī'-trą, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; μίτρα (*mitra*) = a head-band, mitre.]

Bot.: A genus of Sporodinaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), consisting of a single rare British species, *Carpomitra cabreræ*, which is remarkable for the peculiar mitre-shaped conceptacle containing the spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

car-pō-morph'-ą, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; μόρφη (*morphē*) = shape, form.]

Bot.: A term applied to those parts in cryptogamic plants which resemble true fruits without being really such; the spores of lichens. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

car-pŏph'-ą-gą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. καρποφάγος (*karpophagos*) = living on fruits; καρπός (*karpos*) = a fruit, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Zool.: A section of the sub-class Marsupialia. Type, the Phalangers (q.v.).

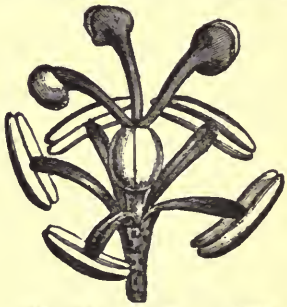
car-pŏph'-ą-gŭs, *a.* [Gr. καρποφάγος (*karpophagos*) = living on fruits.] [CARPOPHAGA.]

Zool.: Living on fruits.

"The typical group of the *carpophagous* Marsupials is that of the Phalangistidæ or Phalangers."—*Nicholson: Manual of Zool.* (ed. 1878), p. 638.

carp'-ō-phōre, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; φορός (*phoros*) = bearing; φέρω (*pherō*) to bear.]

Bot.: A stalk bearing the pistil, and raising



CARPOPHORE OF PASSION FLOWER.

it above the whorl of the stamens, as in Passiflora. Also applied to the stalk between the achenes of Umbelliferæ.

car-pō-ptō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; πτῶσις (*ptosis*) = a falling; πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Bot.: A term applied to the sudden falling off of fruit after it has become well-formed and impregnated. It may arise from more fruit being set than the tree is capable of nourishing; or the nourishment may be too great, from want of root-pruning. It is not a case of mere over-ripeness, which can be avoided by early gathering.

† **car'-pŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = the wrist.]

1. *Human Anat.:* The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. (*Quincy.*)

"I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Compar. Anat.:* The "knee" in a horse is the analogue of the carpus in man.

car'-quaise (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *carquaise, carcaise.*]

Glass Manuf.: The annealing arch of the plate-glass manufacture, heated by a fireplace called a tisar.

carr, *s.* [Scand.; cf. Icel. *kær, kjær* = a pool, a pond.] A pool or pond; a bog, a fen; wet, boggy ground. (*N.E.D.*)

carr-swallow, *s.* The black tern, *Hydrochelidon fissipes.*

* **căr'-răck,** *s.* [CARACK.]

"The hot breath of Spain, who sent whole armadas of *carracks* to be ballast at her nose."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iii. 2.

căr'-rą-cle, *s.* [CARRICLE.]

* **căr'-rąct,** *s.* [CARAT.]

căr'-rą-gēen, căr'-rĭ-geen, *s. & a.* [CARAGHEEN.]

* **car-ral,** * **car-all,** * **car-rale,** *s.* [CAROL.]

". . . observing of the festival dayes of the Sanctes, sumtime named thair Patrones, in setting furth of bane-fyers, singing of *Carralles,* within and about kirkes, at certaine seasons of the yeir . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.* (1581), c. 104.

car-răñch'-ą, *s.* [The La Plata name of the bird.]

Ornith.: A South American vulture, *Polyborus brasiliensis.*

Car-ra'-rą, *s. & a.* [From *Carrara,* in Tuscany, where the quarries are worked.]

A. *As subst.:* The name of the place described in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Produced at Carrara.

Carrara-marble, *s.*

1. *Lithol. & Building:* The name of a species of white marble, called *Marmor lunense* and *ligustrum* by the ancients, and differing from Parian marble in being harder in texture and less bright in colour.

2. *Geol.:* Carrara marble is a limestone of Oolitic age, rendered crystalline by metamorphic influence.

căr'-rą-wāy, *s.* [CARAWAY.]

* **Car-re-four,** *s.* [CARFOWGH.]

* **căr'-rĕl** (1), *s.* [QUARREL (2), *s.*]

* **căr'-rĕl** (2), *s.* [CAROL.]

* **căr'-rĕl** (3), *s.* [CAROL (2), *s.*] A closet or apartment for privacy or retirement. (*Wharton.*)

* **căr'-rĕl** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of cloth.

"*Carrels,* the peece, conteining 15 elnes, viij. 1."—*Rates,* A. 1611. (*Scotch.*)

căr'-rĕl-ąge, *s.* [Eng. *carrel* (1); and suff. *-age.*] The decorated tiling used in the Middle Ages, or any modern imitation or reproduction.

* **căr'-rĕl-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. = a flounder.] A kind of fishing-net.

† **căr'-rĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *carry; -able.*] Possible to be carried. (*Sherwood.*)

căr'-rĭąge, * **căr'-ĭąge,** * **car-riadge,** * **car-yage,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cariage;* Low Lat. *cariagium.*] [CAR, CARRY.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of carrying, transporting, or conveying anything.

"The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* (2) That which is carried, such as baggage, furniture, accoutrements.

"And David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage,* and ran into the army."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 22.

* (3) That in which anything is carried, a vehicle.

"What horse or *carriage* can take up or bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once?"—*Watts.*

". . . all the *cariage* of the londe, that brought vitaile."—*Merlin,* I. ii. 144.

(4) A vehicle for pleasure or passengers.

* (5) Any means of conveyance.

(6) The cost of carrying or conveying anything.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Conquest, acquisition, gain.

"Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

† (2) Manners, behaviour, deportment.

"Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their *carriage* will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them."—*Locke.*

† (3) Conduct, practices.

"Yesterday Mr. Steele's affair was decided: I am sorry I can be of no other opinion than yours, as to his whole *carriage* and writings of late."—*Pope: Letter to Congreve* (1714-15.)

* (4) Management; manner of carrying out or transacting business.

"The manner of *carriage* of the business was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* (5) Meaning, intent.

" As, by the same covenant,
And *carriage* of the articls design'd."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Vehicles:* In the senses I. 1 (3) and (4). Carriages of one kind or other have existed from immemorial antiquity. One of the earliest forms was a bullock carriage, of which some specimens of primitive type may yet be seen in India. The simplest is a short plank of wood, which the passenger bestrides, holding on by two upright handles, and inserting his toes between the wheels and the body of the vehicle. The practice of laagering wagons was known to the Romans, and is not a modern discovery, made by the South African Dutch Boors. Horne considers that the making of coaches in England commenced in A.D. 1555. Stage-wagons were introduced into England in 1564, and coaches plied for hire in London in 1625. Up till about 1700 the roads in that country were so bad that they were suitable only for hack and pack horses, but having been improved early in the eighteenth century, stage-coaches commenced to run about 1750, and from 1784 were allowed to carry the mails. In the United States road improvement is advancing, and the use of handsome carriages is steadily increasing. [CAR, CART, COACH.]

¶ *Horseless carriage:* Vehicles of various types, propelled by small steam engines or electricity, are now being introduced in this country and abroad, with much promise of practical utility for business purposes and pleasure jaunting.

2. *Military:*

(1) The frame on which a gun is mounted and carried. [GUN-CARRIAGE.]

"He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages,* . . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

* (2) A sword-belt.

"The *carriages,* sir, are the hangers."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.

3. *Carp.:* The timber framework on which the steps of a wooden staircase are supported.

† 4. *Drainage:* A channel cut for the conveyance of water to overflow or irrigate ground; a carrier.

5. *Printing:*

(1) The frame on rollers by which the bed, carrying the forme, with the tympan and frisket, is run in and out from under the platen.

(2) The frame which carries the inking-rollers.

6. *Mach.:* A portion of a machine which moves and carries an object; as—

(1) The *log-carriage* of a sawing-machine.

(2) The *bit-carriage* of a boring-machine, which carries the bit and is advanced to the work.

(3) The *carriage* of a mule-spinner, which travels towards and from the creel on which the bobbins are skewered.

(4) *Of a horizontal shaft:* The bearings in which it turns.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *carriage, gait,* and *walk: Carriage* is here the most general term; it respects the manner of *carrying* the body, whether in a state of motion or rest; *gait* is the mode of *carrying* the limbs and body whenever we move; *walk* is the manner of *carrying* the body when we move forward to *walk.* A person's *carriage* is somewhat natural to him; it is often an indication of character, but admits of great change by education; we may always distinguish a man as high or low, either in mind or station, by his *carriage; gait* is artificial; we may contract a certain *gait* by habit; the *gait* is therefore often taken for a bad habit of going, as when a person has a limping *gait,* or an unsteady *gait; walk* is less definite than either, as it is applicable to the ordinary movements of men; there is a good, a bad, or an indifferent *walk;* but it is not a matter of indifference which of these kinds of *walk* we have: it is the great art of the dancing-master to give a good *walk.*

(2) For the difference between *carriage* and *behaviour,* see BEHAVIOUR.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Carriage-builder, carriage-horse, carriage-house.*

carriage-bolt, *s.* A screw-bolt, with a chamfered head, square neck, and threaded shank, for use in carriage-building.

carriage-brake, *s.* A retarding apparatus, to reduce the speed of a carriage in descending a hill. [BRAKE.]

carriage-bridge, *s.*

Milit.: A roller bridge to be moved up a glacis, and form a bridge from counterscarp to scarp, for the passage of the attacking column.

carriage-coupling, *s.*

1. The coupling of a carriage unites the fore and hind carriages. It is called the perch or reach in carriages that possess it, but in many modern carriages is dispensed with, the bed resting on the fore and hind carriages, forming the only coupling. In wagons, the coupling is a pole, whose forward end is held by the king-bolt in the fore-carriage; the hind end passes through an opening between the hind axle and bolster, and the hounds of the hind axle are fastened to the pole by a pin.

2. A means of uniting the bed to the fore-carriage. It usually consists of a king-bolt, which forms the pintle on which the fore-carriage turns, and the fifth wheel, which is bolted to keep the portions from bouncing apart. (*Knight.*)

carriage-guard, *s.* A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore-wheel rubs in turning short.

carriage-jack, *s.* A lever-jack, designed to raise the axle so as to lift the carriage off the ground for the purpose of removing the wheel from the spindle for repair or greasing. [JACK.]

carriage-lock, *s.* A fastening for a carriage-wheel, to restrain its rotation or impede its freedom of movement in descending a hill.

carriage-lubricator, *s.* A self-acting appliance for lubricating a carriage-wheel box and spindle without removing the wheel from the axle.

carriage-piece, *s.*

Carp.: One of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are imposed; a rough-string. The upper end rests against the apron-piece or pitching-piece, which is secured to the joists of the landing.

carriage-shackle, *s.* The bar which connects the axle-slip to the thill or shaft. (*Knight.*)

carriage-spring, *s.* An elastic device interposed between the bed of a carriage and its running-gears, to lessen the jar incident to inequalities in the road, and the saltatory and rolling motion of the bed itself. (*Knight.*)

carriage-step, *s.* A step, usually on a jointed dependent frame, to afford means for mounting into a carriage.

carriage-top, *s.*

1. The cover of a carriage. Permanent in coaches; double calash in barouches and landaus; calash in some gigs, buggies, phaetons, &c.; curtained in ambulances and spring-wagons.

2. A shifting-rail on the back and ends of a buggy-seat, to make a high-back, or, by removal, a low-back buggy.

carriage-wheel, *s.* The wheel of a carriage. This has usually a hub or nave, spokes, fellies, and tire. A box fitted in the hub runs in contact with the spindle or arm of the axle,

and the wheel is held on the spindle by a linch-pin, nut, or other device.

† căr′-rĭăge-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *carriage; -able.*]

1. Able to be carried.

2. Passable by carriages. (*Barnes.*)

căr′-rĭ-bōo, *s.* [CARIBOU.]

căr′-rĭck, * car-rike, * car-rack, *s. & a.* [CARACK.]

1. A carack.

"And now hath Sathanas, sayth he, a tayl
Broder than a *carrike* in the sayl."
Chaucer: The Sompnoures Prol., v. 7270.

2. In Kinross and Perth, the bat of wood driven by clubs, or sticks hooked at the lower end, in the game of shintie. (*Jamieson.*)

3. The old name, in Fife, for the game of shinty, still used in the eastern part of that county. (*Jamieson.*)

carrick-band, carrick-bend, *s.*

Naut.: A particular kind of knot, used for connecting hawsers and other ropes; a knot formed on a bight by puttiug the end of a rope over its standing part, so as to form a cross; and reeving the end of the other rope through the bight, up and over the cross and down through the bight again, on the opposite side from the other end.

carrick-bitts, *s.*

Naut.: The bitts which support the windlass; the vertical posts or cheeks which support the barrel of the windlass.

*** căr′-rĭck-ĭn′,** *s.* [From Scotch *carrick.*] A meeting among the boys employed as *herds,* at Laminas, for playing at shinty, on which occasion they have a feast. (*Jamieson.*)

căr′-rĭ-cle, căr′-rą-cle, *s.* [Eng. *carrick, carrack;* suff. *-le.*] A ship of great burden. (*Wharton.*)

căr′-rĭe, *s.* [A dimin. of *car.*] In the Lothians, a two-wheeled barrow. (*Jamieson.*)

"Alexander then asked a loan of her *carrie* (two-wheeled barrow) . . ."—*Caled. Merc.*, 20th July, 1820.

căr′-rĭed (*Eng.*), **căr′-rȳ-ĭt** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CARRY, *v.*]

I. *Gen.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

II. *Specially, in Scotland:*

1. Applied to a person whose mind is in so abstracted a state, that he cannot attend to what is said to him, or to the business he is himself engaged in.

2. In a wavering state of mind, not fully possessing recollection, as the effect of fever.

3. Elevated in mind, overjoyed at any event, so as not to seem in full possession of one's mental faculties; as "Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just *carryit* about it." Sometimes, *carryit up in the air.*

4. Transported, swayed, influenced.

"*Carried* with fervent zeale."
Spenser: F.Q., IV. iv. 34.

căr′-rĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *carry; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who or that which carries anything.

"You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum causæ*, a *carrier* of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) One whose trade or occupation it is to carry or convey goods.

". . . the path was sometimes blocked up during a long time by *carriers*, neither of whom would break the way."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(2) One who carries a message, a messenger.

"The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier's* not commissioned to expound:
It speaks itself." *Dryden: Religio Laici*, 367.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A carrier in law is one who undertakes for hire or reward to transport the goods of such as employ him from place to place. Two sorts of these exist, carriers by land and carriers by water. Under the former category are ranked the proprietors of stage-coaches, railway companies, waggoners, parcels' delivery companies, &c. Common carriers are generally held liable by law for losses, except these come by act of God (storms, floods, &c.), or are caused by enemies of the United States, or the owner of the property itself. Notice of non-liability is sometimes given by carriers, but does not hold good in law.

2. *Elect.:* A proof plane, used to transmit small charges of electricity. It consists of a small piece of gilt paper, with a non-conducting handle.

3. *Mechanics:*

(1) A piece fastened by a set screw, or otherwise, to work in a lathe, and connecting it with the face-plate; a dog.

(2) A distributing roller in a carding-machine.

(3) A roller between the drum and the feeding rollers of a scribbling-machine for spinning wool.

(4) A spool or bobbin-holder in a braiding-machine which follows in the curved path which intersects the paths of other bobbins, and thus lays up the threads into a braid. (*Knight.*)

4. *Drainage:* A small channel for the conveyance of water.

5. *Ornith.:* A carrier-pigeon.

"There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts."—*Walton: Angler.*

*** carrier-bird,** *s.* The same as CARRIER-PIGEON.

"As light as *carrier-birds* in air."
Tennyson: In Memor., xxv. 6.

carrier-pigeon, *s.* A name given to a species of pigeon, from their being used to convey letters from any place to their home.

"Mr. Breut informs me that a friend of his had to give up flying *carrier-pigeons* from France to England, as the hawks on the English coast destroyed so many on their arrival."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xi., p. 362.

carrier-shells, *s.*

Zool.: The English name given to the molluscous genus Phorus, which is ranked under the family Trochidæ. The name is given because the Phori attach foreign substances to their shells, some preferring stones and others shells or corals. Hence collectors call some of them mineralogists and others conchologists. Nine recent species are known (none from Britain), and fifteen fossil, the latter from the Chalk or from the Eocene onward till now. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

† căr′-rĭ-ĕr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *carrier; -ship.*] The office or post of a carrier.

"Messengerships, by which I presume is meant rural *carrierships*."—*Daily News*, Aug. 20, 1880.

căr′-rĭ-ŏn, * car-oigne, * car-oine, * car-eine, * car-aine, * car-en, * car-i-on, * car-yon, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *caroigne;* Fr. *charoigne;* Ital. *carogna;* Sp. *carroña;* Low Lat. *caronia*, from Lat *caro* = flesh.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. A dead body, a corpse.

"The *caroigne* in the busshe with throte ycorve."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,015.

"They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another soon after, . . ."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

*2. A body of a living person. (Used in contempt or depreciation.)

"A sely littylle clout for to wrappen in oure *careynes*."—*Maundeville*, p. 293.

3. A carcass; the flesh of anything not fit for food.

"Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome *carrion* under ground."
Dryden.

4. Putrified, rotten flesh.

"Stynkand als *carayne*."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 7926.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. A worthless person. (Applied in reproach or contempt.)

"Shall we send that foolish *carrion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. Prey, booty.

". . . the unclean birds of prey which swarm wherever the scent of *carrion* is strong."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to carcasses; feeding on carcasses.

"Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Even in the bonny beasts he lov'd so well."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

*2. Rotten, putrifying.

"That this foul deed shall smell above the earth
With *carrion* men, groaning for burial."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

carrion-bird, *s.* Any bird feeding on carrion.

"And oft the hateful *carrion-bird*,
Heavily flapping his clogg'd wing,
Which reek'd with that day's banqueting."
Moore: Lalla Rookh: The Fire Worshippers.

carrion-crow, *s.*

Ornith.:

1. *Corvus corone*, a common English crow, which feeds on carrion, small animals, young chicks, &c.

2. The urubu (q.v.).

carrion-feeder, *s.* A bird or animal which lives on carrion.

"And will not the manner of its descent proclaim throughout the district the whole family of *carrion-feeders*, that their prey is at hand."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., pp. 185-6.

carrion-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A garden name for *Stapelia;* (2) *Smilax herbacea.* (*American.*)

carrion-hawk, *s.* A carrion-eating hawk; loosely used for any large bird that feeds on carrion.

carrion-vulture, *s.* A carrion-eating vulture; any American vulture of the family Cathartidæ.

"When an animal is killed in the country, it is well known that the condors, like other *carrion-vultures*, soon gain intelligence of it and congregate in an inexplicable manner."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ix., p. 184.

căr′-rĭs, *s.* [Gael. *cathbrith, cathbruith* = boiled pollard; *cath* = pollard, husks; *bruith* = boiled.] Flummery. (*Scotch.*)

căr′-rĭtçh (*sing.*), **căr′-rĭtçh-eş** (*pl.*), *s.* [A corruption of Eng. *catechism.*]

1. Catechism. (*Scotch.*)

"My Mother gar'd me learn the Single *Carritch*, whilk was a great vex . . ."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

2. Often used in the sense of reproof—

¶ *I gae him his carritch:* I reprehended him with severity.

căr′-rŏl-līte, *s.* [From Carroll County, Maryland, where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric massive mineral of a light steel-gray colour, with a faint reddish hue. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 4·85. It is found associated with chalcopyrite and chalcocite. Dana thinks it may prove to be identical with the Bastnaes linnæite, both being cupriferous. Composition: Sulphur, 41·93; cobalt, 37·25; nickel, 1·54; iron, 1·26; copper, 17·48, with a trace of arseuic.

*** căr′-rŏn-ādе,** *s.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where they were first manufactured, and suff. *-ade.*]

Mil.: Short cast-iron, smooth-bore guns, made at Carron Foundry, having thinner metal than guns of similar calibre. They have powder-chambers, but no swell to muzzle and no trunnions, being attached to the carriage by a bolt passing through a loop on the underside of the piece. Formerly used to throw large shot up to 600 yards.

"The *carronade* is a gun of intermediate length and weight between the cannon and the howitzer. . . . The first gun of this nature was cast and constructed, according to the suggestions of General Melville, at Carron, 1779."—*Rees: Cyclopædia; Cannon.*

căr′-rŏns, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A variety of the Wild Cherry or Gean, *Prunus Avium.*

*** car-rō′on** (1), *s.* [CAR.] A rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.

car-rō′on (2), *s.* [CAROON.]

căr′-rŏt, *s. & a.* [Fr. *carotte;* Ital. *carota;* from Lat. *carota.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant, *Daucus carota*, the esculent root of which is well known. It is indigenous to Europe, being very frequent in pastures and borders of fields. A variety or species, *Daucus maritimus*, grows along the sea-coast of Kent, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

"*Carrots*, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for seed."—*Mortimer.*

Candy carrot: Athamanta cretensis.

Cretan carrot: The same as *Candy carrot.*

Deadly carrot: A common name for *Thapsia.*

Native carrot: A Tasmanian name for the tubers of *Geranium parviflorum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

carrot-head, *s.* A head with red hair.

carrot-pow, *s.* The same as CARROT-HEAD (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

carrot-tree, *s.* *Monizia edulis,* an umbelliferous plant, somewhat arborescent, which grows on one of three uninhabited islands near Madeira.

† **căr'-rŏt-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *carroty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being carroty. (*Ash.*)

căr'-rŏt-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *carrot; -y.*] Resembling a carrot in colour (applied to the hair); red.

* **car'-rōws,** *s. pl.* [Ir. & Gael. *carach* = cunning, deceitful.] Vagabonds, strolling gamblers.

"The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

căr'-rȳ, * **car-i-en,** * **car-ri-en,** * **car-y,** * **car-yn,** * **car-ye,** * **car-rye,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *carier* = to convey in a cart, from O. Fr. *car* = a cart, a car; Fr. *charier.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To convey or transport goods on a car or cart, or any similar means of conveyance.

"*Caryn,* or *cary. Veho, transveho.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Upon camaylles and other bestes men *caryen* here merchandise thidre."—*Maundeville,* p. 122.

(2) To convey or bear in any way.

(*a*) *Of material things:*

"The dede body . . . they *carry* till they come at kaire."—*Gower,* i. 248.

"And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial, . . ."—*Acts* viii. 2.

(*b*) *Of immaterial things:*

"Another took the coast road, and *carried* the intelligence to Russell."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

(3) To bear about with one.

"Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

(4) To have attached.

(5) To convey by force. (Generally with the adverbs *away* or *off.*)

"Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

(6) To support, sustain, uphold.

"Warriors *carry* the warrior's pall."
Tennyson: Ode on Death of Duke of Wellington, 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of material things:*

(*a*) To lead, conduct.

". . . he should prevail on them to desert and to *carry* their ships into some French or Irish port."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

(*b*) To bear, as trees, plants, &c.

"Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

(*c*) To move or push forward; to extend or continue in any direction.

"His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it. . . ."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(*d*) To win or gain after resistance. [B. 2.]

"What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus?"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

(*e*) To propel, urge, or drive forward. [B. 3.]

(*f*) To support, sustain the weight of. [B. 5.]

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

(*a*) To take or bear with one.

"If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved."—*Locke.*

* (*b*) To receive, endure, accept.

"Some have in readiness so many odd stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleasure."—*Bacon.*

(*c*) To convey annexed to or as a result.

"The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry* with them into the mind the idea of finite."—*Locke.*

* (*d*) To contain, comprise.

"He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

* (*e*) To imply, import, convey the idea or impression of.

"It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer."—*Locke.*

* (*f*) To exhibit outwardly; to present the external appearance of.

"The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot."—*Addison.*

(*g*) To urge forward with some external or internal impulse, to cause to advance.

"It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; . . ."—*Locke.*

"Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; . . ."—*Ibid.*

(*h*) To push forward habits, ideas, arguments, &c., in any direction.

"There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice."—*Swift.*

To transfer, bring forward, as from one page, column, or book to another. [C., 6 (2).]

(*j*) To cause to pass over to another place.

* (*k*) To trace back the history of anything.

"Manetho, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible distance."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

(*l*) To effect one's purpose, succeed in completing or effecting anything.

"Oft-times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well and thoroughly by our too much haste."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries* (*Negotia*).

(*m*) To succeed in bringing into effect or to a successful issue against opposition, as a measure in Parliament, or motion in a debate. [C. 14.]

"The friends of Halifax moved and *carried* the previous question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

(*n*) With the pronoun *it.*

(i) To gain, prevail.

"Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter: the greater part *carries it.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

* (ii) To behave, conduct oneself.

* (iii) To present or continue an outward appearance.

"My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus, for our pleasure and his penance."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

* (*o*) To transact business, to manage.

"And therfore they doe cunningly *carrye* theyr course of government, . ."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(*p*) To persuade, influence by words, as "he *carried* his audience with him."

* **II.** *Reflexive:* To behave, conduct oneself.

"He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper."—*Wotton.*

III. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To run or travel about, to wander.

"As ancres and heremites
That holden hem in hire selles
And coveiten noght in contree,
To *carien* abont."
Langland: P. Ploweman, 55.

2. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

"Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry.*" *Prior.*

3. To have a propelling power. [B. 3.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* To hold over in a calculation a number to a higher or lower place in numeration.

2. *Mil.:* To gain possession of by attack, as "to *carry* the outworks of a place." [A. 2 (*d*).]

3. *Gunnery, Archery, &c.:*

Intrans.: To have the power of projecting a ball to a certain distance.

"For, on my soul, as far as Amiens
She'll *carry* blank."
Beaum. & Fletch: Tamer Tamed.

4. *Naut. War:* To be armed with, to be provided with for offence or defence.

"It was desired that she could *carry* thirty-six 68-pounder guns."—*Brit. Quart. Review,* 1873, p. 105.

5. *Building:* To sustain the weight of, support.

6. *Horsemanship:* A horse is said to *carry* well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry* low.

7. *Hunting:* A hare is said by hunters to *carry,* when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.

8. *Hawking:* A hawk is said to *carry,* when it flies away with the game instead of bringing it to its master.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To carry along,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Trans.:* The same as *to carry away.* (*Colloquial.*)

(2) *Intrans.:* To fare.

2. *To carry arms* (*Mil.*):

(1) To serve in the army.

(2) To hold the rifle in the position for saluting a subaltern. Arms so held are said to be "at the *carry.*"

3. *To carry away:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To carry off forcibly, to abduct.

". . . for he mourned because of the transgression of them that had been *carried away.*"—*Ezra,* x. 6.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To overcome, overpower.

". . . having an honest and sincere mind, he was not so *carried away* by a popular prejudice, . . ."—*Tillotson* (ed. 1722), vol. i. ser. 1.

(ii) To transport in mind, to lead away.

"Ye know that ye were Gentiles, *carried away* unto these dumb idols, even as ye were led."—1 *Cor.,* xii. 2.

(2) *Naut.:* To break or lose a spar, &c., to part a rope.

"We *carried away* our mizen-mast."—*Byron: Narrative,* p. 4.

* 4. *To carry coals:* To bear injuries.

"I advise those who are sensible that they *carry coals,* and are full of ill-will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, . . ."—*Whichcot: Sermons.*

5. *To carry forth,* v.t.: To convey outside.

". . . *carry forth* the ashes without the camp unto a clean place."—*Lev.* vi. 11.

6. *To carry forward:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To convey or conduct forward.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To help forward, to promote, advance.

(2) *Book-keeping:* To transfer from one page, column or book, to its successor.

"Four quarterly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, have been paid during 1880, besides *carrying forward* a balance to the present year."—*Standard,* March 5, 1881.

7. *To carry off,* v.t.:

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To seize and convey away by force.

". . . the Seres returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best."—*Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) To conduct away by means of a channel.

(2) *Fig.:* To kill (said of a disease).

"Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off.*"—*Sir W. Temple.*

¶ *To carry it off:* To bear out, face through.

"If a man *carries it* off, there is so much money saved."—*L'Estrange.*

8. *To carry on,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To exercise, manage, or conduct.

"The internal government of England could be *carried on* only by the advice and agency of English ministers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

(*b*) To continue; put forward from one stage to another.

". . . begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, . . ."—*Bishop Sprat.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To conduct or behave oneself in a particular manner. (*Colloquial.*)

9. *To carry out,* v.t.:

(1) *Lit.:* To convey to a spot outside.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To conduct to an issue; to prosecute a design; to complete.

"Other duties, however, interfered with the *carrying out* of this intention."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), iii. 42.

* (*b*) To transport.

"These things transport and *carry out* the mind."
Sir J. Davies: On the Immortality of the Soul, st. 35.

10. *To carry over,* v.t.:

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To gain over to a side, to prevail to leave any party and join another.

"Marlborough had promised to *carry over* the army, Russell to *carry over* the fleet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxii.

(2) *Stock Exch.:* To put off a settlement of an account to the next account day.

"The *carrying-over* rates were much the same as on last occasion, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph,* May 12, 1881.

11. *To carry sail* (*Naut.*): To have the sails spread.

* 12. *To carry the colours:*

Mil.: To serve as an ensign.

13. *To carry through,* v.t. & i.:

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To convey anything through the midst of other things.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) *Of persons:* To support or lead to a successful end in spite of obstacles or dangers; to suffice for.

"That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, victoriously *through* all difficulties."—*Hammond.*

(ii) *Of things:* To complete, bring to a successful issue.

* (2) *Intrans.:* To support to a successful end in spite of obstacles or dangers.

14. *To carry one's point:* To succeed in one's object. [A. 2 (*m*).]

"They were bent upon placing their friend Littleton in the Speaker's chair; and they had *carried their point* triumphantly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

15. *To carry up:* To build, or raise higher.

16. *To carry weight:*

(1) *Lit.:* To ride or run with a weight on one's back or saddle.

"He *carries weight*, he rides a race;
'Tis for a thousand pounds!"
Cowper: John Gilpin.

(2) *Fig.:* To be of importance, to influence.

¶ For the distinction between *to carry* and *to bear*, see BEAR, *v.* For that between *to carry, to fetch*, and *to bring*, see BRING. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

carry-all, *s.* [A corruption of *cariole.*] A light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

* **carry-castle,** *s.* An elephant. (*Nares.*)

* **carry-knave,** *s.* A common prostitute.

"The superfluous number of all our hyreling hackney *carryknaves*"—*Taylor: Workes*, 1630. (*Nares.*)

* **carry-tale,** *s.* A tale-bearer.

"Some *carry-tale*, some pleaseman, some slight zany."
Shakesp: Love's Labour Lost, v. 2.

† **căr'-rȳ,** *s.* [CARRY, *v.*]

1. A term used to express the motion of the clouds. They are said to have a *great carry*, when they move with velocity before the wind.

2. The bulk or weight of a burden.

† 3. The position of the musket when under the order to carry arms. [CARRY, *v.*, C. 2 (2).]

căr'-rȳ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARRY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the conveyance of goods, &c.

C. *As subst.:* The act or business of conveying goods, &c.

cars (*pl.* **car-sĕs**), *s.* [CRESS.] (*Gerarde, &c.*)

car-sad-dle, *s.* [CART-SADDLE.]

* **car-saye,** *s.* [KERSEY.] The woollen stuff called kersey.

"Item, Fra Thome of Zare, ane elne of *carsaye*, 13s. 4d."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1538, V. xvi.

carse (1), **kerss,** *s.* [Sw. *karr* = a fen, a marsh.] Low and fertile land; generally that which is adjacent to a river. (*Scotch.*)

"Thai for thai herberyd thaim that nycht
Doune in the *Kers*."
Barbour, xii. 392, 395. MS.

* **carse** (2), *s.* [CRESS.]

căr'-stăng, *s.* [Eng. *car*, and *stang* = a pole.] The shaft of a cart. (*Jamieson.*)

cart, * **carte,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cræt*; O. Icel. *karti, kartr*; Gael. & Ir. *cairt.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Generally:*

* (1) A carriage or vehicle of any sort.

"There was bought a fourewhelld *cart*."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings*, x. 29.

"The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares."—*Temple.*

(2) A vehicle with two wheels, used for the conveyance of heavy or rough goods, and more especially by farmers; distinguished from a waggon, which has four wheels.

"He bad *cartes* and walues nimen."
Story of Genesis & Exodus, 2,362.

"My friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*."
Dryden: Juvenal, iii.

2. *Spec.:* A vehicle in which criminals were carried to execution, or at the tail of which they were whipped.

"Now fitted the halter, now traversed the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loath to depart."
Prior: The Cordelier.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Compounds of obvious signification: *Cart-horse, cart-load, cart-rut, cart-way, cart-wheel, cart-whip.*

* **cart-aver,** *s.* A cart-horse. (*Scotch.*) [AVER.]

"The carles and the *cart-avers*—make it all, and the carles and the *cart-avers* eat it all."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. iv.

cart-band, * **carte-band,** * **carbond,** *s.* A plate of iron on a cart; also, the tire of a wheel.

"A *carte band* (carbond A.): *Crusta, crustula, diminutivum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **cart-body,** *s.* The body or main part of a cart.

* **cart-bote,** *s.* Wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing carts and other implements. (*Bouvier.*)

* **carte-hird,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *carte*, and *hird* = a herd, flock, gathering.] A collection or number of carts or chariots.

"Sex hundred *carte-hird* iwrogt
Vt of Egipte he hauueth brogt."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,218.

cart-ful, *s.* [CARTFUL.]

cart-jade, *s.* A poor, miserable cart-horse.

"He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-jades*, so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive."—*Sidney.*

cart-ladder, *s.* A rack thrown out at the head or tail of a cart to increase its carrying capacity. Also called *raves.*

* **cart-piece,** *s.* A species of ordnance, anciently used in Scotland; so called from being carried on a cart or carriage.

"They dressed and cleaned their *cart-pieces*, whilk quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenanters with the towns, and so rammed with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 102, 108.

cart-rope, *s.* A strong rope used for fastening a load on a cart; hence, any strong rope.

"Whiplash wel knotted, and *cartrope* ynough."—*Tusser*, p. 36.

"Woe be vnto vayne persones, yt drawe wyckednes vnto the, as it were wt a coorde: and synne, as it were with a *cart-rope*."—*Bible*, 1551. *Esay*, c. 5.

cart-saddle, * **cart-sadel,** * **cart-sadle, carsaddle,** *s.* The small saddle put on the back of a carriage horse, for supporting the trams or shafts of the carriage.

"A tinmer long, a broken cradle,
The pillion of an auld *car saddle*."
Herd: Coll. ii. 143.

cart-saddle, *v.t.* To put a cart-saddle on; to yoke, to harness.

* **cart-spur,** * **cart-spurre,** *s.* [Eng. *cart*, and *spurre* = spoor (q.v.).] A cart-wheel rut.

"A *Carte spurre; orbita.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

* **cart-staff,** * **cart-staf,** * **carte-staf,** *s.* The shaft of a cart; a piece of wood used to support the shaft when the cart is not in motion.

"A good *cart-staf* in his hand he hente."
Tale of Gamelyn, 586.

* **cart-taker,** *s.* The officer who pressed carts and other vehicles into the service of the court.

"Purveyors, *cart-takers*, and such insolent officers."—*Wilson: Life of James I.* (1653), p. 11.

cart-tire, *s.* The tire of a cart-wheel.

cart-wright, * **cartewright,** *s.* One who makes carts.

"A *Cartewright: carectareus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*."—*Camden: Remains.*

cart, * **carten,** * **cartyn,** *v.t. & i.* [CART, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To carry or convey goods in a cart.

"*Cartyn*, or lede wythe a carte. *Carruca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

"Mounts the Tribunal, lifts her scarlet head,
And sees pale Virtue *carted* in her stead."
Pope: Epilogue to the Satires, Dial. i. 149-50.

"She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*." *Prior.*

B. *Intrans.:* To use carts for carriage of goods.

"Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

cart'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cart; -able.*]

1. That may be carried in a cart (said of goods).

2. That may be traversed by a cart (said of roads).

car-tą-fĭl-ā'-go, car-tą-phĭl-ā'-go, *s.* [From Lat. *carta*, and *filago.*]

Bot.: Two composite plants—(1) *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, and (2) *Filago germanica.* (*Turner.*)

cart'-ąge, *s.* [Eng. *cart; -age.*]

1. The act of carting or transporting goods in a cart.

"Goods entrusted to his master for *cartage* to the docks."—*Standard*, Feb. 27, 1881.

2. The money paid for the carting or transporting of goods in a cart.

"It is estimated that the total expense, including *cartage* from the mines to the railway and thence to the port, will be about £2 per ton."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 3, 1881.

carte (1), *s.* [Fr. *carte*; Ital. *carta*; Lat. *carta.*] [CARD.]

1. A card.

"Then we'll steek the shop, and cry ben Baby, and take a hand at the *cartes* till the gudeman comes hame."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. A bill of fare.

carte-blanche, *s.*

Lit.: A blank sheet of paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is given may think proper; hence absolute freedom of action.

"Lord Grey was armed with what was then called a *carte-blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. i., ch. ii.

carte-de-visite, *s.*

Phot.: A small likeness gummed on a card, so called from photographs of very small size having been originally used as visiting cards.

carte (2), *s.* [The same as QUARTE (q.v.)] A movement of the sword, as tierce and *carte.*

"He thrust *carte* and tierce uncommonly fierce."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Tragedy.

cart'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CART, *v.*] Conveyed or transported in carts.

"Horse and man have to be fed by vletual *carted* hundreds of miles out of Poland."—*Carlyle: Fred. the Great*, bk. xviii., ch. 13.

car'-tĕl, *s.* [Fr. *cartel*; Ital. *cartello*; Sp. & Port. *cartel*; Low Lat. *cartellus*, from *chartula*, dimin. of *charta* = a writing.] [CHART.]

* 1. A writing of any sort, more especially a paper containing the heads of an agreement between enemies, or stipulations respecting the exchange of prisoners.

"As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

† 2. A challenge to a battle or duel, a defiance.

". . . as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their *cartel* of defiance they prefer."
Daniel: Civil War.

cartel-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hostile powers, or to carry a proposal from one to the other; for this reason she had only one gun, for the purpose of firing signals, as the officer who commanded her was particularly ordered to carry no cargo, ammunition, or implements of war. In late wars, however, the term has been applied to ships of war fully armed, but under cartel, carrying commissions for settling peace, as flags of truce. Cartel-ships, by trading in any way, are liable to confiscation. (*Smyth.*)

* **car'-tĕl,** *v.t.* [CARTEL, *s.*] To send a cartel or challenge to; to challenge.

"Come hither, you shall *cartel* him;—you shall kill him at pleasure."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 4.

cart'-ĕr, * **cart-are,** * **cart-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *cart; -er.*] One whose business it is to drive a cart.

"Thay seigb a cart that chargid was with hay,
Which that a *carter* drof forth in his way."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,121.

"It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

carter-fish, *s.* A kind of flat fish, *Pleuronectes megastoma.*

* **cart'-ĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *carter; -ly.*] Like a carter or rough fellow; rough, rude.

"A *carterly* or churlish trick."—*Cotgrave, in v. Charterie.*

car-tē'ş-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [From René Descartes, a celebrated French philosopher, who was born at La Haye, in Touraine, on March 31, 1596, and died at Stockholm, on February 11, 1650, aged 53.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Descartes or to his teaching; taught by Descartes.

"The *Cartesian* philosophy begins now to be almost universally rejected. . . ."—*A. Smith: Hist. of Astronomy.*

B. *As subst.:* One who adopts the philosophical tenets of Descartes.

cartesian-devil, *s.* A contrivance to illustrate the effect of the compression or expansion of air in changing the specific gravity of bodies. It is a small glass figure, hollow, and sometimes provided with a hollow bulb on its head. This is to be partly filled

with water, and placed in a tall vessel, nearly full of water, and having a piece of caoutchouc secured tightly over the top. On pressing the caoutchouc the air of the vessel will be compressed: this will compress that within the figure or bulb, so admitting more water by a small aperture, and causing the figure to sink. On removing the pressure the air in the figure or bulb will expand, forcing out some of the water, and causing it to rise. (*Francis.*) (*Webster.*) It is called also a cartesian-diver.

cartesian-diver, *s.* The same as CARTESIAN-DEVIL (q.v.).

car-tēs'-ĭ-ăn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cartesian; -ism.*] The system of philosophy taught by Descartes. René Descartes in his twentieth year resolved as far as possible to eliminate from his mind all that had ever been taught him by books or by instructors, and think out for himself the entire circle of knowledge. His first postulate was "Cogito, ergo sum"—"I think, therefore I exist." Inquiring next into ideas, which he defined as "all that is in our mind when we conceive a thing, in whatever way we conceive it," he regarded clearness and distinctness as the criterion of a true as distinguished from a false idea. Of all ideas in the human mind that of a God is the clearest, therefore there is a God. As in this clear conception of God infinite veracity is attributed to Him, it is impossible that he could make our faculties deceive us in mathematical and metaphysical demonstrations; these sciences, therefore, are trustworthy. The actual existence of the external world is proved by the prior truth, the existence of God. Creation was and is a manifestation of the Divine will.

Descartes revolutionised mathematics, imparting to it a beneficial impulse. He did so likewise to metaphysics. Among his immediate followers in the latter science were Geulincx, Malebranche, and Spinoza. A celebrated opponent was Gassendi. The method of Descartes was adopted by all the philosophers of the rationalistic school who flourished during the latter half of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth centuries. In physics he discovered the law of the refraction of a ray of light through a diaphanous body, but his *à priori* method was not the proper instrument for physical investigation, and his researches in that department were a comparative failure. [VORTEX.]

cart'-fŭl, * **cart'-fŭll,** *s.* [Eng. *cart,* and *ful(l).*] The quantity which will fill a cart.

"The king hath licenc'd certain victuals into the town, and wood upon intreaty of the Cardinal Gondii at twenty-five crowns the *cart-full,* and a cow eight."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,* p. 614.

car-thą-ğĭn'-ĭ-ăn, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *carthaginiensis* = pertaining to Carthage; *Carthago* (genit. *Carthaginis*).]

A. *As subst.:* A native of Carthage.

B. *As adjective:*

Geog.: Of or pertaining to Carthage, a famous city on the north coast of Africa, said to have been founded by Dido about 869 B.C., and for many years the great rival of Rome for the supremacy in the Mediterranean. After a protracted struggle, lasting from 265 B.C. to 147 B.C., it was at last finally conquered and burnt by Scipio in the latter year.

carthaginian-apple, *s.*

Bot.: Punica granatum, the Pomegranate.

car'-thą-mīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *carthamus,* and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. A red colouring matter, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, extracted from the flowers of the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius.*

car'-thą-mŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Arab. *qurtum, qirtim,* from Heb. *qarthami* = bastard saffron.]

Bot.: A small genus of composite flowers, containing two annual species, of which one, the Safflower plant or Bastard Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*), is extensively cultivated in India, China, &c., as well as Southern Europe. Under the name of Safflower the flowers of this plant are extensively imported into this country, principally from India, for the sake of the two colouring matters, yellow and red, contained in them, which are used for dyeing silk, &c. Mixed with finely powdered talc it forms the well-known substance known as rouge. It is also used to adulterate saffron. According to Col. Sykes the seeds of *C. persicus* produce a useful oil, eatable when fresh. The oil-cake formed from it is very nourishing to milch cattle. In times of scarcity the seeds themselves are eaten, while the leaves of the plant are used as greens. (*Lindley, &c.*)

"*Carthamus,* the flower of which alone is used, is an annual plant cultivated in Spain, Egypt, and the Levant. There are two varieties of it; one which has large leaves, and the other smaller ones. It is the last which is cultivated in Egypt, where it is a considerable article of commerce."—*Brande: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

* **car-thoun',** *s.* [CARTOW.]

Mil.: An ancient gun, weighing 90 cwt., and throwing a 48 lb. shot; used in the fifteenth century. Also known as the Cannon Royal.

car-thū'-sĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *Cartusianus, Cartusiensis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Eccles. Hist.: Of or pertaining to a religious order founded in A.D. 1086 by St. Bruno, and named from the place of their institution, Chartreux, in France. They were remarkable for the austerity of their rule, which binds them to perpetual solitude, total abstinence from flesh—even at the risk of their lives—and absolute silence, except at certain stated times. Their habit was white, except an outer plaited cloak, which was black. They were brought over to England in A.D. 1180 or 1181 by King Henry II.

"Silent he seems externally
As any *Carthusian* monk may be."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, iv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the order of monks described in A.

2. A pupil of the Charterhouse School, which was originally a Carthusian house.

car'-tĭl-age (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Fr. *cartilage,* from Lat. *cartilago.*]

In Animal Physiol.: A texture or substance possessed of elasticity, flexibility, and considerable cohesive power. *Temporary cartilage* is used in place of bone in very early life, and as development goes on ossifies. *Permanent cartilage,* on the contrary, retains its character to the last, never ossifying. It is of two kinds: *Articular cartilage,* used in joints, and *membraniform cartilage,* employed in the walls of cavities. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. 4, pp. 88—93.) [FIBRO-CARTILAGE.]

"Canals by degrees are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated become *cartilages,* and *cartilages* bones."—*Arbuthnot.*

car-tĭl-ą-ğĭn'-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cartilagineus* = gristly.]

Ichthy.: The same as CHONDROPTERYGII (q.v.).

* **car-tĭl-ą-ğĭn'-ŏ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cartilaginosus,* from *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*).] Consisting of cartilage, cartilaginous.

"By what artifice the *cartilaginous* kind of fishes poise themselves . . . is as yet unknown."—*Ray.*

† **car-tĭl-ą-ğĭn-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*), and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of forming into cartilage.

car-tĭl-ăğ'-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *cartilagineux;* Lat. *cartilaginosus,* from *cartilago* (genit. *cartilaginis*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of cartilage; gristly.

"The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech.*

2. *Ichthyol.:* Having the internal skeleton in a state of cartilage or gristle, the bones containing little or no calcareous matter. (*Owen.*)

". . . the means whereby *cartilaginous* fishes raise and sink themselves in the water, and rest and abide in what depth they please, . . ."—*Ray: Creation.*

cart'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CART, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of conveying in a cart.

cart-ŏğ'-rąph-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *charta* = a leaf of paper; Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, engrave.] One who makes or compiles charts.

† **cart-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc,** * **cart-ŏ-grăph'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Lat. *charta;* Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; Gr. γράφικος (*graphikos*) = writing, engraving; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, engrave.] Of or pertaining to cartography.

cart-ŏ-grăph'-ĭ-cąl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *cartographical; -ly.*] According to or by cartography.

cart-ŏğ'-rąph-ĭ, *s.* [Fr. *carte* = a card, a chart; Lat. *charta;* Gr. χάρτη (*chartē*) = a sheet of paper; γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, a treatise; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art or business of making charts and maps.

car-ton, *s.* [CARTOON.]

carton-pierre, *s.* [Fr. *pierre* = a stone.]

1. A species of papier-maché, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. It is composed of paper-pulp mixed with whiting and glue. This is pressed into plaster piece-moulds, backed with paper, and when sufficiently set, removed to a drying-room to harden. It is used for picture-frames, statuettes, and architectural ornaments. (*Knight.*)

2. Very hard pasteboard.

căr-tŏ-nē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. καρτός (*kartos*) = chopped, cut; νῆμα (*nēma*) = the thread of a spider's web.]

Bot.: The generic name of one of the spider-worts, having the filaments of the stamens without any hair. Only one species, *Cartonema spicatum,* a native of New Holland, is known. Its flowers are blue.

car-tôon', * **car-ton,** *s.* [Sp. *carton;* Ital. *cartone;* Fr. *carton;* from Lat. *carta, charta* = paper.]

Painting & Drawing:

1. (*Of the form* Carton): Pasteboard for paper-boxes.

2. A design drawn on strong, large paper, to be afterwards traced through and transferred to the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco.

3. A design coloured for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c.

"It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment."—*Watts: Logick.*

4. A drawing of a larger size than usual in a paper or periodical.

car-tôuch', *s.* [Fr. *cartouche;* Ital. *cartoccio* = an angular roll of paper, a cartridge, from *carta* = paper; Lat. *carta, charta;* Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a leaf of paper.]

1. *Military:*

* (1) A wooden case containing bullets, formerly fired from howitzers. [CARTRIDGE.]

* (2) Leather cases, made to sling over the shoulders; used for conveying ammunition from the magazine to the gun.

(3) A cartridge.

(4) A roll of paper containing a charge.

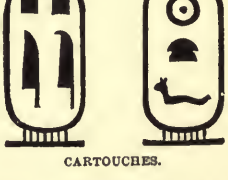
* (5) (*Cartouches,* Fr.): French military passes, once given to soldiers going on furlough.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A name given to the modillion of a cornice used internally.

(2) A scroll of paper, usually in the form of a tablet, for an inscription.

3. *Egyptian Antiq.:* An elliptical oval on ancient monuments and in papyri, containing



CARTOUCHES.

hieroglyphics expressing royal names and titles, and occasionally those of deities.

"Still a part of it [the Rosetta stone] was deciphered. If the reader will refer to the plate of it he will see two names in an oblong enclosure called a *cartouche.*"—*Sharpe: History of Egypt.*

cartouch-box, *s.* The same as CARTRIDGE-BOX (q.v.).

car-tou'che, car-toush', *s.* [Fr. *court* = short; *housse* = "a short mantle of corse cloth, worne in all weather by country-women about their head and sholders." (*Cotgrave.*)] A bed-gown, strait about the waist, with short skirts, having their corners rounded off, worn, according to Jamieson, by working women in some parts of Scotland.

***car-tow,** *s.* [Dut. *kartouw*; Ger. *kartann*, from Lat. *quartana*, from *quatuor* = four, from the measure of powder used. (*Jamieson.*).] [CARTHOUN.]

"The earl Marischal sends to Montrose for two *cartows*.—The earl—had stiled his *cartows* and ordnance just in their faces."—*Spalding*, i. 172.

cart'-rĭdge, *car'-trage, *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *cartouche*.] [CARTOUCH.]

A. *As substantive:*

Mil.: A case of paper, flannel, parchment, or metal, fitting the bore of a gun, and containing an exact charge of powder. It is called

CARTRIDGE.

a ball-cartridge when it contains a projectile, and blank when no projectile is used. For smooth-bore and muzzle-loading small-arms cartridges consist of paper cases to which a leaden bullet is fixed; for breech-loaders, thin brass cases with a metal disc, containing the detonator at the base, and a hardened bullet choked in at the other; for artillery, serge or silk, separate from the projectile, and cylindrical in shape. After filling, the mouth is choked, and it is then hooped with worsted or braid.

"Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons' firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* sorts for every bore."
Dryden: Annus Mirab., 149.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cartridge-bag, *s.*

Ordnance: A flannel bag, having a charge of powder for a cannon.

cartridge-belt, *s.* A belt having pockets fixed for ammunition.

cartridge-box, *s.* A box or case for the safe storage of cartridges.

cartridge-filler, *s.* A device for charging cartridge-cases with the proper quantity of powder.

cartridge-paper, *s.* Strong thick paper, such as was used for the cases of cartridges. Also used for large rough drawings covering a good deal of space. It is made in two widths, fifty-four and sixty inches, and any length that may be required; it is then called continuous cartridge.

cartridge-priming, *a.* Priming or designed to prime a cartridge.

Cartridge-priming machine: A machine by which the fulminate is placed in the copper capsule of the metallic cartridge.

cartridge-retractor, *s.* That part of a breech-loading fire-arm which catches the empty cartridge capsule by its flange and draws it from the bore of the gun.

cartridge-wire, *s.*

1. *Blasting:* The priming wire by which the cartridge is connected with the connecting-wire of the voltaic battery.

2. *Ordnance:* The needle by which the cartridge envelope is pierced that the priming may be connected with the powder of the cartridge.

car'-tu-lar-ȳ, char'-tu-lar-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *cartulaire*, from Low Lat. *cartularium, chartularium*, from *charta, carta* = paper.]

1. A register or record of a monastery or church.

"Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery."—*Blackstone: Commentaries.*

2. An ecclesiastical officer in charge of public records.

***car-tuw,** *s.* [Dut. *kartouw* = a great gun.] A great cannon or battering-gun. (*Spalding.*) (*Scotch.*) [CARTHOUN, CARTOW.]

***căr'-u-cāge,** *s.* [Lat. *caruc(a)* = a plough, and Eng. suff. *-age.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of ploughing.

2. *Old Law:* A tax or duty on every plough.

***căr'-u-cāte,** *s.* [Low Lat. *carucata, carrucata*, from *caruca* = a plough.] As much land as could be ploughed with a team in a year.

"The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign; the *carucate*, that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard.—Twelve *carucates* of land made one hide.—It [the *carucate*] must be various according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry, in every county."—*Kelham: Domesday Book*, p. 168.

***căr'-ūe,** *s.* A carucate.

căr'-ŭm, *s.* [From Caria, a district of Asia Minor, of which it is a native.]

Bot.: A genus of Apiaceæ or Umbelliferæ, with finely-cut leaves and compound umbels, which in the true Caraway have but few bracts surrounding them, or sometimes none at all; petals broad, with a point bent inwards; fruit oval, curved, with five ribs, and one or more channels for volatile oil under each furrow. The Caraway, *Carum carui*, is cultivated in Essex and elsewhere. [CARAWAY.] *C. bulbocastanum* is called Pignut; its tubers are quite wholesome.

ca-rŭn'-cle (*Eng.*), **ca-rŭn'-cu-la** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *caroncule*; Lat. *caruncula* = a little piece of flesh; *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.]

1. *Anat.:* A small excrescence or protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

"*Caruncles* are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Bot.:* A wart or protuberance round or near the hilum of a seed.

3. *Zool.:* A naked fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the wattles of a turkey, &c.

† **ca-rŭn'-cu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *caruncula* = a little piece of flesh; *caro* = flesh.] Pertaining to or of the form of a caruncle.

ca-rŭn-cu-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *caruncul(a)*, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A generic name given to a few plants from the Cape of Good Hope, separated by Haworth from Stapelia, but with characteristics scarcely sufficient to establish a new genus. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

ca-rŭn'-cu-lāte, ca-rŭn'-cu-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *caruncul(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate, -ated.*] Affected with a caruncle; having a caruncle; of the nature or form of a caruncle; caruncular.

"The carrier, more especially the male bird, is also remarkable from the wonderful development of the *carunculated* skin about the head."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 21.

ca-rū'-tō, *s.* [From the native name.] A dye obtained from the fruit of the *Genipa americana*, a native plant of British Guiana. It is of a beautiful bluish-black colour. (*Ure.*)

carve, *ker-vyn, *ker-uen, *kurue, *keor-ven, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *ceorfan* (pt. t. *cearf*, pa. par. *cearfon, corfen, corvyn*); O. Fris. *kerva*; Dut. *kerven*; Ger. *kerben*; Dan. *karve*; Sw. *karfva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** *Lit.:* To cut.

"*Kervyn*, or cutton. *Scindo, seco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The shepheards there robben one another,
And layen baytes to beguile her brother;
Or they will buy his sheepe out of the cote,
Or they will *carven* the shepheards throte."
Spenser: Shep. Cal., ix.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To deprive, take away.

"His estate fortune fro him *carf*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,943.

*(2) To make into furrows, to wrinkle.

"And there the Ionian father of the rest;
A million wrinkles *carved* his skin."
Tennyson: The Palace of Art.

*(3) To provide, secure.

"He hath been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food."—*South.*

¶ Frequently with *out.*

". . . many noble private fortunes were *carved out* of the property of the Crown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*(4) To fashion.

"With loues thre that square are *coruyn*."
Book of Curtasye, 667.

"I have known when he would have walked ten mile a-foot to see a good armour; and now will he lie ten nights awake, *carving* the fashion of a new doublet."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

(5) To force or succeed in making way against resistance.

"To such let others *carve* their way,
For high renown, or hireling pay."
Byron: The Giaour.

(6) To engrave.

"Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she."
Shakesp.: As You Like It., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. To cut meat at table.

"A capon, the which if I do not *carve* most curiously, say my knife's naught."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

2. To cut in wood, stone, ivory, or other substance, as a sculptor.

(1) *Of the thing cut:*

"Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, . . ."—*Bentley.*

(2) *Of the figure made:*

"And *carved* in ivory such a maid, so fair,
As nature could not with his art *compare*."
Dryden: Pygmalion & the Statue.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To act as carver at table.

*3. To show great courtesy and affability. (*Schmidt.*)

"I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

***II.** *Fig.:* To fashion matters, to arrange.

"He that stirs next to *carve* for his own rage,
Holds his soul light; he dies upon his motion."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

***carve,** *s.* [O. Fr. *carue, carrue.*] An incorrect form of carue (q.v.).

"As cantreds are diversely estimated, so are also *carves* or plowlands."—*Sir J. Ware: On Spenser's Ireland.*

carved, *pa. par. & a.* [CARVE, *v.*]

car'-vel, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. A contraction of *caravel* (q.v.).

*2. A loose name for a medusa, or jelly-fish; cf. the popular name, "Portuguese man-of-war," for the genus Physalia (q.v.).

"The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form, like so many lines throwing aboard her stinga, which she can spread at pleasure, angling for small fishes, which by that artifice she captivates."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 36.

carvel-built, *a.*

Naut.: Said of a ship or boat in which the planks are all flush; that is to say, their edges are all fayed to each other, and not overlapping, as in clinkerwork.

carvel-joint, *s.*

Naut.: A flush joint. Used of ships' timbers or plates.

***car'-ven,** *pa. par. & a.* [The now obsolete form of the pa. par. of *carve*; Mid. Eng. *i-corven, corvyn.*] Carved.

"Right to the *carven* cedarn doors."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

carv'-ēr, *ker-vare, *ker-vere, *s.* [Eng. *carv(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who carves, or works in wood, marble, ivory, &c.; a sculptor or engraver.

"I contreved tooles of carpentrie, of *kerveres*."
Langland: P. Plowman, 5,966.

"The master painters and the *carvers* came."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 455.

2. One who cuts up meat at table.

"*Kervare* beforne a lorde." *Escarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The *carver*, dancing round each dish."
Dryden: Juvenal, v.

¶ A carving knife and fork are often spoken of as *the carvers.*

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. One who arranges matters, apportioning and providing at his own discretion.

"I have had feeling of my cousin's wrongs
And laboured all I could to do him right;
But in this kind to come, in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrong, it may not be."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

2. A contriver, a plotter.

"Art, hid with art, so well perform'd the cheat,
It caught the *carver* with his own deceit."
Dryden: Pygmalion and the Statue, 17, 18.

carv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CARVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or art of acting as a carver. The act, process, or art of cutting wood into ornamental forms by means of chisels, gravers, scorpers, &c. The art is one of great antiquity.

". . . and in *carving* of wood, to make any manner of cunning work."—*Exod.* xxxv. 33.

2. Carved work.

"They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood like those in marble and brass."—*Temple.*

"Paintings and *carvings*, which had escaped the fury of the first generation of Protestants, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Carving-knife, carving-fork.*

carving-chisel, *s.* A chisel having an oblique edge, and a basil on both sides; a skew-chisel.

carving-machine, *s.* A machine for roughly preparing wood for the carver's chisels, gouges, and scorpers. One was constructed in 1800, and others have since been made.

carving-table, *s.* A table heated with hot water, in which are depressions forming pans to hold joints of meat. (*Knight.*)

car'-vĭst, *s.* [Etym. uncertain; said, but without evidence, to be a corruption of *carry-fist.*]

Falconry: A young hawk carried on the fist or wrist; a hawk in its first year.

*** car'-vy, * car'-vey, * car'-vĭe,** *s.* & *a.* [CARRAWAY.]

1. Carraway. (*Scotch.*)

"Mix with them two pound of fine flour, and two ounce of *carvy* seeds."—*Receip's in Cookery*, p. 21.

2. A confection in which carraway seeds are enclosed. (*Scotch.*)

". . . the remainder of the two ounces of *carvey*, . . ."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Oct. 1820, p. 14.

carvy-seed, *s.* Carraway-seed. (*Scotch.*)

". . . that a *carvy-seed* would sink the scale . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

căr'-ȳ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κάρυα (*karua*), pl. of κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of North American plants, allied to the Walnut, and belonging to the order Juglandaceæ. *Carya alba* is the common Hickory (q.v.). The seeds of *C. amara*, with oil of chamomile, are useful in colic.

căr-ȳ-ā'-tēs, căr-ȳ-ăt-ĭd-ēs, *s.pl.* [Lat. *Caryates*; Gr. καρυάτιδες (*karuatides*) = women of Carya. According to Vitruvius, from Carya, in Laconia, from whence, at its conquest by the Greeks, the women were led away captive, and, to perpetuate their slavery, were represented in buildings as charged with burdens.]

Arch.: Figures of females, used instead of

CARYATIDES.

columns for the support of an entablature. Male figures in this position and relation are called Atlantes, Telamones, or Persians.

căr-ȳ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *caryat(es)*; suffix *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to caryatides. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

căr-ȳ-ăt'-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. καρυάτιδες (*karuatides*).]

A. *As adjective:*

Arch.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a caryatid. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A single female figure sustaining an entablature.

cą-rȳb'-dĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *Charybdis.*]

Zool.: A genus of Medusæ, order Acephala, class Simplicia, in which no traces of vessels can be perceived internally.

*** car-y-en, * car-yn,** *v.t.* [CARRY.]

*** car-yne,** *s.* [CARRION.]

căr'-ȳ-ō-car, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: One of two genera, forming the order Rhizobolaceæ (Rhizobols). There are about eight species, all hardwooded trees, and natives of the tropical regions of South America. The most interesting is *Caryocar nuciferum*, which produces the Souari, or Butter-nuts, occasionally met with in English fruit-shops. These nuts are shaped something like a kidney, having an exceedingly hard, woody shell, enclosing a large white kernel, which has a pleasant nutty taste, and yields a bland oil on pressure. The timber also is valuable for ship-building, mill-work, &c.

căr-ȳ-ō-crĭ-nĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crinoidea, or Stone-lilies, found in the palæozoic limestones of North America.

căr-ȳ-ō-dăph'-nē, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; δάφνη (*daphnē*) = a laurel.]

Bot.: A genus of Javanese trees, belonging to the Laurel family. The bark of *Caryodaphne densiflora* is bitter in taste; its leaves are aromatic, and used in cases of spasms of the bowels.

căr-ȳ-ŏl'-ō-phą, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; λοφός (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Bot.: A section of Anchusa, a genus of Boraginaceæ, containing *A. sempervirens*, a plant with a salver-shaped corolla, with very short straight tube, and the ring at the base of the nuts prolonged on the inner side into an appendage. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl-lā'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *caryophyll(us)*, a lapsed synonym of Dianthus (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*] The name refers to the clove-like smell of the pinks.

Bot.: A natural order of thalamiflorai dicotyledons, classed by Lindley under his Silenal alliance. There are three sub-orders:—1. Sileneæ, the Pink tribe, with united sepals opposite the stamens, where the latter are of the same number; 2. Alsineæ, the Chick-weed tribe, with separate sepals; 3. Moliugineæ, the Carpet-weed tribe, in which the petals are wanting, and the stamens are alternate with the sepals when of the same number. They are all natives of cold and temperate regions. The Clove-pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of carnations, picotees, bizarres, flakes, &c. There are about sixty genera and 1,100 species.

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl-lā'-ē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Applied to a corolla whose petals have long distinct claws, as in the clove-pink.

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The same as CARYOPHYLLACEÆ (q.v.).

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl'-lĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [*Caryophylle(æ)*; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: The same as CARYOPHYLLACEOUS (q.v.).

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Madrepore Polypi, in which the corai is branched, and the stars confined to the end of the branch. At each star is a mouth, surrounded by numerous tentacula. *Caryophyllia cæspitosa* is a common Mediterranean coral, and at Galieri, near Vizzini, in Sicily, a bed a foot and a half thick of the same species occurs fossil in Newer Pliocene deposits. The genus ranges from the Chalk to modern times.

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl'-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).]

caryophyllic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the oil of cloves by means of alcohol. It is composed of twenty atoms of carbon, twelve of hydrogen, and four of oxygen.

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl'-line, *s.* [Lat. *caryophyll(um)*; and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by means of alcohol.

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl'-lōĭd, *a.* [Fr. *caryophylloïde*; Gr. καρυόφυλλον (*karuophullon*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Resembling the Caryophyllus, or Clove.

căr-ȳ-ō-phȳl'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Myrtaceæ, containing *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, the tree producing the well-known spice called cloves. It is a handsome evergreen, rising from fifteen to twenty feet high. (CLOVE.) It grows in the East Indian Islands. The trees are now extensively cultivated in the West Indies and elsewhere. All parts of the plant are aromatic from the presence of a volatile oil.

2. *Pharm.:* Cloves, the unexpanded flower-bud, dried, of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or Clove-tree. The clove has a small tapering, nail-like, reddish-brown body, consisting of a four-toothed calyx, and the unopened corolla.

¶ *Caryophylli oleum*, oil of cloves, the essential oil distilled from cloves. It is of a light yellow colour when fresh, gradually becoming brown-red; sp. gr., 1·055. It consists of a hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{16}$, containing in solution eugenic acid $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, and a crystalline body caryophylline (q.v.). Cloves contain tannin. Cloves and the oil are stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and are employed in atonic dyspepsia, to allay vomiting in pregnancy, and to relieve flatulence; also the oil is used to allay the pain of carious teeth.

căr-ȳ-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut; ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: A name applied to dry fruit containing a single seed, which is united by all parts with a thin pericarp. This fruit has the aspect of a seed; such is the fruit (commonly called seed) in the family of grasses. (*Balfour.*)

căr-ȳ-ō'-tą, *s.* [Gr. καρύωτος φοῖνιξ (*karuōtos phoinix*) = the date-palm; κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut.]

Bot.: A genus of very elegant, lofty palms, with graceful twice pinnate leaves. Nine species are known, all natives of India and the Indian Islands. They have flowers of different sexes borne upon the same spike, or sometimes on different spikes. From the flower-spikes of *C. urens* a large quantity of the juice called toddy or palm-wine is obtained, and this on boiling yields excellent palm-sugar and sugar-candy. The sago of commerce is prepared from the central or pithy part of the trunk. The fibre of the leaf-stalks is used for making ropes, brooms, mats, &c., and a woolly kind of scurf scraped off the leaf-stalk for caulking boats.

*** cas,** *s.* [CASE.]

cā sā, *phr.* [An abbreviation of *Capias ad satisfaciendum.*] [CAPIAS.]

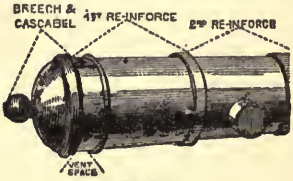
*** cas-ak-ene,** *s.* [Ital. *casachino*; O. Fr. *casaquin.*] A kind of surtout. [CASSOCK.]

cą-sa'r-cą, *s.* [Russ. *kazárka*; Bashkir *karakas.*]

Ornith.: A fresh-water fowl of the Duck family Anatidæ (*Tadorna casarca*), called also Nuddy-goose. It is a native of Russia.

căs'-cą-bĕl, *s.* [Sp. *cascabel*, *cascabillo* = a little ball, a button or knob at the end of a cannon. Probably corrupted from Lat. *scabillum*, *scabellum.*]

Mil.: The space between the button or knob



CASCABEL.

on the rear of a muzzle-loading gun, and the first re-inforce or greatest circumference of the breech. Rifled breech-loading guns have none.

căs-cā'de, *s.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; Ital. *cascata*, from *cascare* = to fall, from Lat. *caso*

= to be ready to fall, from *cado* (sup. *casum*) = to fall.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall, a little cataract.

"... the silver brook,
From its full laver, pours the white *cascade*."
Longfellow; The Spirit of Poetry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* An electric charge sent through a number of Leyden jars in succession, and not simultaneously.

2. *Pyrotechnics:* A device to imitate sheets or jets of water. Chinese fire is used.

cas-cal'-ho, *s.* [Port. = a chip of stone or gravel; Sp. *cascajo*, from *cascar* = to crack, to break in pieces, from Lat. *quasso* = to break in pieces.]

Geol.: A deposit of gravel, pebbles, and sand in which the Brazilian diamond is commonly found.

căs-ca-rĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp. *cascarilla* = a piece of thin bark; dimin. of *cascara* = bark, rind; *casca* = bark for tanning; *cascar* = to break in pieces.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Cinchonaceæ.

2. *Phar.:* The same as CASCARILLA BARK (q.v.).

¶ *Mexican Cascarilla:* Cascarilla Pseudo-China. It is called by the Spaniards *Quina blanca.*

cascarilla bark (*Eng.*), **cascarillæ cortex** (*Lat.*), *s.*

Pharm.: The bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, or *Eleutheria*, a tree belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ. It is a native of the Bahama Islands, being most abundant in Eleutheria, one of that group. The bark occurs in the market as small quilled pieces, about the size of a pencil, fissured in both directions, of a dull, brown colour, spotted white with lichens. It has a spicy smell and a bitter and aromatic taste. It contains a crystalline substance, Cascarilline. It is highly esteemed as an aromatic bitter tonic without astringency in cases of indigestion; also as a stimulant expectorant in chronic bronchitis. When burnt it emits a fragrant smell, on which account it has been at times mixed with tobacco.

"*Cascarilla bark* is imported chiefly from Eleutheria, one of the Bahama islands, packed in chests and bales."—*Thomson: London Dispensatory, Croton.*

căs-ca-rĭl'-līne, *s.* [From Sp., &c., *cascarilla*; and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance found in Cascarilla (q.v.).

* **cas-ca'-ta,** *s.* [CASCADE.] A cascade.

"There is a great *cascata* or fall of waters."—*E. Browne: Travels in Europe*, p. 79 (1685).

cas-ceis, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some article of dress. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane quhite *casceis* pasmentit with silvir."—*Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 231.

* **ca'sch-et,** * **ca'sh-et** (et as ā), *s.* [CACHET.] The king's privy seal.

"Lanerk had sent letters under the *cashet* to many noblemen and burghs, declaring the King's mind . . ."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 364.

casch'-ĭe-lâwis, *s. pl.* [CASPICAWS.] (*Scotch.*)

* **cas'-co,** *s.* [Sp.] The hull of a ship.

cāse (1), * **caas** (1), * **cas** (1), * **casse**, * **kace** (1), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *casse* = box, case, or chest, from Lat. *capio* = to hold, to contain.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) That which contains or encloses something else; a box, covering, or sheath.

"*Kace* or *casse* for pynnys. *Capella.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases.*"—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(2) A box or chest with its contents.

(3) A couple or set of any article.

* (4) The framework or carcass of a house.

"The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The body, as that which covers or encloses the heart.

"O cleave, my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *case*."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

(2) The skin.

"For generally, as with rich furred conies, their *cases* are farre better than their bodies, . . ."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 474.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* A frame containing compartments or divisions for type. Each fount of type requires two cases, the upper and the lower. The upper case contains the capital letters, small capitals, dotted and accented letters, fractions, and marks of reference; the lower case the small letters, figures, marks of punctuation, quadrats, and spaces. In some continental printing-offices only one case is used.

2. *Bookbinding:* A cover made ready for its contents—the book.

3. *Masonry:* An outside facing of a building, of material superior to that of the backing.

4. *Joinery:*

(1) An inclosing frame; as, the sash-casing; a hollow box on the sides of the frame, in which the weights work.

(2) The frame in which a door is hung.

(3) The inclosure of a stair.

5. *Weaving:* The pulley-box of a button-loom.

6. *Pyrotech.:* The paper cylinder or capsule of a firework.

7. *Mining:* A small fissure which lets water into the workings.

8. *Comm.:* The guts of sheep, used as cases or covers for sausages.

"The agreement was for the purpose of securing to the plaintiffs a monopoly of the supply of sheep's *cases*, or the guts of sheep, for covering sausages in New York and Canada."—*Standard*, Sept. 22, 1881.

¶ For the distinction between *case* (1) and *frame*, see FRAME.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

case-bays, *s. pl.* The joists framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring. (*Gwilt.*)

case-bottle, *s.*

1. A bottle constructed to fit into a case with others.

"The first thing I did was to fill a large square *case-bottle* with water; and set it on my table, in reach of my bed."—*De Foe: Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, p. 98.

2. A bottle protected against breakage by a case or covering of wickerwork.

case-charr, *s.*

Ichthy.: A species of Salmon, *Salmo salvelinus.* It is called also the Charr, the Alpine Salmon, and the Salvellian Charr. It is a British species.

case-harden, *v.t.* [Eng. *case*, and *harden*.]

1. *Lit.:* To harden the outside or case of an iron tool, thus converting the surface into steel, while the interior still retains the toughness of malleable iron.

"The manner of *casehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

2. *Fig.:* To strengthen oneself, at least outwardly, against any influence.

case-hardened, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CASE-HARDEN, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having the outside or surface of an iron tool hardened, so as to be converted into steel.

2. *Fig.:* Strengthened against any external influence.

"Adieu, old fellow, and let me give thee this advice at parting: e'en get thyself *case-harden'd*; for though the very best steel may snap, yet old iron, you know, will rust."—*Guardian*, No. 95.

case-hardening, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [CASE-HARDEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of hardening the outside or surface of iron so as to convert it into steel.

2. *Fig.:* The act of strengthening against external influences.

case-knife, *s.* A large table-knife, usually carried in the olden time in a sheath or case.

"The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, . . ."—*Addison: On Italy.*

case-lock, *s.* A box-lock screwed on to the face of a door.

case-man, caseman, *s.*

Printing: One who works at a case; a compositor.

case-mated, *a.* [CASEMATED.]

case-paper, *s.* The outside quires of a ream.

case-rack, *s.*

Printing: A wooden frame to receive printers' cases when not in use.

case-shot, *s.* The same as CANISTER-SHOT. Common for smooth-bore guns: a cylinder of tin filled with small iron balls packed in sawdust and having a wooden or iron bottom; range 300 yards. For rifled guns: a number of sand-shot or lead and antimony bullets packed, with coal-dust, in a thin iron or tin case. It has a wooden top and a wrought-iron disc, at the bottom, on which rest three curved iron plates, forming a lining to prevent injury to the bore in firing. For spherical case (diaphragm, shrapnell, and improved shrapnell), see SHELLS.

"In each seven small brass and leather guns charged with *case-shot.*"—*Clarendon.*

case-weed, * **casse-weed,** *s.*

Bot.: A cruciferous plant, the Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

case-winding, *a.* Wound or intended to be wound up by a case.

¶ *Case-winding watch:* A watch so constructed that the opening of the cover winds up the works. It cannot be overwound. Theurer, of Switzerland, took out a patent in the United States for a watch of this kind in 1866, and Guizot for another in 1870.

case-work, *s.*

Bookbinding: A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover previously prepared.

case-worm, caseworm, *s.* The same as the Caddis (q.v.), so called from the case which it constructs for itself.

"Cadisca, or *caseworms*, are to be found in this nation, in several distinct counties, and in several little brooks."—*Floyer.*

cāse (2), * **caas** (2), * **cas** (2), * **kace** (2), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cas*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *caso*; Lat. *casus* = a chance, from *cado* = to fall.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chance, accident.

"*Kace*, happe. *Casus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Case* fell that this kyng . . . was with sickness oftsoughte."—*Alisaunder: Frag.* (ed. Skeat), 24.

2. The condition or state—

(*a*) *Of things:*

"There he bileuede mid is ost, betere *cas* to abide."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 553.

"The bird-catchers assert that this is invariably the *case.*"—*Darwin: The Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. viii., p. 259.

(*b*) *Of persons:*

"In suche *caas* often tymes they be . . ."—*Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 9.

". . . If the *case* of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry."—*Matt.* xix. 10.

* 3. A condition of the body.

". . . our sick were many, and in very ill *case.*"—*Bacon.*

4. Questions or matters concerning particular persons or things.

"Well do I find each man most wise in his own *case.*"—*Sidney.*

5. A question or point to be decided on. [II. 1.]

". . . so hard and perplext a *case.*"—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i., ser. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The state of facts juridically considered; as, the lawyers cited many *cases* in their pleas.

"If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyer's *cases* . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

(2) A statement of the facts of any matter *sub judice*, drawn up for the consideration of a higher court.

(3) A cause appointed for trial.

2. *Medicine:*

* (1) The history of a disease.

(2) A particular instance of any disease.

"Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

"Blabbing the *case* of his patient."
Tennyson: Maud, II., v. 87.

3. *Gram.:* The different forms assumed by a word according to its different relations in a sentence. The movable or variable terminations of a noun are called its *case-endings.* In the oldest English there were six cases: Nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, dative, and instrumental. In modern English only one case, the possessive (the representative of the older genitive), retains a case-ending, but we find traces of others, as in the adverbs *whilom, seldom,* where the *m* is the relic of the dative case in old English.

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *In case,* * *in cas.*

(1) If it should happen that, supposing that, est.

"For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it . . ."—*Hooker.*

* (2) In a fit condition for anything.

"Thou lyest, most ignorant monster, I am *in case* to justle a constable."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* iii. 2.

* (3) Perhaps.

2. *If case (be):* If by chance, supposing.

3. * *Of case, of caise:* By chance, accidentally.

"Becauss sic reuersionis may *of case* be tynt."
Acts James III. (an. 1469; ed. 1814), p. 95. (*Of caise,* ed. 1566.)

4. * *On* or *upon case,* * *on cas:* By chance.

5. *To put a case,* * *putte caas:* To suppose or propose an hypothetical instance or illustration of any case.

"I *putte caas* that he ha space
Forth to procede day by day." *Lydgate.*

"What profits it *to put*
An idle *case*." *Tennyson: In Mem.* xxxv. 18.

6. *To set case,* **settè cas:* The same as *to put case.*

"I *sette cas* that a thefe make an hole in a hous, for to take out good."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 10.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between a *case* and a *cause:* "The *case* is matter of fact; the *cause* is matter of question: a *case* involves circumstances and consequences; a *cause* involves reasons and arguments: a *case* is something to be learned; a *cause* is something to be decided. A *case* needs only to be stated; a *cause* must be defended; a *cause* may include cases, but not *vice-versa.*"

(2) For the distinction between *case* (2) and *situation,* see SITUATION.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

case-book, *s.* A book in which a medical man enters the particulars and history of each case treated by him.

case-ending, *s.* The inflections by which the different cases of a noun, &c., are distinguished. [CASE (2), A. II. 3.]

"The second stage is that in which some words have lost their power of being used as nouns or verbs, and can only be employed as particles, in which capacity they are added to nouns to form *case-endings,* and to verbs to form tense and person endings."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.,* vol. i. (1872). Introd., p. 42.

* **case-putter,** *s.* One who puts forward arguments; a lawyer.

"A battered, worm-eaten *case-putter.*"
Otway: Soldier's Fortune, ii. 1.

cāse (1), *v.t.* [CASE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To encase, put in a case or covering.

"The friend with ardour and with joy obey'd.
He *cas'd* his limbs in brass . . ."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., l. 161-2.

"You spurn me hence, and he will spurn me hither:
If I last in this service, you must *case* me in leather."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

2. To cover or envelop as a case.

"Then comes my fit again; I had else been perfect,
As broad and general as the *casing* air."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. To cover on the outside; to surround with a casing of a material different to that of which the interior is composed.

"Then they began to *case* their houses with marble."
Arbuthnot.

* 4. To strip off the case or covering; to skin or flay.

"We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well,* iii. 6.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To cover, hide.

"If thou would'st not entomb thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress., iii. 3.

* **cāse** (2), *v.i.* [CASE, *s.*] To put cases; to propose or suggest hypothetical instances or cases.

"They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him."—*L'Estrange.*

* **cā'se-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *case; -able.*] Naturally belonging to a particular situation or case.

"Some convulsions he had, where in the opening of his mouth with his own hand, his teeth were somewhat hurt. Of this symptom, very *caseable,* more din was made by our people than I could have wished . . ."—*Baillie: Lett.,* i. 185.

căs-ĕ-är'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Casearius, a missionary at Cochin, who assisted Rheede in the *Hortus Malabaricus.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Samydaceæ (Samyds). In Brazil the leaves of *Casearia ulmifolia* are applied to wounds, and as an antidote to the bite of serpents, while the juice is drunk by the sick. A decoction of the leaves of *C. lingua* is used internally in inflammatory disorders and malignant fevers. *C. astringens* is employed as a poultice or lotion for badly-healed ulcers. The root of *C. esculenta,* an East Indian species, is bitter and purgative; the foliage is eatable. Finally, *C. Anavinga,* also an Indian species, has very diuretic pulp, while the leaves are used in medicated baths.

cāsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CASE, *v.*]

ca-sē'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *caséique,* from Lat. *caseus* = cheese.] Pertaining to cheese.

caseic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to an acid obtained from cheese, the existence, however, of which has been denied.

cā'-sĕ-ĭne, cā'-sĕ-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *caséine;* Lat. *caseus* = cheese.]

Chem.: An albuminoid substance found in milk, soluble in alkali. It is coagulated by animal membranes. It dries into a yellow mass, and contains less nitrogen than albumin. A similar substance, called vegetable casein or legumin, occurs in peas, beans, &c.

"The deficiency of gluten and albumen, as compared with the *casein* of milk, is supplied by milk itself, by eggs, by meat, fresh or salt, and by the seeds that abound in *casein*—the pea, the bean, and the lentil."—*Dr. Guy: On Dietaries.*

¶ *Vegetable caseine:* A substance essentially the same as animal caseine, of which from twenty to twenty-seven per cent. occurs in the pea and bean, while the seeds of leguminous plants in general contain a considerable proportion of it. (*Brown.*)

cāse'-māte, * **cas-a-mat,** *s.* [Fr. *casemate;* Sp. & Port. *casamata;* Ital. *casamatta;* from *casa* = a house; the second element is doubtful. Diez suggests Ital. *matto,* fem. *matta* = mad, foolish, also dial. = "dummy," and Wedgwood, the Sp. *matar* = to kill.]

1. *Fortification:*

(1) A kind of bomb-proof vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtin, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

(2) The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. (*Harris.*)

2. *Arch.:* A hollow moulding, such as the *cavetto.* (*Gwilt.*)

casemate-gun, *s.*

Mil.: A gun is mounted in casemate when it is placed in a protected chamber and fires through an embrasure. The construction of the carriage differs somewhat from that of the barbette.

casemate-truck, *s.*

Vehicles: A truck for transporting guns, &c., in casemate galleries or through posterns.

cāse'-mā-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *casemat(e); -ed.*] Furnished with or formed like a casemate.

cāse'-mĕnt, *s.* & *a.* [An abbreviation of *encasement;* from O. Fr. *encasser* = to frame, to case; *casse* = a case, a chest.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Properly a small portion of an old-fashioned window, made to open on hinges fastened to one of its vertical sides, the rest of the window being fixed.

"Why, then may you have a *casement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the *casement.*"—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream,* iii. 1.

(2) Now applied to the whole window; a window.

"He watched them from the *casement* when they walked."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; The Theologian's Tale.

† (3) Sometimes applied to the frame only of a window.

"A box perchance is from your *casement* hung
For the small wren to build in."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

"Yet still his jaws and teeth they clatter,
Like a loose *casement* in the wind."
Ibid., Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

* **2.** *Fig.:* Applied to the heart or breast.

"Thy *casement* I need not open, for I look through thee."—*Shakesp.: All's Well,* ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Mil.:* A loop-hole in a wall to shoot through. (*Coles.*)

2. *Carp.:* The name given by carpenters in Scotland to the kind of planes called by English tradesmen *hollows* and *rounds.* (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As adjective:* In the compounds; as, *casement-curtain, casement-edge.*

† **cāse-mĕnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *casement; -ed.*] Furnished with a casement.

cās'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [In Fr. *caséeux;* Lat. *caseus* = cheese.] Pertaining to or resembling cheese; consisting of cheese.

"Its fibrous parts are from the *caseous* parts of the chyle."—*Floyer: On Humours.*

caseous-oxide, *s.* [In Ger. *käsoxyd.*]

Chem.: A name for a combination of cheese with oxygen; also called APOSEPIDIN (q.v.).

* **cas-ĕr'n,** *s.* [Fr. & Ger. *caserne;* Sp. & Port. *caserna;* Ital. *caserina,* from Lat. *casa* = a cottage.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds. (*Harris.*)

cās'-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *caseus* = cheese.] The same as CASEINE (q.v.).

căsh (1), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *casse* = a box, case, or chest; Fr. *caisse;* Lat. *capsa.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A chest or money-box.

"*Casse.* A box, case, or chest, to carry or keep wears in: also, a merchant's *cash* or counter."—*Cotgrave.*

"This bank is properly a general *cash,* where every man lodges his money."—*Sir W. Temple: United Prov.,* ch. ii.

". . . 20,000*l.* are known to be in her *cash.*"—*Winwood: Memorials,* iii. 281.

2. Properly ready-money; coin or specie. It is also applied to valuable securities capable of being readily converted into money.

"Who sent the Thief that stole the *Cash* away. . . ."
Pope: Horace, bk. II., epistle ii. 24-5.

". . . the minister received only from four to eight pounds sterling in *cash.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cash* and *money:*—"*Money* is applied to everything which serves as a circulating medium; *cash* is, in a strict sense, put for coin only: bank notes are *money,* guineas and shillings are *cash:* all *cash* is therefore *money,* but all *money* is not *cash.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Cash-box, cash-keeper.*

cash-account, *s.*

1. *Book-keeping:* An account in which only cash or ready-money transactions are entered.

2. *Banking:* An account of advances made to a customer on security. (*Scotch.*)

cash-book, *s.* (See the extract.)

"The *cash book* contains an account of all money transactions. It is kept in a folio form like the ledger, with Dr. marked on the left hand page, and Cr. on the right. On the Dr. side is entered all money received; and on the Cr. all money paid."—*Rees: Cyclopædia; Bookkeeping.*

cash-boy, *s.* A boy employed in a store to carry money and change to and from the salesmen and the cashiers.

cash-credit, *s.* The privilege of drawing money from a bank, on personal or previously deposited security; a cash-account.

cash-girl, *s.* A girl employed for the same purpose as a CASH-BOY.

căsh (2), *s.* [A native word.] A Chinese copper or brass coin, perforated with a square hole, and strung on threads; in value about one twentieth of a penny.

* **căsh** (1), *v.t.* [A shortened form of *cashier* (q.v.).] [CASS, *v.*] To disband, dismiss.

căsh (2), *v.t.* [CASH (1), *s.*] To change or convert into cash; to exchange for money.

căshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CASH, *v.*]

căsh'-ĕr, *s.* & *a.* [? Fr. *casier* = a pigeon-hole.]

casher-box, *s.*

Glass manufacture: A table covered with coal cinders, on which the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-tube is detached and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe, preparatory to flashing. [CROWN-GLASS.] (*Knight.*)

ca-shew' (**shew** as **shoô**), *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of *acajou*, the French form of the native Brazilian name *acujaiba.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: The seed of the *Anacardium occidentale*, a tree of the family Anacardiaceæ. It is a large tree, somewhat like a walnut. The fruit

CASHEW.

or nut is kidney-shaped, of an ash colour; the shell consists of three layers, the outer and inner of which are hard and dry, but the intermediate layer contains a quantity of black, extremely acrid, caustic oil, which is destroyed by roasting the nuts before eating them. The oil is applied to floors in India to protect them from the attacks of white ants. [ANACARDIUM.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cashew-bird, *s.* The Jamaica name for a Tanager, the *Tanagra zena* of Gosse, now *Spindalis nigricephala.*

cashew-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit or nut of the *Anacardium occidentale.* [CASHEW.]

cashew-tree, *s.*

1. *Anacardium occidentale*, the West Indian name of *Acacia tortuosa.* Its timber is hard and tough. (*Dr. Royle: Descrip. Catalog. of Woods*, 1843.)

căsh-hor'-nĭe, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A game played with clubs by two opposite parties of boys, the aim of each party being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists, while the latter strain every nerve to prevent this. (*Scotch.*)

căsh'-ĭe (1), *a.* [Allied to Icel. *karskr*, *kaskr* = quick, nimble; Sw. and Dan. *karsk* = hale, hearty.]

1. Luxuriant and succulent. (Spoken of vegetables and the shoots of trees.)

"Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows,
Aneth the *cashie* wud."
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 328.

¶ Thomas of Ercildoune, it is said in an old rhyme—

"—gade down to the *cashie* wud
To pu' the roses hra."
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Sept. 1818, p. 153.

2. Transferred to animals that grow very rapidly.

3. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue.

¶ This is only a secondary sense of the term, as substances, whether vegetable or animal, which shoot up very rapidly and rankly, are destitute of vigour.

4. Flaccid, slabby. (Applied to food.)

cash'-ĭe (2), *a.* [Perhaps the same as *Culshie.* (*Jamieson.*)]

1. Talkative.

2. Forward.

căsh-ĭĕr', *s.* [Fr. *caissier*; Ital. *cassiere*, from *caisse*, *cassa* = cash.] He who has charge of money; a cash-keeper; one who keeps the books of cash payments and receipts of a firm.

"If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle."—*South.*

căsh-ĭĕr', * **casseere,** *v.t.* [Ger. *cassiren* = to cashier, to destroy; Fr. *casser* = "to breake, burst . . . quash asunder, also to casse, *casseere*, discharge" (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *cassare*; Lat. *casso* = to bring to nothing, annihilate; *cassus* = empty, void.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To invalidate, annul, render of none effect.

"Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashiered.*"—*Bacon.*

* 2. To dismiss from one's service, discharge. (Of persons, as II.)

"They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 3. To discard, dismiss. (Of things.)

"Connections formed for interest, and endeared,
By selfish views [are] censured and *cashiered.*"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 496.

II. *Mil.:* To dismiss an officer from service; to annul one's commission.

"He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord lieutenant's own body guard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

căsh-ĭĕr'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CASHIER, *v.*]

† **căsh-ĭĕr'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cashier* (v.); *-er.*] One who cashiers, discharges, or dismisses.

căsh-ĭĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CASHIER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of discharging or dismissing from service; the state of being discharged or dismissed.

căsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CASH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of converting into cash; encashment.

* **căsh'-līte,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Wel. *casglu* = to collect, *casgl* = collection.] A mulct. (*Wharton.*)

căsh-mar'-ĭes, *s.pl.* [Fr. *chassemarée*, from *chasser* = to hunt, to drive, and *marée* = the tide . . . fresh sea fish.] Fish-carriers; people who drive carts of fish through villages for sale.

"Na mulettis thair his cofferis carries,
Bot lyk a court of auld *cashmaries*,
Or cadyers coming to ane fair."
Legend Bp. St. Androis; Poems 16th Cent., p. 328.

căsh'-mĕre, *s.* & *a.* [Named from the country whence it is imported.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A material for shawls, of a rich and costly kind, made from the fine wool of a species of goat, a native of Thibet.

2. A fine woollen stuff, made in imitation and substitution of real cashmere.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or composed of the materials described in A.

căsh-mĕr-ĕtte', *s.* [From Eng., &c., *cashmere* (q.v.), and suff. *-ette.*]

Fabrics: A lady's dress-goods, made with a soft and glossy surface in imitation of cashmere.

Căsh-mĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *cashmer(e)*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to cashmere.

ca-shōo', *s.* [Fr. *cachou*, from the Cochin-Chinese *caycau.*] The same as CATECHU (q.v.).

cas-ĭm-ĭr-ō'-a, *s.* [Named after a certain Casimir Gomez, of whom nothing is known.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Aurantiaceæ. *Casimiroa edulis* is cultivated in Mexico. The pulp is agreeable to the taste, but induces sleep; the seeds are poisonous. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căs'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CASE, *v.*]

A & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enclosing in a case or covering.

2. A case or covering.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal-working:* The middle wall of a blast-furnace. Beginning from the inside, we find the *lining*, *stuffing*, *casing*, and *mantle.* [BLAST-FURNACE.] (*Knight.*)

2. *Shipbuilding:* The curb around a steamboat funnel, protecting the deck from the heat.

3. *Blasting:* A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. [HOSE-TROUGH.]

* **căs'-ĭng** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps cog. with Dan. *kase* = dung.] [CAZZON.] Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

"God permitted him to take other fuel, namely, cow's dung, dried *casings*, to bake his bread with."—*Waterland: Script. Vindic.*, iii. 94.

* **cas-ĭ'-nō,** *s.* [Ital. = a summer-house, a small villa; dimin. of *casa* = a house.]

1. A house or room for dancing and music; a public dancing saloon.

"That kind of company which thousands of our young men in Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills *casinos* and dancing-rooms."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

2. The same as CASSINO (q.v.).

* **cask,** * **kaske,** *a.* [Icel. *karskr*, *kaskr*; Sw. & Dan. *karsk.*] Brave, doughty.

"The laddes weren *kaske* and teyte."
Havelok, 1,841.

* **cask** (1), *s.* [CASQUE.]

cask (2), * **caske,** *s.* [Sp. *casco* = the coat of an onion, a cask of wine, a casque or helmet.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A barrel, a wooden vessel used for enclosing liquor or provisions.

"The victuallers soon found out with whom they had to deal, and sent down to the fleet *casks* of meat which dogs would not touch."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ It has *cask* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

"Great inconvenience grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away."—*Raleigh.*

2. The quantity contained in a cask.

* 3. A casket.

"A jewell lockt into the woefullest *cask*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. In the same sense as I. 1.

2. *Dyeing:* One form of steam-apparatus for steaming cloths which have been printed with a mixture of dye-extracts and mordants, in order to fix the colours. It is a hollow cylinder, within which the cloths are suspended for the application of the steam admitted to the interior of the drum. (*Knight.*)

cask-buoy, *s.* [BUOY.] (*Knight.*)

† **cask,** *v.t.* [CASK, *s.*] To put into a cask.

cask'-ĕt, *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *cassette* = a casket; dimin. of *casse* = a box, case; Lat. *capsa* = a chest; *capio* = to hold, contain. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Literally:*

1. A little chest or coffer, a jewel-case.

"All, my lord, are ready:
Here is the key and *casket.*"
Byron: Manfred, iii. 1.

"Here, catch this *casket*; it is worth the pains."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

† 2. A coffin. (*Chiefly American.*)

". . . all heads were reverently uncovered as the *casket* was removed from the hearse."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23rd, 1881.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. The body, as enclosing the soul.

"They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life,
By some damned hand was robbed and taken away."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

2. The breast.

"O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear
Locked up within the *casket* of thy breast?"
Davies.

3. The tomb, as enclosing the body.

"Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casket* of heav'n's richest store."
Milton: Ode on the Passion.

* **cask'-ĕt,** *v.t.* [CASKET, *s.*] To enclose or shut up in a casket.

"I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order for our horses."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 5.

căs'-pĕre, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant—*Alliaria officinalis.*

* **căs'-pĭe-câws,** * **cas-pĭ-tâws,** * **cas-pĭe-lâws,** * **cas-chie-lâwis,** *s.* [Of unknown etym.] An instrument of torture formerly used in Scotland. Its effect seems to have been to draw the body and limbs together, and to keep them in this cramped position.

† **casque** (que as k), * **cas...**, *s.* [Fr *casque*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *casco* = a skull, cask, helmet.] Armour for the head, a head-piece.

> "Old Nestor shook the *casque*."
> *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. vii. 220.

> "There came a youth from Georgia's shore,—
> A military *casque* he wore."
> *Wordsworth: Ruth*

¶ Obvious compound: *Casque-shaped.*

† **casqued** (que as k), *a.* [CASQUE, *s.*] Wearing a casque.

> "He was clothed in a dragoon's dress, belted and *casqued*, and about to mount a charger."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vi.

† **cas'-quĕt-ĕl** (quet as kĕt), *s.* [Dimin. of *casque* (q.v.).] A light helmet. (*Southey.*)

* **cass**, * **casse**, *s.* [CASE.]

* **căss**, *v.t.* [Fr *casser*; Ital. *cassare*; Low Lat. *casso*; either from *cassus* = empty, or from *quasso* = to shake.]

1. To render useless; to annul.

> "When this eleccion came to the Pope he *cassed* it."
> *Capgrave: Chronicle*, p. 153.

2. To dischărge, release, dismiss.

> "They were *cassed* and discharged of their militarie oath."—*Holland: Amm. Marcellinus.*

> "The verb *to cass* was once naturalised in the English tongue, but it is now obsolete."—*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 35.

3. To vanquish, defeat.

> "Of the Vitellians he both *cassed* and also chasticed very many."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 245.

> "Thay war *cassin*, but array, at thair spuiye."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 21.

căs-sa'-da, căs-sa'-dō, *s.* [CASSAVA.]

cassada-bread, *s.* [CASSAVA-BREAD.]

* **căs'-sa-kĭn**, *s.* [Eng. *cassock*; dimin. suff. *-in.*] A little cassock. (*Sylvester: St. Lewis*, 544.)

căs-sa-mŭn'-äir, *s.* [An Eastern word. Cf. Mahratta *katchoramu* = a zingiberaceous plant, *Curcuma zerumbet*, and *Krishna tamara* = *Canna Indica.*]

Phar.: The name of a root brought from the East Indies in irregular cut pieces of various shapes. The cortical portion is marked with circles of a dusky brown; the inner part is paler and unequally yellow. It is warm, bitter, and aromatic, and smells like ginger. It is used in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections. It is sometimes referred to the species *Zinziber cassamuniar.*

căs'-sa-rēep, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *cassa(va)*, with suff. *-reep*, of doubtful etym.] The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is highly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West Indian pepper-pot. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **căs'-sāte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *casser*; Ital. *cassare*; Low Lat. *casso*; from *cassus* = empty, or *quasso* = to break in pieces.] To render void or null, to abrogate, to quash.

> "This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **căs-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *cassation*; Low Lat. *cassatio*, from *casso* = to quash.] The act of making null and void, or quashing.

¶ *The Court of Cassation*, in France, is the Supreme Court of Appeal, so named from its having the power to quash [Fr. *casser*] or alter the decisions of the courts below.

căs-sa'-va, *s.* [Fr. *cassave*; Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe*, from the native Haytian name, *kasabi.*]

1. *Comm., Bot., &c.*: A purified and nutritious fecula (starch) obtained from the roots of some euphorbiaceous plants, and specially from those of *Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot*, and *J. Loeflingii.*

2. *Bot.*: A plant, the Mandioc or Manihot,

CASSAVA (1. FLOWER. 2. ROOT).

Manihot utilissima (*Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot*, Linn.) It is a native of the warmer parts of America, where the root, after being divested of its poisonous juice by pressure, &c., is ground to the starch or flour called cassava, and then made into cakes of bread. It is also used as a sauce, and mixed with molasses, to form an intoxicating drink. Tapioca is purified cassava.

cassava-bread, *s.* Bread made from cassava.

cassava-plant, *s.* The same as CASSAVA (2) (q.v.).

căss'-a-war-ȳ, *s.* [CASSOWARY.]

* **căss-ĕ'-dōne**, *s.* [CHALCEDONY.]

> "Item in a box beand within the said kist, a collar of *cassedonis* with grete hingar of moist, twa rubeis, twa perlis, contanand xxv small *cassedonis* set in gold. —Item a beid [bead] of a *cassedone.*"—*Inventories*, p. 9, 12.

căsse-grăn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Named after a Frenchman, M. Cassegrain.] Pertaining to Cassegrain (see etym.), who in 1672 invented the telescope called after him.

Cassegranian-telescope, *s.* A form of the reflecting-telescope in which the great speculum is perforated like the Gregorian, but the rays converging from the surface of the mirror are reflected back by a small convex mirror in the axis of the telescope, and come to a focus at a point near the aperture in the speculum, where they form an inverted image, which is viewed by the eye-piece screwed into the tube behind the speculum. (*Knight, &c.*)

† **casse'-pā-pĕr**, *s.* [Fr. *papier cassé*; from *casser* = to break, destroy; Low Lat. *casso.*] [CASS.] Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

căs-sĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From Julius Casserius of Padua.] Pertaining to Julius Casserius (see etym.).

casserian-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: A large semi-lunar ganglion formed by the fifth nerve. It is at the point of subdivision into the ophthalmic, the superior, and the maxillary nerves.

căs'-sĕş, cassh'-ĕş, *s.* [CASHES.]

căs'-sĭ-a, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *cassia*; Gr. *κασσία* (*kassia*) and *κασία* (*kasia*); Ital. *cassia*; Fr. *casse.* For Heb. &c., see 1 *Scripture.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Scrip., &c.*: *Cassia* occurs in the following places: (1) Exod. xxx. 24, where the Heb. is קִדָּה (*qiddah*), Sept. Gr. *ἴρεως* (*ireōs*), genit. of *ἶρις* (*iris*); (2) Psalm xlv. 8 (Heb. 9), where it is קְצִיעוֹת (*qetsioth*), which is the fem. pl. of קְצִיעָה (*qetsiah*), from קָצַע (*qatsa*) = to cut off, to peel off, used of bark, Sept. Gr. *κασία* (*kasia*); and (3) Ezek. xxvii. 19, where it is קִדָּה (*qiddah*) (see No. 1). In the Septuagint there is a different reading. *Qiddah* is from קָדַד (*qadad*) = to cleave. According to Dr. Royle *qiddah* was probably what is now called Cassia-bark (q.v.), and the *qetsiah* the same as Syriac *kooshta*, Arab. *koosh* and *koost*, the *Aucklandia Costus*, a composite plant growing near Cashmere, and allied to the Carline-thistle.

> "All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and *cassia.*"—*Ps.* xlv. 8.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, order Leguminosæ, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, and tribe Cassieæ. It has five unequal sepals, five petals

CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS.

all yellow, unequal in size but not papilionaceous, ten stamina distinct from each other, the three lowest the longest, the four intermediate ones shorter and straight, and the remaining three sterile or abortive; ovary stalked, usually curved, leaves simply and abruptly pinnated with opposite leaflets, generally with glands on the peduncles. Between 200 and 300 species are known. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs. They are found in India, Africa, and the warmer parts of America. Several furnish Senna. [3. *Pharm.* SENNA.] The seeds of *Cassia Absus*, which are very bitter, are brought to Cairo from the interior of Africa; they are called *Chicin* or *Cismatan*, and are regarded as the best of remedies for Egyptian ophthalmia. The bark of *C. aurata* is used in India medicinally, and also for dyeing and tanning leather. The roasted seeds of *C. occidentalis*, which, notwithstanding its specific name, occurs in the East as well as in the West Indies, are used in the Mauritius for coffee, and as a remedy in asthma.

> "When, turning round a *cassia*, full in view,
> Death, walking all alone beneath a yew."
> *Tennyson: Love and Death.*

¶ *Clove Cassia:*

Comm.: The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a lauraceous tree from Brazil.

3. *Pharm.*: Alexandrian senna consists of leaflets of *Cassia officinalis*, var. *lanceolata*, and of *C. obovata.* Indian senna consists of leaflets of *C. officinalis*, var. *elongata.* [SENNA.]

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds).

cassia-bark (*Eng.*), **cassia lignea** (*Lat.*), *s.*

Pharm.: Cassia-bark, or Chinese Cinnamon, is the bark of the *Cinnamomum Cassiæ.* It is used to adulterate Ceylon Cinnamon, which is the inner bark of *C. zeylanicum.* It is detected by its greater thickness and roughness, and by having a less aromatic odour and taste. These trees belong to the order Lauraceæ. Dr. Wight has discovered that cassia-bark is produced also by several and perhaps by all the species of Cinnamomum.

cassia-buds, *s.* A commercial name for the flower-buds of *Cinnamomum aromaticum.* They are used like those of cinnamon and cloves.

cassia-lignea, *s.* [CASSIA-BARK.]

cassia-oil, *s.* The same as OIL OF CINNAMON. It is produced from cassia-bark and cassia-buds.

cassia-pods, *s. pl.* The legume of *Cathartocarpus* (*Cassia*) *fistula.*

cassia-pulp (*Eng.*), **cassia-pulpa** (*Lat.*), *s.*

Pharm.: The pulp of the pods of *Cassia fistula*, Pudding pipe-tree or Purging Cassia. The pulp has a brown-black colour, a sweet, disagreeable taste, and contains sugar, pectin, mucilage, and a bitter substance. It is a slight laxative, but is apt to produce flatulence; it is contained in Confectio Sennæ

căs'-sĭ-da, *s.* [Lat. *cassida* = a little helmet, dimin. of *cassis* = a helmet.]

Entom.: A genus of monilicorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise Beetles, in which the body is short, oval, and frequently concealed beneath the shield of the head and case wings.

căs-sĭd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cassida* = a little helmet; *cassis* = a helmet; suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: Having the form of a helmet, as the upper sepal in the flower of an aconite.

căs-sĭ-dī'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cassida* = a little shield.]

Entom.: A family of monilicorn coleopterous insects, the Tortoise or Helmet Beetles. [CASSIDA.] They are of the section Tetramera, and sub-section Cyclica. The thorax and elytra are dilated so as to constitute a shield, whence their name. The expanded front of the thorax quite envelops the head. When captured they feign death. The tail of the larvæ ends in a fork. About twenty species occur in Britain.

căs-sĭd-ī'-na, *s.* [From Lat. *cassis* (genit. *cassidis*) = a helmet, and suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of Cursorial Isopod Crustaceans, containing the little animals popularly known as shield-slaters.

căs-sĭd'-ŏn-ȳ, căs'-sĭd-ōine, *s.* [Fr. *cassidoine*; Low Lat. *cacedonius*, *chalcedonius*, from Chalcedon, a town in Bithynia.]

Botany.

1. A species of *Lavendula stœchas*, or French Lavender.

2. A species of *Gnaphalium*, Cottonweed, Cudweed, or Goldylocks.

căs-sĭd'-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cassis* = a helmet.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Cassidulidæ (q.v.).

căs-sĭ-dū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassidul(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Echinida, roundish or oval in form, with very fine spines. It is sometimes separated into two families, Echinobrissidæ and Echinolampadæ (q.v.).

căs-sĭd-u-lī'-na, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassidul(a)* = a little helmet, and suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Cassidulinidæ. *Cassidulina lævigata* and *crassa* are common in England; they are found also fossil with other species from the Miocene onwards.

căs-sĭd-u-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, cas-sĭd-u-lĭn-ĭ'-dĕ-a, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassidulina* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Foraminifera, sub-order Perforata.

căs'-sĭe, căz'-zĭe, *s.* [O. Fr. *casse;* Ital. *cassa;* from Lat. *capsa* = a case.] A sort of basket made of straw.

"Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but carries and keeps their corns and meal in a sort of vessels made of straw, called *cassies.*"—*Brand: Orkney*, p. 28.

*** căss'-ĭer,** *v.t.* [CASHIER.]

"Moreour, if the Tartars draw homeward, our men must not therefore depart and *cassier* their bandes, or separate themselves asunder."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 63.

căss'-ĭ-mēre, *s.* [CASHMERE. Fr. *cassimir;* Sp. & Ital. *casimiro.*] A thin, twilled woollen cloth used for men's clothes. *Kerseymere* is probably a corruption. *Kersey* is a local name for a coarse worsted cloth of Scotland and Ireland. (*Knight, &c.*)

căs'-sĭn, *pa. par.* [CASS, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

căs-sĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cassis* = a helmet, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of the Muricidæ (Murices), the shells of which are large, ventricose, and generally smooth; spire very short; the base truncate and emarginate, or with recurved channel; inner lip toothed and plaited.

căs-sĭ'-nĕ, *s.* [A native name.]

Bot.: A genus of South African plants belonging to the Celastraceæ, or Spindle-tree family. Seven species are known. The wood takes a good polish, and is particularly adapted for the manufacture of musical instruments.

căs-sĭn-ĕt'te, *s.* [Sp. *casinete;* Ger. *casinet.*]

Fabric: A fabric made of very fine wool, sometimes mixed with silk or cotton. It differs from valentia and toilinctte in having its twill thrown diagonally.

căs'-sĭn-īte, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. No explanation given by the introducer.]

Min.: A variety of Orthoclase, of a dull bluish-green subtransparent colour, and containing minute particles bright and hexagonal (hematite?). It occurs at Blue Hill, Pennsylvania, U.S. (*Dana.*)

căs-sĭ'-nō, *s.* [Ital. *casino* = a small house, dimin. of *casa* = a cottage; Fr. *casin.*] A game at cards played by four persons, two on each side. In it the ten of diamonds, technically called *great cassino*, or *great cass.*, counts two; and *little cassino*, or *little cass.*, the two of spades, counts one.

"Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of *cassino.*"—*Miss Austen: Sense and Sens.*, ch. xxiii.

căs'-sĭn-ōĭd, *s.* [Named after Cassini, a celebrated mathematician.]

Math.: An elliptic curve, wherein the product of any two lines, drawn from the foci to a point in the curve, shall be equal to the rectangle under the semi-transverse and semi-conjugate diameters.

căs'-sĭ-ō-bĕr-rȳ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cassine*, from the native name, and Eng. *berry.*]

Bot.: The fruit of the *Viburnum lævigatum.*

Căs-sĭ-ō-pē'ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κασσιέπεια (*kassiepeia*).]

1. *Ancient Myth.:* The wife of Cepheus, a mythical king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.

2. *Astron.:* A constellation in the northern hemisphere, situated between Cepheus and Perseus.

căs'-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cassis* = a helmet.]

Zoology:

1. The Helmet-stone, an echinite, a section of the class of Catacysti.

2. A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Bucconidæ. Their English name is Helmet-shells. They are ventricose univalves; the aperture is longitudinal and sub-dentated, and terminating in a short reflected canal. This genus of shells is found both recent and fossil. Thirty-seven recent species are known and thirty-six fossil; the latter occur in the Tertiary deposits from the Eocene onwards, the former are inhabitants of tropical seas.

căs-sĭt-ĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κασσίτερος (*kassiteros*) = tin; Lat. *cassiterum.*] A genus of crystals, in which there appears to be an admixture of particles of tin.

căs-sĭt'-ẽr-īte, *s.* [Gr. κασσίτερος (*kassiteros*) = tin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: SnO_2, native stannic dioxide, a tetragonal nearly transparent mineral of a brown or black, sometimes red, gray, white, or yellow colour. Hardness, 6—7; sp. gr., 6·4—7·1. Compos.: oxide of tin, 89·43—95·26; tantalic acid, 0—2·4; sesquioxide of iron, 1·02—6·63; sesquioxide of manganese, 0—0.8; silica, 0—6·48; alumina, 0—1·20. (*Dana.*)

*** căs-sĭ-tẽr-ō-tăn'-ta-līte,** *s.* [Gr. κασσίτερος) = tin, and Eng. *tantalite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tantalite with stannic acid replacing part of the tantalic.

*** cas-sob,** *s.* [Arabic.]

Chem.: Alkali, or alkaline salt.

căs'-sŏck, *s.* [Fr. *casaque;* Ital. *casacca* = a great coat; from *casa* = a house, a covering.]

* 1. A soldier's overcoat.

"Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they shake themselves to pieces."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

* 2. A dress of any kind, even for women.

3. A long, close-fitting garment worn by clergymen, either with or without other robes, and by choristers and choirmen under their surplices. The colour varies according to the dignity.

"Holes appeared more and more plainly in the thatch of his parsonage and in his single *cassock.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

căs'-sŏcked, *a.* [Eng. *cassock; -ed.*] Wearing or dressed in a cassock.

"A *cassocked* huntsman and a fiddling priest."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 110.

† căs'-sō-lĕt, căs-sō-lĕ'tte, *s.* [Fr. *cassolette.*] A box made of ivory, &c., with the cover perforated to allow of the escape of the odour of perfumery kept or placed in it; a censer.

"Fresh wood of aloes was sent to burn in the *cassolets.*"—*Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.* (Note.)

căs-sŏn-ā'de, *s.* [Fr. *cassonade;* O. Fr. *casson;* from *caisson* = a chest; so called from its being imported in large chests or casks.] Cask or raw sugar, unrefined.

*** căs-sô'on,** *s.* [Fr. *caisson* = a chest.]

Mil.: A kind of ordnance.

cas-sŏum'-ba, *s.* [An Amboynan word.] A pigment made by the Amboynians from the burnt capsules of a tree, *Sterculia Balanghas.*

căs'-sō-war-ȳ, căs'-sĭ-ō-war-ȳ, *s.* [In Ger. *kasuar;* Mod. Lat. *casuarius* (Brisson). From the Malay name.]

Ornith.: Any bird of the struthious genus Casuarius, with about twelve species, from the Australian and Papuan regions. The best-known form, *Casuarius galeatus*, is called in Banda Eme or Eume, and hence by the Portuguese Emu (but in English this name is applied only to birds of the genus Dromæus). It is nearly as large as an ostrich, being about five feet high. It has on its head a crest, helmet, or casque, and pendent caruncles like those of the turkey. The wings are quite rudimentary, and represented by spine-like processes. There are three toes on each foot, and the inner toe is furnished with a large claw. It is a native of the Indian Archipelago.

HEAD AND FOOT OF CASSOWARY.

"I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *cassiowaries* in St. James's Park."—*Locke.*

căs'-su-mŭn'-ar, căs-sŭ-mŭn'-ĭ-ăr, *s.* [CASSAMUNAIR.]

căss'-wēed, căse'-wēed, căsse'-wēed, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cass* = case, and *weed.*]

Bot.: A common weed, also called Shepherd's-pouch (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*).

căs-sȳ'-tha, *s.* [From Gr. κασύτας (*kasutas*); καδύτας (*kadutas*) = the dodder plant, which this genus much resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cassythaceæ (q.v.). In parts of Australia Cassythas make almost impenetrable thickets; they are called Scrub-vines. The drupes of one species, *Cassytha cuscutiformis*, are eatable. *C. filiformis*, a thread-like leafless parasite, spreading over hedges and trees in the Concan and various other parts of India, is used by the Hindoos for cleansing ulcers, as a hair-wash, and for other purposes. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

căs-sȳ-thā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cassytha* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Dodder-laurels, an order of Exogens, alliance Daphnaiia. They have anthers bursting by recurved valves, scales instead of leaves, and fruit buried in a succulent permanent calyx. Found in the tropics. Known genera in 1845 one, species nine. (*Lindley.*)

cast, * caste, * kest, *s.* [Icel., Dan., & Sw. *kast* = a throw.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of casting or throwing anything.

2. That which is thrown.

"Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 132.

3. The distance to which anything is or can be thrown.

"And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's *cast*, and kneeled down and prayed."—*Luke* xxii. 41.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of the eye:* A motion or turn, a glance.

"He coueyeth him con with *cast* of his yghe."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 768.

"They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one *cast* of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals.*

¶ *A cast in the eye* = a slight squint.

*2. Advice, counsel.

"This is my *cast.*"—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 129.

*3. A plan, design.

"Sche knew it bet than he
What al this quiente *cast* was for to seye."
Chaucer: C. T., 3604.

*4. One's object or desire, the thing planned for.

"There is na sege for na schame that schrynkis at shorte,
May he cum to hys *cast* be clokyng but coist."
Doug.: Virgil, 238, a. 26.

†5. A short attempt at flight.

". . . making short semicircular *casts*, and all the time rapidly vibrating its wings and antennæ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 36.

*6. Skill, art.

"He a wys man wes of *cast*,
And in hys deyd wes rycht wyly."
Wyntown, vi. 18. 168.

*7. A trick, juggle.

"In come Japand the Ja, as a Jugloure.
With *castis*, and with cautelis, a quynt caryare."
Houlate, iii. 11.

* 8. Fashion, form, pattern.

"To makie a tur after this *cast.*"
Florice and Blanchefleur, 338.

"The whole world have been an heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that ever had been written before."—*Prior.*

† 9. A shade, or tendency towards any colour; a tinge.

"A flaky mass, grey, with a *cast* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass."—*Woodward.*

10. Hue, tinge (fig.).

"The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

11. A chance, a venture. [B. 1.]

"Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one *cast* . . ."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

* 12. A touch, a stroke.

"This was a *cast* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless."—*Swift.*

* 13. Accident, chance, lot, fortune.

"What *cast* has fashen you sae far frae towns?"
Ross: Helenore, p. 77.

'Black be their *cast!* great rogues, to say no more."
Hamilton: Wallace, p. 323.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Gaming:*

(1) The act of throwing dice.

(2) That which is thrown, a throw.

"Plutarch just now told me, that 'tis in human life as in a game at tables, where a man may wish for the highest *cast*, . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

2. *Agric.:* The act or manner of casting seed.

"Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad *cast*; some only with a single *cast*, and some with a double."—*Mortimer.*

3. *Hawking:*

* (1) A pair of hawks.

"A *cast* of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose down unto the bushes, . . ."—*Sidney.*

* (2) A brood or flight of hawks.

"*Caste* of haukes, *niee doiseaux*."—*Palsgrave.*

(3) The feathers, &c., cast by a hawk.

4. *Metallurgy:*

* (1) The act of taking a mould, a form.

(2) The mould or form; the thing moulded.

"Take the *cast* of those dead lineaments."
Tennyson: Coquette, iii. 7.

5. *Bee-keeping:* A swarm of bees led out by a maiden queen. The first swarm of the year in each hive is accompanied by the old queen; the second, which follows from eleven to thirteen days later, takes a maiden queen, and is called a *cast*. Sometimes a third and even a fourth swarm may follow.

6. *Theatrical:* The allotment of the different parts in a play.

"The scenic accessories are quite adequate to the occasion, and the general *cast* is efficient."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 28, 1881.

7. *Hunting:* The act of causing the hounds to sweep round in a wide circle, so as to recover a lost scent.

8. *Fish-trade:* A cast of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c., four in number in Scotland, but three in England.

* 9. *Baking:* A batch of bread.

"Out of one bushell of meale . . . they make thirtie *cast*, euerie lofe weighing eighteene ounces."—*Harrison: Description of England*, p. 168.

cast, * caste, * cast-en, * kest-en (*Eng.*), *** cas-sin, * cais-sen** (*Scotch*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *kasta* = to throw; Sw. *kasta;* Dan. *kaste.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To throw.

"They had compassed in his host, and *cast* darts at the people from morning till evening."—1 *Maccabees*, vii. 80.

(2) To place or throw hurriedly.

"And he saith unto him, *Cast* thy garment about thee, and follow me."—*Acts*, xii. 8.

(3) To hurl as from an engine.

"A gret ston into the town was *keste*."
Rich. Cœur de Lion, 4,116.

(4) To throw, as a net or snare.

". . . unto a net, that was *cast* into the sea, and gathered of every kind . . ."—*Matt.* xiii. 47.

(5) To hurl down from a height.

"Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction *cast* him."
Shakesp.: Coriol., iii. 1.

(6) To drive by violence, to force.

"Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he *cast* into the sea."—*Exodus*, xv. 4.

(7) To drive by force of weather, to shipwreck.

"Howbeit we must be *cast* upon a certain island."—*Acts* xxvii. 26.

(8) To emit, to send out.

"This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and *casts* a sulphureous smell."—*Woodward.*

(9) To throw or place in confinement by superior force or authority.

"John was *cast* into prison."—*Matth.* iv. 12.

(10) To throw away, as useless or noxious.

"If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and *cast* it from thee."—*Matt.* v. 30.

(11) To vomit, eject from the stomach.

"But some way on her they fuish on a change,
That gut and ga' she *keest* wi' braking strange."
Ross: Helenore, p. 56.

(12) To scatter, spread. (Used of sowing seed.)

(13) To throw down, as in wrestling.

"Though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to *cast* him."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

(14) To shed, to let fall, to lose.

"The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*."
Fairfax.

(15) To cause to fall on or appear at a certain spot, to throw by reflection.

"I now *cast* upon the screen before you the beautiful stream of green light from which these bands were derived."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ix. 227.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To turn, to direct (of the sight).

"Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth, begun."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 73.

(2) To cause suddenly or unexpectedly to come upon a person, to impose.

"Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath *cast* upon them."—*Hooker.*

(3) To submit, to rest, to refer or resign (with *on* or *upon*).

"*Casting* all your care upon him, for he careth for you."—1 *Peter*, v. 7.

"*Cast* all your cares on God."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 222

¶ *To cast oneself upon.* [B., II. 2.]

*(4) To defeat. [II. 3.]

"No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *cast* design serve afterwards, . . ."
Hudibras.

(5) To ruin, to destroy. [*To cast down.*]

*(6) To surpass, to overcome.

"In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind." *Dryden.*

*(7) To turn (the balance), to influence.

"How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious."—*South.*

(8) To sum up, to compute, to calculate. [II. 9.]

"Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils."
Milton: Comus, 360

"I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, . . ."—*Addison.*

*(9) To contrive, to plan.

"The cloister facing the south is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, . . ."—*Temple.*

*(10) To divide, arrange, set down.

"Alle mans lyfe *casten* may be
Principaly in this partes thre."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 432.

†(11) To cause to fall into any state.

"At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a deep sleep."—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 6.

(12) To mould, to fashion, to frame. [II. 7.]

"Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method."—*Watts: Logick.*

"That we are bound to *cast* the minds of youth
Betimes into the mould of heavenly truth, . . ."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

*(13) To refer to for decision.

"If things were *cast* upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever."—*South.*

(14) To inflict, to impose.

"The world is apt to *cast* great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion."—*Locke.*

(15) To shed or throw upon, to reflect.

"So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race."
Dryden: Virgil: Ecl. v. 50.

*(16) To bind, tie, fasten.

"*Cast* a strait ligature upon that part of the artery."
Ray: Creation, p. 316.

*(17) To beat up (applied to eggs).

"For a rice pudding.—When it is pretty cool, mix with it ten eggs well *cast*, . . ."—*Receipts in Cookery*, p. 7.

(18) To drop eggs for the purpose of divination; a common practice at Hallowe'en. (*Scotch.*)

"By running lead, and *casting* eggs—
They think for to divine their lot."
(*Poem in Jamieson.*)

* (19) To empty (a pond, &c.). (*Howard Household Books*, p. 21.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gaming:* To throw (dice or lots).

"And Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh."—*Joshua*, xviii. 10.

2. *Military:*

*(1) To raise a mound or trench round a besieged city.

"The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor *cast* a bank against it."—2 *Kings*, xix. 32.

(2) To cashier.

"You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

3. *Legal:* To condemn, to be defeated in a trial, either in a criminal case or in a civil suit.

4. *Farriery:*

(1) To reject as useless.

(2) To drop, lose (a shoe).

(3) To throw a horse down by a rope disposed in a certain way, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs.

* 5. *Medical:* To judge, to diagnose.

"If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease, . . ."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

6. *Theatrical:*

(1) To allot the parts in a play.

"Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority."—*Addison.*

(2) To assign actors to the different characters in a play.

"It might have been *cast* better at Drury Lane."—*Sheridan: Critic*, i. 1.

7. *Metallurgy:*

(1) To found, to run into a mould.

"The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith spreadeth it over with gold, and *casteth* silver chains."—*Isaiah*, xl. 19.

(2) To form figures by running molten metal into a mould.

"Which wise Prometheus temper'd into paste,
And, mixt with living streams, the godlike image *cast*."
Dryden: Ovid's Metamorphoses, bk. i. 105-6.

8. *Old Physiol.:* To bear prematurely.

"Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young."—*Genesis* xxxi. 38.

9. *Arith.:* To compute, to sum up, to calculate. [CAST-UP, CAST-OFF.]

"*Cast* my reckoning, mine host, and let your groom lead forth my nag."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch xxix.

¶ Hence, To *cast* a horoscope = to calculate it.

10. *Nautical:*

(1) To fall off, so as to bring the direction of the wind on one side of the ship, which before was right ahead. This term is particularly applied to a ship riding head to wind, when her anchor first loosens from the ground. To pay a vessel's head off, or turn it, is getting under weigh on the tack she is to sail upon, and it is *casting* to starboard or port, according to the intention. (*Smyth.*)

* (2) To rectify or adjust a compass.

11. *Building:* To give a coat of lime or plaster. (*Scotch.*)

"Our minister theeked the toofalls of the kirk, the steeple, and Gavin Dunbar's isle, with new slate, and *kest* with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, that it should not be kent."—*Spalding*, ii. 63, 64.

* 12. *Falconry:*

(1) To let the hawk fly after the quarry

(2) To set a hawk on a perch.

(3) To purge a hawk.

13. *Hunting:* To make a cast, when the scent is lost. [CAST, *s.*, B. 7.]

* 14. *Agric.:* To clean threshed corn by throwing it from one side of the barn to the other.

"Some winnow, some fan,
Some *cast* that can,
In *casting* provide,
For seede lay aside."
Tusser: Husbandry, ch. xx., st. 8.

15. *Printing:* To stereotype.

B. *Reflexive:*

I. *Lit.:* To throw oneself.

"And on the slope, an absent fool,
I *cast* me down, nor thought of you."
Tennyson: The Miller's Daughter.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To set or devote oneself to anything.

"Your comaundemente to kepe I *cast* me forsothe."
Destr. of Troy, 6,233.

2. To yield or submit oneself (with *upon*).

". . . in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear as may encourage us with confidence to *cast* ourselves *upon* him."—*Southey.*

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To hurry in any direction.

"To while that kyng Richard was *kastand* to the toure."—*Langtoft*, p. 165.

* 2. To consider, to reflect, to plan.

"The Jewes *castiden* to sle him, . . ."—*Wycliffe: Works*, ii. 103.

"But first he *casts* to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay."
Milton: P. L., iii. 634.

3. To compute, to calculate. [A., II. 9.]

"Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho! His love to Antony." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

*4. To suspect, to presage, to expect.

*5 To vomit.

"These verses too, a poison on 'em, I cannot abide 'em, they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon."—*B. Jonson: Poetaster.*

*6. (*Of the weather*): To become dull or overcast.

II. *Technically:*

*1. To take a form, by casting or melting.

"It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

*2. To warp, to grow out of form.

"Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

3. (*Of bees*): To swarm. [Cast, s., B. 5.]

"When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to *cast*, the intense heat of the sun upon it, when uncovered, so stifles the bees within it, that they come out, and hang in great clusters about the hive, which frequently puts them so out of their measures, that a hive, which, to appearance, was ready to *cast*, will ly out this way for several weeks."—*Maxwell: Bee-master*, p. 34.

D. *In special phrases:*

1. *To cast about:*

(1) *Trans.:* To throw about.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To ponder, to devise, to plan.

*(*b*) *Fig.:* To turn.

". . . the people . . . *cast about* and returned, . . ."—*Jer.* xli. 14.

(3) *Hunting:* To make a cast. [Cast, s., B. 7.]

2. *To cast anchor:* To let fall, to drop.

"They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have *cast anchor*."—*Acts*, xxvii. 30.

3. *To cast aside:* To throw aside as useless or inconvenient.

"I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* so soon." *Shakesp.: Macb.*, i. 7.

4. *To cast away:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) To throw away.

". . . all the way was full of garments and vessels, which the Syrians had *cast away* in their haste."—2 *Kings* vii. 15.

(ii) To lavish, to waste.

"France, hast thou yet more blood to *cast away*?" *Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To dismiss, to reject.

"And *cast* our hopes *away*." *Lord Dorset.*

"*Cast away* the works of darkness."—*Book of Comm. Prayer; Coll. 1st Sunday in Advent.*

(2) *Naut.:* To shipwreck. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was *cast away*."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Essays*

*5. *To cast back:* To keep back, to hinder.

"Your younger feet, while mine *cast back* with age Came lagging after." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 336.

*6. *To cast behind:* To reject, neglect, or despise.

". . . and *cast* thy law *behind* their backs, . . ."—*Neh.* ix. 26.

". . . and *castest* my words *behind* thee."—*Ps.* l. 17.

*7. *To cast beyond the moon:* To attempt impossibilities.

*8. *To cast by:* To throw or push aside with neglect or dislike.

"Old Capulet and Montague
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

9. *To cast count:* To make account of, to care for. (*Scotch.*)

10. *To cast down:*

(1) *Literally:* To throw down.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To deject, to depress in spirit.

"For thee, oppressed king, I am *cast down*." *Shakesp.: King Lear*, v. 3.

(*b*) To hurl from power, to destroy, to ruin.

". . . God hath power to help, and to *cast down*."—2 *Chron.* xxv. 8.

"The stars of human glory are *cast down*;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

11. *To cast forth:*

(1) To eject, to throw away.

". . . I *cast forth* all the household stuff . . ."—*Neh.* xiii. 8.

(2) To send out, to emit.

"He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon."—*Hosea* xiv. 5.

12. *To cast in:* To throw into the bargain.

"Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed." *Dryden: Religio Laici*, 283.

¶ *To cast in one's lot with any one:* To take the same chance, share the fortune of any one.

"Baxter *cast in his lot with* his proscribed friends, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

To cast in one's nose: The same as *to cast in one's teeth.*

"I *caste in the tethe* or I *caste in the nose*, as one doth that reproveth another of a fault."—*Palsgrave.*

To cast in one's teeth: To revile, to abuse any one for, to twit.

"The thieves also, which were crucified with him, *cast* the same *in his teeth*."—*Matt.* xxvii. 44.

13. *To cast a traverse:*

Naut.: To calculate and lay off the courses and distances run over upon a chart.

14. *To cast off:*

(I) *Ordinary Language:*

(1) *Lit.:* To throw off, to put off or aside.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To discard, to reject, to forsake.

(i) *Of persons:*

"The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

(ii) *Of things:*

". . . a whole society of men should publicly and professedly disown and *cast off* a rule, . . ."—*Locke.*

(*b*) To free one's self from the power or influence of.

"All conspired in one to *cast off* their subjection to the crown of England."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

(II) *Technically:*

† (1) *Hunting:*

(*a*) To let loose, to throw off.

*(*b*) To throw off the scent; hence, to escape.

"Away he scours cross the fields, *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(2) *Naut.:* To put off from the shore by casting off the holding rope or cable.

(3) *Knitting:* To slip a stitch off the needle and fasten it off.

(4) *Printing:* To estimate the amount of printed matter a certain quantity of manuscript will make.

15. *To cast on* (*in knitting*): To form stitches on the needle at the beginning of the work.

16. *To cast out*, v.t. & i.:

(I) *Transitive:*

(1) *Lit.:* To throw out.

". . . and the guard and the captains *cast* them *out*, . . ."—2 *Kings* x. 25.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To reject, to turn out of doors.

"Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(*b*) To cause to pass out, to expel.

". . . he gave them power against unclean spirits, to *cast* them *out*, . . ."—*Matt.* x. 1.

*(*c*) To give vent to, to utter.

"Why dost thou *cast out* such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?" *Addison: Cato*, i. 1.

(II) *Intrans.:* To fall out, to quarrel.

"The gods *coost out*, as story gaes,
Some being friends, some being faes." *Ramsay: Poems*, ii. 487.

17. *To cast up*, v.t. & i.:

(I) *Transitively:*

(i) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To compute, to calculate.

"Some writers, in *casting up* the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank,—health, beauty, and riches."—*Sir W. Temple*

(*b*) To vomit, to eject (*lit. & fig.*).

"Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it *up*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

*(*c*) To give up, to resign.

"I *cast up*. I forsake a thyng.—*J'abandonne*. She hath ben his soverayne lady this tenne yeres, and now he *casteth* her *up*."—*Palsgrave.*

(*d*) To upbraid, to cast in one's teeth. (*Scotch.*)

"For what between you twa has ever been,
Nane to the other will *cast up*, I ween." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 115.

(*e*) To throw up a scum; particularly applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the top. (*Scotch.*)

(ii) *Printing:* The same as *to cast off* (q.v.).

(2) *Intrans.:* To clear up, to brighten. Applied to the sky after rain or very lowering weather. (*Scotch.*)

18. *To cast a damp on:* To cause discouragement, or loss of spirits.

19. *To cast a stone at one:*

Fig.: To renounce all connection with him. (*Scotch.*)

20. *To cast peats* or *turfs:* To dig them by means of a spade. (*Scotch.*)

"*Peats* and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to *cast* and win them."—*Spalding*, i. 166.

21. *To cast a stack:* To turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may be aired and dried. (*Scotch.*)

cast, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Cast, *v.*]

* **cast-bye**, *s.* A castaway. (*Scotch.*)

"Wha could tak interest in sic a *cast-bye* as I am now?"—*Scott: Heart M. Loth.*, ch. xx.

cast-iron, *s.* & *a.*

1. *As subst.:* [Iron].

2. *As adj.:* Very strong, as we say, "a man of a *cast-iron* constitution."

cast-me-down, ***cast-me-downe**, *s.* A corruption of *Cassidonie* (q.v.). Skinner and Prior consider this again a corruption of *Stœchas sidonia* = Stœchas from Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.

"Some simple people imitating the said name [cassidonie] doe call it *Cast-me-downe*." — *Gerarde*, p. 470. (*Holland & Britten.*)

cast-off, *pa. par.* or *a.* Rejected (*lit. & fig.*).

"*Cast-off* clothes for export."—*Times*, Sept. 7, 1876. (Advt.)

cast-out, *pa. par.* or *a.* & *s.*

A & B. *As pa. par.* or *particip. adj.:* Expelled, rejected (*lit. & fig.*).

C. *As subst.:* A quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

"A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had ony *cast out*!"—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 267.

cast-steel, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* Blister steel which has been broken up, fused in a crucible, cast into ingots, and rolled. The blocks of steel are melted in crucibles of refractory clay, and the molten metal is poured into ingot-moulds of cast-iron. These are opened, to let out the red-hot ingot, which is then passed to the rolls. [Crucible, Ingot-mould.] The process of making cast-steel was invented by Benjamin Huntsman, of Attercliff, near Sheffield, in 1770.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Cast-steel furnace: A furnace in which steel is cast. It has a strong wind-draft, and is lined with a very refractory composition. Each furnace is adapted to contain two crucibles, each of which is about two feet high, and holds a charge of thirty pounds of blister-steel. The heat generated in the cast-steel furnace is said to be greater than in any other manufacture. (*Knight, &c.*)

cast-up, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cast, *v.*, D. 17.]

cast (2), *s.* [Caste.]

cas'-tăck, cas-tock, cus-toc, *s.* [A corruption of Scotch *kail* = cole (q.v.), and Eng. *stock.*] The core or pith of the stalk of colewort or cabbage. (*Scotch.*)

"The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had been as freugh as *kail-castacks*."—*Journal from London*, p. 5.

căs-tăl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From *castalia* = a fountain at Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, the waters of which were supposed to have the power of inspiring with the gift of poetry those who drank of them.]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to the fountain named in the etymology.

2. *Fig.:* Poetical.

"True prayer
Has flowed from lips wet with *Castalian* dews." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 251.

căs-tān'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *castanea* = the chestnut, or the fruit of the chestnut-tree; Gr. κάστανος (*kastanos*).]

Bot.: A genus of trees, order Corylaceæ (Mastworts). The barren flowers are in a long cylindrical interrupted spike; the fertile ones within a four-leaved involucre; the nuts 1—2 together within the enlarged prickly involucre. *Castanea vulgaris* is the Spanish Chestnut. [Chestnut.]

căs'-ta-net, *s.* [Sp. *castañeta*; Fr. *castagnette*; Ital. *castagnetta*; Port. *castanheta*, from Ital. *castagna*; Sp. *castana*; Lat. *castanea* = a

chestnut, from the resemblance in shape to chestnuts.] A small, slightly concave, spoon-shaped instrument of ivory or hard-wood, of which a pair are fastened to the thumb and beaten together with the middle finger. Castanets were used by the virgins as an accompaniment to hymns sung in honour of Diana. They are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars. They are known also in India and Java.

CASTANETS.

"Shame! shame! to treat a feeble woman thus!
Be you but kind, I will do all things for you.
I am ready now,—give me my *castanets*."
Longfellow: The Spanish Student, ii. 11.

"This use of *castanets*, or something of the sort, and indeed the whole idea of this song or song-dance of women without men, is foreign to Homer."—*Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, pt. i., ch. iv., p. 116.

căs-tan-ō-spĕr′-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. κάστανον (*kastanon*) = a chestnut; σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, so named from the fancied resemblance of the seeds to the edible chestnuts of Europe. It comprises only one species, and belongs to the papilionaceous section of leguminous plants. It is found at Moreton Bay, in Queensland, Australia, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet. The pea-like flowers are produced in racemes, and are of a bright yellow colour. The fruit is a pendulous cylindrical pod, six or eight inches in length, and tapering to both ends. It generally contains four seeds, rather larger than chestnuts, which are roasted and eaten, but are far inferior to the European chestnut, and have an astringent taste.

† **cas′-tan-ȳ,** *s.* [CHESTNUT.]

"*Castany* (*Chesteyne, P.*) frute or tre. *Castanea.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cast′-a-wāy, *a. & s.* [Eng. *cast*, and *away*.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Rejected as worthless, useless.

"We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death; or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul."—*Raleigh: Hist.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. One rejected or forsaken by God, a reprobate.

"Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*."—*Hooker.*

2. One forsaken or abandoned by man.

"Why do you look on us, and shake your head,
And call us—orphans, wretches, *cast-aways*?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

* **cas-tayne,** *s.* [CHESTNUT.]

caste, *s.* [Fr. *caste;* Sp. & Port. *casta* = a race, lineage, from Lat. *castus* = pure, chaste.]

1. *Literally:* An hereditary class of society in India, the members of which are theoretically equal in rank, and, as a rule, follow the same profession or occupation. Formerly it was customary to add "and in Egypt;" but the late Dr. Birch (1813–85), a distinguished Egyptologist, said that the Egyptians, strictly speaking, had not castes, though the son often succeeded to the office of the father. Caste must therefore be viewed in connection with India alone. There it sprung primarily from the distinction of ethnological race and from conquest.

The aborigines of India seem to have been Turanians. In pre-historic times a second influx of Turanians appears to have taken place, the new comers conquering the old inhabitants or driving them to the hills and jungles. Thus were produced two classes, what may be called Turanian caste people and Turanian outcasts. Next, but still at a remote period of antiquity, say 1700 B.C., or even earlier, an Aryan people from central Asia invaded the land, and after a struggle, continued for many centuries, became dominant nearly everywhere. Long before this conquest was effected, three occupations among them had hardened into castes the Brahmans or Priests, the Kshetriyas or Warriors, and the Vaisyas or Merchants. It is worthy of note that in our own time there go out in numbers from England the representatives of these three castes, and of these only—Brahmans (chaplains and missionaries), Kshetriyas (officers and soldiers), and Vaisyas (merchants). Artizans and labourers cannot afford to go, and the fourth Hindoo caste, that of the Sudras, or Artizans and Labourers, was constituted mainly of the Turanian caste-people, while the Pariahs and other outcasts and the wild tribes of the hills and the jungles are the older Turanian aborigines. When the real origin of the four leading castes and the outcasts beyond the pale had been forgotten, the Brahmans attempted to base the structure of society on what was alleged to be divine revelation. It was gravely asserted that the Brahmans came out of the mouth of the Supreme God to instruct men, the Kshetriyas from his arms to defend them, the Vaisyas from his stomach to feed them, and the Sudras from his feet to serve them.

Booddhism did its best to destroy caste, but after a struggle of about 1,250 years (say from 500 B.C. to 750 A.D.), during 1,000 years of which (from B.C. 250 to A.D. 750) it was victorious, it had to quit the field. [BOODDHISM.] For the next 300 years caste was dominant and tyrannical in a high degree. Then the Mussulman conquest began to break its power. Now Anglo-Indian influences, political, religious, and social, are sapping its authority, especially at the Presidency seats. It was an unintentional interference with caste law which produced the Sepoy mutinies and war of 1857 and 1858, though the Mohammedans joined in the outbreak from other motives.

Through the long ages during which Indian caste has existed, the original four castes have split into an immense multitude, and at present in almost any locality from 100 to 200 may be met with. Different castes refuse to eat together or to intermarry, and as a rule they follow hereditary occupations, but nature is often too powerful for artificial and arbitrary restrictions. [ARYAN, BRAHMANISM, EURASIAN, MUTINY, MISSION.]

2. *Fig.:* Any distinct rank or class of society, especially if it shut its ranks against the ingress of strangers.

¶ *Caste* and *rank* are not the same, though in many cases they interpenetrate and support each other. The man of highest rank in India is the Governor-General, who takes precedence even of the highest Hindoo Rajahs (kings); but by caste law he is an outcast, not higher than a Pariah. The relations between white and dark men, specially if the latter be negroes, are essentially caste relations. The generality of Europeans or Americans would never think of legally intermarrying with negresses, regarding them as doomed by their colour to be for ever the inferiors of the white man. The hereditary nobility of Britain are not, strictly speaking, a caste, despite their legislative privileges; one born a commoner can be created a nobleman, but no Sudra can, by any process of creation known to man, be made a Brahman.

"But to be subjugated by an inferior *caste* was a degradation beyond all other degradation . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Her manners had not that repose
Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere."
Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

¶ *Caste Christians:* Hindoo converts who have not been required at baptism to surrender their castes. The converts of the great missionary, Christian Frederick Swartz, who laboured in India from 1750 to 1798, and those of many of his successors, were caste Christians; but the great majority of modern Protestant missionaries insist on caste being renounced at baptism; those of the Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, permit it to be retained.

* **cast′-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [An improper formation from *cast*, v.] Cast.

"When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

† **căs′-tĕl-lan,** * **cas-tel-laine,** * **cas-tel-cin,** *s.* [O. Sp. *castellano;* O. Fr. *castellain;* Fr. *châtelain;* Ital. *castellano;* Sp. *castellan*, from Lat. *castellanus* = pertaining to a castle; *castellum* = a castle, a fort; dimin. of *castrum* = a fortified place.] The governor or constable of a castle.

"Of this castell was *castellaine* Elda."—*Gower: Conf. Amant.*, i. 184.

"These are the rights which belong to Robert Fitzwalter, *castellan* of London."—*Blount: Ancient Tenures*, p. 116.

* **căs-tĕl′-lan-ȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat., Ital., & Sp. *castellania;* Fr. *châtellenie*, from *castellanus* = pertaining to a castle; *castellum* = a castle, a fort.] The lordship or jurisdiction appertaining to a castle. (*Kelham.*)

căs′-tĕl-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Low Lat. *castellatus*, pa. par. of *castello* = to fortify; *castellum* = a castle, a fort.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed with a building.

2. *Arch.:* Furnished with battlements and turrets as the old castles.

* **căs-tĕl-lā′-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *castellatio*, from *castello* = to fortify; *castellum* = a fort, a castle.] The act of fortifying or making into a castle.

* **cas-tĕl′le,** *s.* [CASTLE, *s.*]

1. A castle.

2. A large cistern. (*Halliwell.*)

cas′-tĕl-līte, *s.* [Fr. *castellit.*]

Min.: A variety of Titanite. It is a monoclinic mineral, of a vitreous, somewhat adamantine lustre, and a wine-yellow to wax-yellow colour. Hardness, 5·5—6·0; sp. gr., 3·150. It occurs in the phonolite of Holenkluk Mountain, and in Sollodiz. (*Dana.*)

* **cas-tel-man,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *castel*, and *man*.] A castellan, a governor of a castle. (*Scotch.*)

"Giff ane burges do ane fau't to ony *castelman*, he sall seik law of him within burgh. *Leg. Burg.*, c. 49."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 54.

căs-tĕl-naŭ′-dīte, *s.* [Named after a mineralogist, M. de Castelnau. (*L'Institut*, 1853, p. 78.).]

Min.: The same as XENOTIME (q.v.).

* **cast′-ĕn,** *v. & pa. par.* [CAST, *v.*]

"Dyverse men divers thinges seyde,
The argumentes *casten* up and down."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,631-2.

cast′-ẽr, * **cast-ere,** * **cast′-ŏr,** *s.* [CAST, *v.*]

I. *Generally:*

1. One who casts or throws anything.

"If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 231.

† 2. One who calculates or casts up accounts.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Of persons:*

(1) One who casts nativities, a fortune-teller.

"In licnesse of a deuynour and of a fals *castere*."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs*, xxiii. 7.

"Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?"—*Addison.*

(2) A gambler; one addicted to throwing dice.

"The jovial *caster's* set, and seven 's the nick,
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(3) *Metal.:* One who makes castings.

"Soon after his accession, he issued an order, exempting from military service all printers, and all persons immediately connected with printing, such as *casters* of type, and the like."—*Buckle: History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Of things:*

(1) A small box in which dice are shaken, and out of which they are cast.

(2) A small vessel or cruet with a perforated top, used for sprinkling pepper, spices, &c. [PEPPER-CASTER.]

(3) A stand for such vessels or cruets. (*Webster.*)

(4) A small wheel attached to the legs of various articles of furniture, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

". . . even the big Mrs. Bagswash rolled herself into the hall, like a fillet of veal upon *casters*, to do me honour."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i., ch. v.

caster-wheel, *s.* A wheel adapted to rotate on its axis in the stock in which it is journaled, and with the stock itself rotating on a vertical axis, according to the direction of propulsion of the carriage or article to which it is attached. The caster-wheel is used as a support to the front parts of machines, such as harvesters, gang-ploughs, spading, digging, excavating, and ploughing machines, to enable them to be steered or to turn short around at the end of the row. (*Knight.*)

căs′-tĕr, çŏs′-tĕr, çhĕs′-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *ceaster*, from Lat. *castrum* = a tent; in pl. = a camp.] A termination of the names of many places in England, as *Doncaster, Cirencester, Chichester,*

showing that at one time a Roman camp was there pitched.

*** căs-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tĭon,** *s.* [Low Lat. *castificatio* = a making chaste; *castifico* = to make chaste; *castus* = chaste; *facio* = to make.] Chasteness, purity, chastity.

"Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and *castifications* of the soul."—*Bp. Taylor: Serm. at Golden Grove*, 1653, p. 226.

căs'-tĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *castigatus*, pa. par. of *castigo* = to chasten, chastise; properly, to make chaste or pure, from *castus* = chaste, pure.]

1. *Of material things:*

* (1) To make pure, to free from anything hurtful or impeding, to amend, to correct.

"These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of dragging about and managing such a load of flesh; whereof being so *castigated*, they are duly attempered to the more easy body of air again."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

(2) To chastise, to chasten, to punish.

2. *Of immaterial things*: To correct, chasten.

"If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

căs'-tĭ-gā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CASTIGATE, *v.*]

căs'-tĭ-gā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CASTIGATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of chastising or correcting; castigation.

căs-tĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *castigatio* = a chastening, a chastising; *castigo* = to chasten.]

* 1. The act of making pure, or correcting; emendation, remedy.

"The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation."—*Hale.*

2. A punishment, chastening, or correction. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments."—*Boyle.*

3. Penance, discipline.

"This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
Much *castigation*, exercise devout."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

căs'-tĭ-gā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *castigator* = (1) one who chastises, (2) one who improves or corrects; *castigo* = (1) to chastise, (2) to correct.]

1. *Gen.*: One who castigates or chastises.

* 2. *Spec.*: One who corrects or amends faults.

"The Latin *castigator* hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here."—*Barnevelt: Apology with Marginall Castigations* (1618), F. ii. b.

căs'-tĭ-gā-tŏr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *castigatorius* = pertaining to castigation; *castigo* = to chastise.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or of the nature of castigation or punishment, punitive.

"There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary."—*Bramhall against Hobbes.*

* **B.** *As subst.*: An instrument of punishment for scolds; a ducking-stool.

"For which offence she [a common scold] may be indicted; and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called the trebucket, *castigatory*, or cucking-stool, which in the Saxon language is said to signify the scolding stool."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., c. 13.

Căs-tĭ'le, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *Castilia*, a province of Spain.]

A. *As subst.*: The district mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.*: Made at, or imported from Castile.

Castile-soap, *s.* A kind of fine, highly-purified soap, originally made in Castile, from olive-oil and soda.

Căs-tĭl'-ĭ-an, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Castil(e)*; *-ian*; in Sp. *Castellano.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Castile.

2. The language spoken in Castile.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Castile.

Castilian-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy: A lead-smelting furnace invented by an Englishman called Goundry, but which was first used in Spain. Its chief peculiarity is the arrangement for running off a constant stream of slag for future treatment, the slag running into cast-iron wagons, which succeed each other as their predecessors become filled. (*Ure.*)

căs'-tĭl-lite, *s.* [In Fr. *castillit.*]

Min.: A foliated mineral of metallic lustre, hardness 3, and sp. gr. 5·186—5·241. Compos.: Sulphur, 25·65; copper, 41·11; zinc, 12·09; lead, 10·04; silver, 4·64; and iron, 6·49. It occurs in Mexico. (*Dana.*)

căs-tĭl-lō'-a, *s.* [From Sp. Castilla, an ancient kingdom in Spain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Artocarpaceæ. *Castilloa elastica* contains a milky juice, from which caoutchouc is made.

cast'-ĭng, * cast-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAST, *v.*]

A. *As pres. par.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"Macbometus was a wonderfel man and fer *castynge*."
Trevisa, vi. 23.

"Like to *casting* bees so rising up in swarms."
Drayton: Polyolbion.

* **B.** *As adj.*: Flexible.

"*Castynge* as a bowe; *flexibilis, vt Arcus meus est flexibilis, ans* velecastynge."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of throwing anything.

(2) That which is cast.

¶ Used in the plural for old clothes, castclothes = the perquisite of a nurse or waiting-maid. (*Scotch.*)

"Anotber said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud sbe gae frae head to foot in silk,
With *castings* rare and a gueed nourice fee,
To nurse the king of Elfin's beir Fizzee."
Ross: Helenore, p. 63.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A forecasting, forethought.

* (2) A contrivance, a plan, an arrangement.

"Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure."—*Sir H. Wotton: Elements of Architecture.*

(3) The act or process of computing or adding up figures, accounts, &c.

* (4) The act or science of divination.

* (5) The act of vomiting, vomit.

"The hound turnyde agen to his *castyng*, and a sowe is walschen in walewing in fenne."—*Wycliffe: 2 St. Peter*, ii. 22.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metallurgy:*

(1) The act of forming metal in a mould.

¶ It is believed that the art of shaping metal by the hammer, chisel, and graver is older than that of casting it in a melted state in a mould. But casting is of very considerable antiquity, thus the golden calf made by Aaron was first "molten," *i.e.*, melted and then graved (Exod. xxxii. 4, 24), and the brass (copper or bronze) vesseis for Solomon's temple were also cast (1 Kings vii. 46, 47). Cast-iron statues are mentioned by Pausanias about A.D. 120, but nothing else of cast-iron is known to have existed in classic times. About A.D. 1709 John Thomas, a Welsh boy, devised an effective method of casting iron, and he and his master successfully carried out the process (which was long kept a secret) at Coalbrookdale. It is now one of the great industries in Britain, and other manufacturing countries possessed of coal and ironstone. [FOUNDING.]

"After this manner be made tbe ten bases; all of them bad one *casting*, one measure, and one size."—1 *Kings* vii. 37.

". . . everything betokens great perfection in tbe *casting* of metals during the bronze period."—*Kemble: Horæ Feralæ*, p. 54.

(2) That which is cast in a mould.

2. *Nat. Hist.:*

(1) The act of moulting.

"The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth."—*Bacon: Natural & Experimental History.*

(2) The cast feathers, excrements of hawks, &c.

3. *Bee-keeping*: A swarm. [CAST, s., B. 5.]

4. *Building*: A coating of lime or plaster.

5. *Joinery*: The bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their original position, either by weights, or by unequal exposure to the weather.

6. *Sculpture*: The taking casts of impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.

7. *Pottery*: The act of stamping clay ware. Delicate objects, which cannot be readily moulded by pressing the clay into the mould, are cast by the following process. The plaster mould being closed, the slip or creamy clay is poured in, and the portion nearest to the mould becomes hardened by the absorption of the water by the mould. The fluid portion is then poured out, and the mould partially dried. A second filling of slip yields another coating, and the process is repeated as often as may be necessary to give the required thickness to the casting. (*Knight.*)

8. *Theat.*: The assigning of parts in a play. (*Webster.*)

¶ *Casting* is used in combination with many prepositions, as a *casting away*, a *casting off*, &c., for the meanings of all which see the corresponding uses of the verb.

Casting of the heart: A mode of divination used in Orkney.

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call *Casting of the Heart*."—*Brand: Orkn.*, p. 62.

* **casting-bottle,** *s.* A bottle for casting or sprinkling perfume.

"Call for your *casting-bottle*."—*Albumaz, O. Pl.*, vii. 165.

casting-box, *s.*

Founding: A flask containing the mould. [FLASK.]

casting-ladle, *s.*

Founding: An iron vessel with handles for conveying molten metal from the cupola and pouring it into the mould.

casting-net, *s.* A net thrown into the water and moved along so as to sweep the bottom.

"*Casting-nets* did rivers' bottoms sweep."
May: Virgil; Georgic i.

casting-press, *s.*

Founding: A press in which metal is cast under pressure, as in the car-wheel press.

casting-shop, *s.* That part of a foundry or factory where castings are made.

". . . he was carrying some lead from one part of the yard to the *casting shop*, . . ."—*Daily News*, Jan. 2, 1871.

casting-slab, *s.*

Glass-manufacture: The flat piece on which the metal is poured in making plate-glass; the casting-table.

casting-table, *s.*

Glass manufacture: The table in a plate-glass factory upon which the molten glass is poured from the cuvette, and rolled to a thickness by a roller which rests upon the marginal ledges of the table, whose height determines the thickness of the plate.

casting-up, *s.* A casting or calculating of the future.

"All was pure within: no fell remorse,
Nor anxious *cast'ings-up* of what might be,
Alarm'd his peaceful bosom." *Blair: Grave.*

casting-voice, casting-vote, *s.* The deciding vote; that given by the chairman or president of any assembly when the votes for and against any proposition are equal.

"Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobler had the *casting vote* for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

"Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale . . .
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting voice*."
Prior: Alma, ii. 206.

casting-weight, *s.* A weight which turns a scale when exactly balanced.

cas'-tle (*t* silent), *** cas-tel, * cas-telle, * kas-tel, * cas-tyl,** *s. & a.* [Da. *kastel*; Fr. *castel*; Ital. *castello*; Sp. *castillo*; Lat. *castellum*, dimin. of *castrum* = a fort.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A village.

"Go ye into the *castel* which is ayens you."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xix. 30.

* 2. A tent; in the pl. = a camp. (Compare the similar use of the Latin *castrum* and *castra.*)

"And tho fellen doun in middis of her *castels*."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* lxxvii. 28.

* 3. A strongly-built car or tower borne on the backs of elephants.

"He maketbe certeyn men of armes for to gon up into *castelles* of tree . . . that craftily ben sett up on the olifantes bakkes."—*Maundeville*, p. 191.

* 4. A small tower or raised part on the deck of a ship. [FORECASTLE.]

"The toppe *castelles* he stuffede with toyelys."
Morte Arthure, 3,616.

* 5. A small species of helmet.

"Stand fast and wear a *castle* on thy head."
Shakesp.: Troilus, v. 2.

* 6. A movable wooden tower, used in sieges.

"In that same tre *castel* weren maked stages thre."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,255.

7. A fortified building, a fortress.

¶ The oldest castles of which remains still exist in England—such as Richborough Castle, in Kent—are of Roman origin. Others nearly contemporaneous with these, like Coninsborough or Conisbrough, in Yorkshire, may be British. There follow next Saxon castles like Castleton, in Derbyshire. Rochester and many other castles are Norman. Then follow more modern stone and brick castles between the reigns of Edward I. and Henry VII.

"He gadered knyghtes and bulde *castelles*."
Trevisa, i. 89.

II. *Chess:* A piece shaped like a tower, otherwise called a Rook (q.v.).

¶ *Castles in the air:* Mere empty, visionary projects.

"These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Castle-barber, castle-bell, castle-ditch, castle-gate, castle-hall, castle-roof, castle-turret, castle-wall.*

castle-builder, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The builder of a castle.

2. *Fig.:* One who builds castles in the air; who forms imaginary ideas and pictures.

"The poets—are the greatest *castle-builders* in the world."—*Student*, i. 223.

castle-building, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The act or operation of building a castle.

2. *Fig.:* The act or habit of building castles in the air, or of forming fanciful projects and pictures.

"*Castle-building*, or the science of aerial architecture, is of much too vague a nature to be comprehended in a concise regular definition: but, for the sake of custom and method, I define it to be the craft of erecting baseless fabricks in the air, and peopling them with proper notional inhabitants for the employment and improvement of the understanding."—*Student*, i. 223.

castle-court, *s.* The court of a castle.

"And man and guard the *castle-court*."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, v. 27.

castle-crowned, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with a castle.

"It was my chance in walking all alone,
The ancient *castle-crowned* hill to scale."
Mir. for Mag., p. 776.

* **castle-guard,** * **castle-gard,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The guard of a castle.

2. *Old Law:* A kind of tenure by which the tenant was bound to defend his lord's castle. [CASTLE-WARD, *s.*, 2.]

"One species of knight-service was *castleguard*, differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure, performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term."—*Lord Lyttleton.*

* **castle-man,** *s.* A castellan; the constable of a castle.

* **castle-soap,** *s.* [CASTILE-SOAP.]

"I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castle-soap*."—*Addison.*

* **castle-town,** * **castelltun,** *s.* A fortified town.

"He was neh an *castelltun*."
Ormulum, 17,918.

* **castle-ward,** * **castel-wart,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as CASTLE-GUARD (q.v.).

"The *castelwartis* on the marche."
Wyntoun: Chronicle, VIII. xxxviii. 129.

2. *Old Law:* An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle. (*Cowel.*)

* **castle-work,** * **castelwerk,** *s.* Fortifications, battlements.

"A cite nohul enclosed comeliche abounte with fyn *castelwerk*."
William of Palerne, 2,219.

cas′-tle (*t* silent), *v.i.* [CASTLE, *s.*]

Chess: By a certain move, to protect the king with the castle or rook, the latter being moved to the side of the king, which is then placed on the square on the other side.

cas′-tled (*t* silent), *a.* [CASTLE, *s.*]

1. Furnished or provided with castles.

"The horses' neighing by the wind is blown,
And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town."
Dryden: Aurungzebe, i. 1.

2. Fortified, embattled.

"He fought the Moors,—and, in their fall,
City and tower and *castled* wall
Were his estate."
Longfellow: Translations; Coplas de Manrique.

* **cas′-tle-rȳ** (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *castle*, and *-ry* (q.v.).] The government of a castle.

"The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banner bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry*, which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city."—*Blount: Anc. Tenures*, p. 116.

cast′-lĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *castelet*; Ital. *castelletto*, diminutive of Fr. *castel* = a castle.] A little castle.

"There was in it a *castlet* of stone and brick."—*Leland: Itinerary.*

* **cast′-lĭng** (1), *s.* [Eng. *cast*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] Anything born before its time; an abortion.

"We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs' eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cast′-lĭng (2) (*t* silent), *s.* & *a.* [CASTLE, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* The act of performing the operation in chess, described in CASTLE, *v.*

B. *As adj.:* Performing such an operation.

cast′-nĭ′-ą, *s.* [An abbreviation for Lat. *castanea* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A genus of Hawk-moths, the typical one of the family Castniidæ (q.v.). The best-known species is *Castnia Licus*, which is South American.

cast-nī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *castnia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hawk-moths (Sphingides), one of those connecting the tribe with the Butterflies. Swainson and Shuckard call them Moth Sphinxes, and say that they fly with great rapidity during the heat of the day. None are British. [CASTNIA.]

cas′-tŏck, cas′-tąck, cas′-tŏc, *s.* [CASTACK.]

1. The core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage.

2. The stems or "roots" themselves.

"There's cauld kail in Aberdeen,
An' *castocks* in Strathbogie."
A Scotch Song.

cas′-tŏr (1), *s.* [In Fr., Sp., & Port. *castor*; Ital. *castoro*; from Lat. *castor*; Gr. κάστωρ (*kastōr*) = a beaver. From Sansc. *kastúri* = musk.]

A. *As substantive.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1 A beaver.

"Like hunted *castors*, conscious of their store,
Their wayland wealth to Norway's coast they bring."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxv.

† 2. A hat made of the fur of a beaver; a silk hat. (*Slang.*)

"Making diligent use of his triangular *castor* to produce a circulation in the close air."—*Cooper: Last of the Mohicans*, ch. ii.

3 A heavy milled cloth for overcoats.

II. *Zool.:* A genus of Sciuromorphic rodents, typical of the family Castoridæ, with one living species, *Castor fiber*, the beaver (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin or fur of the beaver, or of beaver cloth.

căs′-tŏr (2), *s.* [See def.]

Pharm.: An abbreviation of Castoreum (q.v.).

castor-bean, *s.*

Bot.: The bean or seed of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, from which the oil is expressed.

castor-oil, *s.*

Pharm.: Ricini Oleum, a thick, viscid, pale oil, of a peculiar odour, and slightly acrid taste, deriving its popular name from some supposed resemblance to castoreum (q.v.). It is expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, the Castor-oil plant (q.v.). Castor-oil is soluble in alcohol. It is a mild, quick, safe purgative, causing only evacuation of the bowels, and is used in cases of gastritis, enteritis, and dysentery. Castor-oil expressed from the seeds without the aid of heat is called "cold-drawn castor-oil."

Castor-oil Plant:

Bot.: Ricinus communis, a plant belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ, growing in the East Indies, frequently cultivated as an ornamental

CASTOR-OIL PLANT.

plant, under the name of Palma Christi, attaining a height of from eight to ten feet. There are many varieties, used in sub-tropical gardening for their handsome foliage.

cas′-tŏr (3), *s* [Lat., from Gr. κάστωρ (*kastōr*).]

1. *Classic Mythol.:* One of the twin sons of Jupiter and Leda, the other being Pollux. After their death they were placed amongst the stars, forming the constellation now known as Gemini or the Twins.

2. *Astron.:* One of the two bright stars constituting the constellation Gemini (the Twins). It is α Geminorum. It is a binary star, one of the two into which a telescope resolves it revolving around the other in about 1,000 years.

3. *Min.:* Castorite (q.v.). [POLLUCITE.]

castor and pollux, *s.*

1. *Meteorol.:* A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated Castor and Pollux, and sometimes Tyndarides, which portend a cessation of the storm. [CORPOSANT.]

2. *Astron.:* The name of a constellation, also called Gemini or the Twins.

căs-tŏr′-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. καστόριον.]

Pharm.: The pharmacopœial name for the peculiar mucilaginous substance found in the two inguinal sacs of the beaver. It is very odorous, soft, and almost fluid when first taken from the animal, but becomes dry and of the consistence of resin. It has an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste, and was formerly much used as a stimulant and an antispasmodic in hysteria and epilepsy, but now chiefly by perfumers.

căs-tor′-ĭc, *a.* [CASTOREUM.]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from castoreum (q.v.).

căs-tŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *castor* = a beaver; fem. pl. suffix *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Rodents, of which the Castor, or Beaver is the typical genus. They are of stout make, possess distinct clavicles, and have five toes, those of the hind feet being connected by a web or membrane. Genera, *Castor* and *Myopotamus* (q.v.)

2. *Palæont.:* No Castoridæ have as yet been found earlier than the Miocene. Among the genera two contain animals of large size, Trogonotherium and Castoroides; the former is Pliocene and Post-Pliocene, the latter Post-Pliocene only.

căs′-tŏr-ĭn, cas′-tŏr-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *castor*; suffix *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance obtained from castor by the action of alcohol.

căs′-tŏr-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *castor* (3), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of *Petalite* (q.v.), occurring in Elba in attached crystals; sp. gr., 2·38—2·405. Comp.: Silica, 78·01; alumina, 18·86; lithia, 2·76. (*Dana.*)

căs′-tŏrs, *s.* [CASTER, II. 2 (4).]

* **căs′-tŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [CASTOREUM.] An oil drawn from the castoreum, and used in the preparation of colours.

"Po'isht ivory
Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd
With fayre vermilion or pure *Castory.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 41.

* **căs-trą-mē-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *castra* = a camp; *metatio* = a measuring; *metor* = to measure.] The art or science of arranging a camp.

"Between Chadlington and Saresden is also an unmentioned camp, either Saxon or Danish, for both are concerned in this question; and their *castrametation*, even under the most practicable and commodious circumstances of ground, is sometimes ambiguous."—*Warton: History of Kiddington*, p. 50.

"Plunged, nothing loath, into a sea of discussion, concerning wars . . . and the rules of *castrametation*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

căs'-trāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *castratus*, pa. par. of *castro* = to geld.]

I. *Lit.:* To geld, emasculate.

"Origen—having read that scripture, 'There be some that *castrate* themselves for the kingdom of God,' which was but a parabolical speech, he did really, and therefore foolishly, *castrate* himself."—*Bishop Morton: Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 138.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To mortify, to deaden, to deprive of power or vigour.

"Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obteine a more ample rewarde of grace in heaven."—*Martin: Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, Y. l. b. 1554.

2. To expunge obscene passages from a book; to expurgate.

căs'-trā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CASTRATE, *v.*]

căs'-trā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CASTRATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of gelding or emasculating; castration.

2. *Fig.:* The act of freeing from obscenity; expurgation.

castrating-clamp, *s.* A clamp used in confining the cords and vessels in the operating of orchotomy by excision of the parts, as in the case of the horse.

căs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *castratio* = a gelding, *castro* = to geld.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of castrating.

"The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

". . . the proportion of males would be somewhat greater at birth than at the age of *castration*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), Part ii., ch. viii., vol. i., p. 304.

2. *Fig.:* The act of freeing from obscenity; expurgation.

căs-trā'-tŏr, *s.* [Low Lat. *castrator* = one who gelds; Lat. *castro* = to geld.]

1. *Lit.* One who gelds.

2. *Fig.:* One who cuts out obscene passages from a book; an expurgator.

* **căs'-trĕl,** * **casteril,** *s.* [KESTREL.]

* **căs-trĕn'-sĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *castrensis* = belonging to a camp; *castra* = a camp.] Of or pertaining to a camp.

"Sixty miles, is the measure of three dayes journey, according unto military marches, or *castrensial* mansions."—*Brown: Cyrus' Garden.*

* **căs-trĕn'-sĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Lat. *castrensianus* = belonging to a camp; *castra* = a camp.] The same as CASTRENSIAL. (*Johnson.*)

căş'-ū-ąl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *casuel;* Ital. *casuale;* Lat. *casualis* = pertaining to chance; *casus* = chance.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening by chance, accidental.

"Of the broad vale, casting a *casual* glance.
We saw a throng of people—wherefore met?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

"But each of them, he adds, treated the subjects briefly, and without diligence or accuracy, deriving his information only from *casual* reports."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 12, vol. i., p. 94.

2. Dependent on chance; uncertain.

"The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds."—*Davenant: On Ireland.*

3. Trivial, commonplace.

"The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side in general and *casual* discourses."—*Clarendon.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *accidental, incidental, casual,* and *contingent.* "*Accidental* is opposed to what is designed or planned; *incidental* to what is premeditated; *casual* to what is constant and regular; *contingent* to what is definite or fixed. A meeting may be *accidental,* an expression *incidental,* a look, expression, &c., *casual,* an expense or circumstance *contingent.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus distinguishes between *occasional* and *casual.* These are both opposed to what is fixed or stated; but *occasional* carries with it more the idea of unfrequency and *casual* that of unfixedness, or the absence of all design. A minister is termed an *occasional* preacher who preaches only on certain *occasions;* his preaching at a particular place on a certain day may be *casual.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A tramp, a vagrant; one who receives relief and shelter for one night in the workhouse of a parish to which he does not belong.

2. A labourer or artizan employed irregularly. (*Mayhew.*)

casual-ejector, *s.*

Legal: A nominal defendant in the action of ejectment, who continues such until appearance by or for the tenant in possession.

casual-ward, *s.* A ward or portion of a workhouse or hospital reserved for the accommodation of casual paupers or patients.

* **căş-ū-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [CASUALTY.]

căş'-ū-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *casual; -ly.*] In a casual manner; by chance, fortuitously.

"Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *casually*
Hath left mine arm."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

* **căş'-ū-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *casual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being casual; chance.

caş'-ū-ąl-tȳ, * **cas-ū-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *casualité;* Lat. *casualis* = pertaining to chance; *casus* = a chance.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chance, an accident, a fortune.

"With more patience men endure the losses that befal them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

". . . the documents preserved in the Roman archives, even those engraved on brass and other durable materials, were exposed to the *casualties* which attend such relics of the past."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 9, vol. i., p. 148.

2. Chance or accident attended with injury or death. (Especially applied to the losses of an army in the field.)

"It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law* (*Casualty of wards*): The incidental liabilities of land-tenure, especially the mails and duties due to the superiors in ward holdings.

"The feudal *casualties* were exacted with the most rigorous severity."—*Gilbert Stuart: Discourse on heraldry Lectures*, p. 14.

2. *Mining:* A term applied among tinners to any strange matter separated from the ore by washing.

căş-ū-ąr-ī'-nąą, *s.* [So named by Rumphius, probably from a fancied resemblance in the foliage to the feathers of the Cassowary. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay.*)]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Casuarinaceæ (q.v.)

căş-ū-ąr-ī-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *casuarina*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of abnormal exogens, alliance Amentales. Only one genus is known, Casuarina. They have a one-celled ovary, one or two ascending ovules, and a superior radicle. There are no leaves, but in place of them short, toothed, ribbed sheaths. They are trees like Giant Equiseta (Horse-tails). They have closer affinities, however, with Myricaceæ or with Coniferæ. They occur in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Indian Archipelago. They are generally called Beefwoods, their timber being of the colour of raw beef. In Australia they are often termed oaks. In Graham's *Flora of Bombay* one species is called the Cassarina or Tinian Pine. The heavy war-clubs of the native Australians are of Casuarina. The bark of *Casuarina equisetifolia* is slightly astringent; that of *C. muricata* is used as infusion in India as a tonic. The young cones of *C. quadrivalvis,* when chewed, yield a pleasant acid, and are useful to those who cannot obtain water. Cattle also are exceedingly fond of them. About thirty-two species are known.

căş-ū-ąr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [CASSOWARY.]

Zool.: A genus of birds, family Struthionidæ (Ostriches). *Casuarina galeatus* is the Cassowary (q.v.).

căş'-ū-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *casuiste;* Lat. *casus* = a chance.] One who studies and settles cases of conscience.

"Do not flatter yourselves that the ingenuity of lawgivers will ever devise an oath which the ingenuity of *casuists* will not evade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

"One only doubt remains: Full oft I've heard,
By *casuists* grave, and deep divines, averr'd."
Pope: January and May, 268-9.

* **căş'-ū-ĭst,** *v.i.* [CASUIST, *s.*] To argue about or decide cases of conscience; to act as a casuist.

"We never leave subtilizing and *casuisting*, . . ."—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, ii. 20.

* **căş-ū-ĭst'-ĭc, căş-ū-ĭst'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *casuist; -ic, -ical.*] Of or relating to casuistry, or the study of cases of conscience.

". . . merely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality."—*South.*

† **căş-ū-ĭst'-ĭ-cąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *casuistical; -ly.*] In a casuistical manner.

". . . obtained in that house much of that learning, wherewith he was enabled to write *casuistically*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

caş'-ū-ĭst-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *casuist; -ry.*] The doctrine, tenets, or method of a casuist.

"This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages."—*Pope: Odyssey.* Notes.

". . . that immoral *casuistry* which was the worst part of Jesuitism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cā'-sŭs bĕl'-lī, *phrase.* [Lat. *casus* = a chance; and *belli* (genit. of *bellum*) = war.] The cause which produces, and is held by one side at least, to justify war.

"He did not say what was to be the *casus belli* or the *casus armandi*."—*Times*, Feb. 2, 1878.

căt, * **kăt,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cat;* Dut. & Dan. *kat;* Sw. *katt;* Icel. *köttr;* L. Ger. *katte;* O. H. Ger. & Ger. *kater;* Ger. *katze;* O. Fr. *cat;* Fr. *chat;* Sp. *gato;* Ital. *gatto;* Gael. & Ir. *cat;* Wel. *cath;* Russ. *kot;* Turk. *kedi;* from Low Lat. *catus.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The same as II. 1.

(2) A handful of reaped grain or straw laid on the ground without being put into a sheaf. (*Scotch.*)

(3) A small bit of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to the common people.

"'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which Heaven
Will not have earth to know."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The common name of certain species of the genus *Felis,* a family of Carnivora, in which the organs of destruction reach their highest development. They have thirty teeth: incisors, six above and six below; canines, two above and two below; molars, four above and four below. The domestic cat (*Felis domesticus*) is divided into numerous varieties—the Tabby, the Tortoise-shell, the Angora, &c. The Wild Cat (*F. catus*). It is much larger and stronger than its domesticated relative. The animal called Wild Cat in the United States is the Lynx.

"Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

¶ *The cat tribe:* The family Felidæ (q.v.).

* 2. *Military:*

(1) A shed used for cover for soldiers employed in filling up a trench, repairing a breach, &c.; so called because the men crouched under it as a cat for her prey.

Castellated Cat: A cat with crenelles or loopholes for the discharge of arrows, &c.

(2) The same as CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS (q.v.).

3. *Naut.:* (Perhaps a different word; cf. Icel. *kati,* used in this sense.)

(1) A ship formed on the Norwegian model, and usually employed in the coal and timber trade. These vessels are generally built remarkably strong, and may carry 600 tons; or,

in the language of their own mariners, from twenty to thirty keels of coal. A cat is distinguished by a narrow stern, projecting

CAT.

quarters, a deep waist, and no ornamental figure on the prow. (*Smyth.*)

(2) A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw up an anchor to the cathead of a ship.

4. *Sports:*

(1) A double tripod, having six feet.

(2) A game, also called "tip-cat," and also an instrument used in the game. [CAT-STICK.]

¶ *Cat i' the hole:* The designation given to a game especially popular in Fife.

"*Tine Cat', tine Game.* An allusion to a play called *Cat i' the Hole*, and the English Kit-Cat. Spoken when men at law have lost their principal evidence."—*Kelly: Sc. Prov.*, p. 325.

Cat in the pan: For definition see example.

"There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him."—*Bacon.*

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Compounds of obvious signification: *Cat-eyed, cat-like, cat's-meat.*

cat-and-clay, *s.* The materials of which a mud-wall is constructed in many parts of Scotland. Straw and clay are well wrought together, and being formed into pretty large rolls, are laid between the different wooden posts, by means of which the wall is formed, and carefully pressed down so as to incorporate with each other, or with the twigs that are sometimes plaited from one post to another.

cat-and-dog, *s.*

Games: An old Scotch game, apparently an early form of cricket.

¶ *Cat-and-dog life:* One full of quarrelling, from the usual antipathy between dogs and cats.

cat-band, *s.*

1. A bar of iron for securing a door. This name is given to the strong hook used on the inside of a door or gate, which, being fixed to the wall, keeps it shut.

"He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the *cat-bands* casten loose."—*Spalding: Troubles*, ii. 159-60.

2. A chain drawn across a street for defence in time of war.

"The town of Aberdeen—began to make preparations for their own defence; and to that effect began to have their *cat-bands* in readiness, their cannon clear, . . ."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 109.

cat-beam, *s.*

Naut.: This, also called the *beakhead-beam*, is the broadest beam in the ship, and is generally made of two beams tabled and bolted together. (*Smyth.*)

cat-beds, *s. pl.* A child's game. [CAT'S-CRADLE.]

cat-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: An American bird (*Mimus Carolinensis*), belonging to the Turdidæ, or Thrushes, whose cry resembles the mewing of a cat.

cat-block, *s.*

Naut.: A two or three-fold block, with an iron strop and large hook to it, which is employed to cat or draw the anchor up to the cat-head, which is also fitted with three great sheaves to correspond.

cat-chop, *s.* A plant, *Mesembryanthemum felinum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cat-cluke, cat-luke, *s.* [CATCLUKE.]

cat-fall, *s.*

Naut.: The rope rove for the cat-purchase, by which the anchor is raised to the cat-head, or catted.

cat-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The Sea-wolf (*Anarrhicas lupus*), a native of the West Indian seas, so called from its round head and large glaring eyes.

"Lupus marinus Schonfeldii et nostras: our fishers call it the *sea-cat*, or *cat-fish*."—*Sibbald: Fife*, p. 121.

cat-gold, *s.*

1. A kind of mica, having a yellowish appearance, somewhat resembling gold.

2. Iron pyrites.

cat-harpings, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes under the tops at the lower end of the futtock shrouds, serving to brace in the shrouds tighter, and affording room to brace the yards more obliquely when the ship is close hauled. They keep the shrouds taut for the better ease and safety of the mast.

cat-haw, *s.* The fruit of the Hawthorn (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*).

cat-head, cathead, *s.*

1. *Geol.:* A local name for a nodule of ironstone, containing an organism or a fragment of one. [NODULE.]

"The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where they call them catscaups."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. *Mining:* A broad-bully hammer used by miners; a miner's name for a small capstan.

CAT-HEAD.

3. *Naut.:* A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle. (*Sea Dictionary.*)

cat-head band, cathead band, *s.*

Min.: The name given by Lanarkshire miners to a coarse ironstone.

"Doggar, or *Cathead band*."—*Ure: Rutherglen*, p. 290.

cat-head stopper, cat-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of rope or chain rove through the ring of an anchor, to secure it for sea, or singled before letting it go.

cat-heather, *s.* A finer species of heath, *Erica tetralix* or *E. cinerea*, which is low and slender, growing more in separate upright stalks than the common heath, and flowering only at the top.

cat hip, cat-hip, *s.* Two roses, (1) *Rosa spinosissima*, (2) *R. canina.*

cat-holes, *s. pl.*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn. (*Scotch.*)

"'He has left the key in the *cat hole*;' to signify that a man has run away from his creditors."—*Kelly*, p. 145.

(2) A sort of niche in the wall of a barn, in which keys and other necessaries are deposited in the inside, where it is not perforated. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Naut.:* Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern. (*Sea Dict.*)

cat-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A strong hook, which is a continuation of the iron strop of the cat-block, used to hook the ring of the anchor when it is to be drawn up or catted. (*Smyth.*)

* **cat-house,** *s.*

Mil.: The same as CAT, *s.*, II., 2 (1).

cat-hud, *s.* The name given to a large stone, which serves as a back to a fire on the hearth, in the house of a cottager. (*Scotch.*)

"The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the *cat-hud*."—*Rem. of Nithsdale Song*, p. 259.

cat-loup, *s.* A very short distance as to space; as far as a *cat* may *leap.* (*Scotch.*)

"That sang-singing haspin o' a callant—and that light-headed widow-woman, Ketural, will win the kirn;—they are foremost by a lang *cat loup* at least."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 402.

cat-o'-nine-tails, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An instrument of punishment formerly used for flogging on board ships in the navy. It is commonly made of nine pieces of line or cord, about half a yard long, fixed upon a piece of thick rope for a handle, and having three knots on each at small intervals nearest the end.

* 2. *Fig.:* A corrector, castigator.

"You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails*, to the stage."
Prologue to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

* **cat-pipe,** *s.* The same as *catcall*; an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

"Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces."—*L'Estrange.*

cat-posy, *s.*

Bot.: The Daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

cat-rake, *s.*

Mech.: A name for a ratchet-drill.

cat-rig, *s.*

Naut.: A rig which in smooth water surpasses every other, but, being utterly unsuited for sea or heavy weather, is only applicable to pleasure-boats who can choose their weather. It allows one sail only, an enormous fore-and-aft main-sail, spread by a gaff at the head and a boom at the foot, hoisted on a stout mast, which is stepped close to the stem. (*Smyth.*)

cat-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A line for hauling the cat-hook about; also *cat-back-rope*, which hauls the block to the ring of the anchor in order to hook it. (*Smyth.*)

cat-rushes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A book-name for various species of Equisetum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

cat-salt, *s.* A beautiful granulated kind of common salt, formed out of bittern or leach-brine in the salt-works.

cat-scaup, *s.* A kind of fossil. The same as CAT-HEAD (q.v.).

cat-ship, *s.* [CAT, II., 3 (1).]

* **cat-silver,** *s.*

Min.: An obsolete name for mica. The resemblance to silver is in the pseudo-metallic lustre, while the epithet "cat" implies that it is not the real metal.

"*Catsilver* is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick, and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

cat-sloes, *s.* The fruit of *Prunus spinosa.*

cat-squirrel, *s.* *Sciurus cinereus.*

cats-and-dogs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The blossoms of Salix.

cats-and-keys, *s. pl.* The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*; ash-keys (q.v.). [CAT'S-KEYS.]

cat-stane, *s.* In Roxburgh one of the upright stones which support a grate, there being one on each side. Since the introduction of Carron grates these stones are found in kitchens only.

Catstane-head: The flat top of the *Catstane.*

cat-steps, *s. pl.* The projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable.

cat-stick, *s.* A stick or bat used in the game of "Cat." [CAT, II. 4 (2).]

cat-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: [CAT-HEAD STOPPER.]

cat-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle to raise the anchor to the cat-head.

cat-tail, * **cattyle,** * **catalle,** *s.* [CAT'S-TAIL.]

"A *cattyle* (*catalle* A.): *lanugo, herba est.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

"——Some
Sovereign places held among the watry train,
Of *cat-tails* made them crowns, . . ."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 20.

cat-thyme, *s.*

Bot.: *Teucrium Marum.*

cat-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Euonymus europœus.

cat-whin, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to several plants—(1) *Rosa canina*, the Dog-rose; (2) *Rosa spinosissima*; (3) *Ulex nanus*; (4) *Genista anglica*; (5) the herb Setwall or Valerian (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

cat-whistles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Equisetum palustre.*

cat-wittit, *a.* Harebrained, unsettled; having the wits of a cat. (*Scotch.*) Cf. *harebrained.*

cat-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Euonymus europœus.*

cat's-carriage, *s.* The same game as "King's-cushion" or *cat's-cradle* (q.v.).

cat's-claws, *s. pl.*

Bot.: (1) *Anthyllis vulneraria*, (2) *Lotus corniculatus.*

cat's-cradle, *s.* A plaything for children made of packthread ou one's fingers, and transferred from them to those of another.

"The whale claims a place among mammalia, though we might fancy that, as in the child's game of *cats-cradle*, some strange introsusception had been permitted, to make it so like, yet so contrary, to the animals with which it is itself classed."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. 1.

cat's-ear, *s.*

Botany:

(1) A common book-name for *Hypochœris radicata.* (*Prior.*)

(2) *Antennaria dioica.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cat's-eye, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: A name applied to several plants—(1) *Veronica Chamædrys*, (2) *Veronica Buxbaumii*, (3) *Myosotis sylvatica*, (4) *Epilobium angustifolium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Naut.*: [CAT-HOLE.]

3. *Min.*: [Ger. *katzenauge*; Fr. *œil de chat.*] A phenocrystalline or vitreous variety of quartz. It exhibits opalescence, but without prismatic colours, especially when cut *en cabochon*, an effect due to fibres of asbestus. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon. Compos.: Silex, 95·0: alumina, 1·75; lime, 1·25; oxide of iron, 0·25.

"*Cat's eye* is of a glistering grey, interchanged with a straw colour."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

cat's-faces, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to the Heartsease.

cat's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

(1) Ground Ivy. (*Gerarde.*)

"It is commonly called *Hedera terrestris*, in English Ground-iuy, Ale-hoofe, Gill-go-by-ground, Tune-hoofe, and *Catsfoot*."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 856 (ed. 1633).

(2) *Nepeta glechoma*, from the shape of its leaves. (*Gerarde.*)

(3) *Antennaria dioica*, from its soft flower-heads. (*Prior.*)

cat's-hair, *s.*

(1) The down that covers unfledged birds; paddock-hair.

(2) The down on the face of boys before the beard grows. (*Scotch.*)

cat's-head, *s.*

1. (*Sing.*) *Hortic.*: A kind of apple.

"*Cat's-head*, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. (*Pl.*) *Bot.*: The catkins of *Salix caprea.*

cat's-keys, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior.*

cat's-lug, *s.*

Bot.: Bear's-ear, *Auricula ursi.* (*Scotch.*)

cat's-milk, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

cat's-paw, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The paw of a cat.

2. *Fig.*: Dupe nsed as a tool (in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to pick some roasting chestnuts out of the fire).

"They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *catspaw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cat's subserviency."—*Times*, July 20, 1864.

II. *Nautical*:

(1) A light air perceived at a distance in a calm by the impressions made on the surface of the sea, which it sweeps very gently, and then passes away, being equally partial and transitory.

(2) A name given to a particular twisting hitch made in the bight of a rope, so as to induce two bights, in order to hook a tackle on them both. (*Smyth.*)

* (3) Good-looking seamen employed to entice volunteers.

cat's-pellet, *s.* A game, perhaps the same as tip-cat.

"Who beats the boys from *cat's-pellet* and stool-ball?"—*Brit. Bellman*, 1648 *Harl. Misc.*, vii. 625).

cat's-purr, *s.*

Physiol.: A sound like the purring of a cat heard by means of the stethoscope.

cat's-skin, *s.*

Naut.: A light partial current of air, as with the cat's-paw.

* **cat's-smere**, *s.*

Bot.: An old name for a plant, *Axungia.* (*Wright.*)

cat's-spear, *s.*

Bot.: *Typha latifolia.* (*Gerarde.*)

cat's-tail, * **catstaile**, *s.*

Botany:

1. The book-name of several plants—(1) *Equisetum*, Horse-tail, various species, especially *E. arvense*, (2) *Typha latifolia*, (3) *Typha minor*, or smaller Bulrush, (4) *Aconitum napellus*, (5) *Phleum pratense*, from the shape of the spike [CAT'S-TAIL GRASS], (6) *Echium vulgare*, (7) *Amaranthus caudatus.*

2. The catkins of the hazel or willow.

3. The catkins of *Juglans regia.*

4. A long round substance that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

Cat's-tail grass, cats-taile grasse:

Bot.: A general book-name for *Phleum pratense* and other species. (*Britten & Holland.*)

"Great *cats-taile grasse* hath very small roots. The small *cats-taile grass* is like vnto the other, differing chiefly in that it is lesser than it."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 11 (ed. 1633).

căt, *v.t.* [CAT, *s.*]

Naut.: To bring up to the cat-head.

¶ When the cat is hooked, and cable enongh veered and stoppered, the anchor hangs below the cat-head, swings beneath it; it is then hauled close up to the cat-head by the purchase called the cat-fall. The cat-stopper is then passed, and the cat-block unhooked. (*Smyth.*)

* **căt-a-băp'-tĭst**, *s.* [Gr. καταβαπτίστης (*katabaptistēs*), from κατά (*kata*) = down, against, and βαπτίστης (*baptistēs*) = a baptizer; βαπτίζω (*baptizō*) = to baptize.] One who abuses or is against baptism.

"Of these anabaptists, or *catabaptists*, who differ no more than Bavius and Mœvius, Alstedius maketh fourteen sorts."—*Featley: Dippers Dipt*, p. 23.

* **căt-a-bā'-sĭ-ŏn**, *s.* [Gr. καταβάσιον (*katabasion*), from κατά (*kata*) = down, and βασίς (*basis*) = a going; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.]

Eccles. Arch.: A chamber or crypt under a church, where relics were kept.

cat-a-brō'-sa, *s.* [From Gr. κατάβρωσις (*katabrōsis*) = an eating up, a devouring. So named from the erose appearance of the glumes.]

Bot.: Whorl-grass. A genus of Graminaceæ (Grasses). Tribe, Festuceæ. *Catabrosa aquatica*, the Water Whorl-grass, is a British species, growing on the banks of rivers or floating in pools of water.

căt-a-câus'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *catacaustique*, from Gr. κατακαύστικος (*katakaustikos*), from κατά (*kata*) = down, and καύστικος (*kaustikos*) = burning; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

A. *As adjective*:

Geom. & Optics: Relating to or of the nature of the curve described in B.

B. *As substantive*:

Geom. & Optics:

1. *Sing.*: A curve formed by joining the points of concourse of several reflected rays proceeding from one radiating point.

2. *Pl.*: The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light.

căt-a-chrē'-sĭs, *s.* [Low Lat. *catachresis*; Gr. κατάχρησις (*katachrēsis*) = a misuse, from καταχρῆσθαι (*katachrēsthai*) = to misuse; κατά (*kata*) = back, against, and χρῆσθαι (*chrēsthai*) = to use.]

Rhet.: The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word, as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.* (*Smith: Rhetorick.*)

căt-a-chrĕs'-tĭc, * **căt-a-chrĕs'-tĭ-cal**, *a.* [Gr. καταχρηστικος (*katachrēstikos*) = of or pertaining to catachresis.] In the manner of a catachresis, involving a catachresis; improper, far-fetched.

"A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

† **căt-a-chrĕs'-tĭc-al-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *catachrestical*; *-ly.*] In a catachrestic manner; in a forced or exaggerated manner.

"Where, in divers places of Holy Writ, the denunciation against groves is so express, it is frequently to be taken but *catachrestically.*"—*Evelyn*, iv., § 4.

căt'-a-clȳşm, *s.* [Fr. *cataclysme*, from Gr. κατακλυσμός (*kataclusmos*) = a deluge, from κατά (*kata*) = down, and κλύζω (*kluzō*) = to wash over.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A deluge, an inundation.

"The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyroses universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world"—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. *Geol.*: A sudden or violent rush of water, considered as the efficient cause by which certain phenomena have been produced, rather than by the gradual action of moderate currents, or by that of ice.

căt-a-clȳş'-mal, *a.* [Eng. *cataclysm*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a cataclysm; caused by or arising from a cataclysm.

căt'-a-cōmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Fr. *catacombe*; Ital. *catacomba*; Sp. & Port. *catacumba*, from Low Lat. *catacumba* = a catacomb, from Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, and κύμβη (*kumbē*) = a hole, a hollow.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive Christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs; which are accordingly visited with devotion. The most celebrated are those near Rome, but there are many others in various parts of the world. The catacombs of Paris are simply charnel-houses. The word is also occasionally used in the general sense of an excavated burying-place.

"On the side of Naples are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches."—*Addison.*

căt-a-cous'-tĭcs, *s.* [In Fr. *catacoustique*, from Gr. κατά (*kata*) = against, and ἀκούστικος (*akoustikos*) = pertaining to hearing; ἀκούω (*akouō*) = to hear.]

1. *Physics*: That science which treated of reflected sounds or echoes.

2. *Fortific.*: Small galleries which communicate with a gallery parallel to the covert-way. (*Crabb.*)

căt-a-dī-ŏp'-trĭc, **căt-a-dī-ŏp'-trĭ-cal**, *a.* [Fr. *catadioptrique*, from Gr. κατά (*kata*) = against, and διόπτρικος (*dioptrikos*) = pertaining to the διόπτρα (*dioptra*) = a levelling staff, from διά (*dia*) = through, and ὅπτεος (*opteos*), verb. adj. from ὁράω (*horaō*) = to look, to see.] [DIOPTRICS.]

Optics: Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and refraction of light, as a catadioptric telescope.

catadioptric-light, *s.* A mode of illumination for lighthouses in which reflection and refraction are unitedly employed. It was suggested by Allan Stevenson in 1834. From their subjecting the whole of the available light to the corrective action of the instrument, they have been called holophotal lights. (*Knight.*)

căt-a-dī-ŏp'-trĭcs, *s.* [CATADIOPTRIC.] The science which treats of or is connected with the use of catadioptric instruments.

* **căt'-a-drōme**, *s.* [Gr. κατάδρομος (*katadromos*), from κατά (*kata*) = down, δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course; δραμεῖν (*dramein*), 2 aor. inf. of τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run.]

1. A race-course.

2. A machine for hoisting heavy weights.

ca-tăd′-rŏ-moŭs, *a.* [CATADROME.] A term applied to certain fish, which descend from fresh water to the sea to spawn. The opposite of anadromous (q.v.).

* **căt′-a-dūpe,** *s.* [Gr. καταδουποι (*katadoupoi*) = falling with a heavy noise—a term applied to the cataracts of the Nile; κατά (*kata*) = down, and δοῦπος (*doupos*) = a dead, heavy sound.]

1. A cataract or water-fall, especially one of those of the Nile.

2. A person living near the Nile cataracts.

"The Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them."—*Brewer: Lingua* (1657), iii.

căt′-a-fălque (**fălque** as **fălk**), * **căt-a-făl′-cō,** *s.* [Ital. *catafalco* = a scaffold, funeral canopy; Sp. *catafalco*; O. Fr. *escadafaud*; Fr. *catafalque* and *échafaud*; from O. Sp. *catar* = to see, to view, and Ital. *falco*, for *palco* = a scaffold, a stage.]

1. A temporary bier or structure of carpentry-work, decorated with paintings, &c., and used in funeral solemnities.

2. A kind of open hearse or funeral car.

CATAFALQUE.

* **căt-ag-măt′-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *catagmatique*, from Gr. κάταγμα (*katagma*) = a fracture, from κατάγνυμι (*katagnumi*) = to break; κατά (*kata*) = down, ἄγνυμι (*agnumi*) = to break.]

A. *As adjective:*

Surg.: Having the property or quality of uniting or consolidating broken parts or fractures.

"I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the pituitous swelling, and strengthened it."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *As subst.:* A medicine having such property or quality.

* **căt′-a-grăph,** *s.* [Gr. καταγράφη (*katagraphē*) = a drawing, a delineation; from κατά (*kata*) = down, and γράφη (*graphē*) = a drawing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, describe.] The first draught or outline of a picture; also, a profile.

căt′-a-lan, *a.* & *s.* [*Catalonia*, a district of Spain.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Catalonia.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native of Catalonia.

2. *Blasting:* A blast-furnace for reducing iron ores, extensively used in the north of Spain, particularly in the province of Catalonia. It consists of a four-sided cavity or hearth, which is always placed within a building and separated from the main wall thereof by a thinner interior wall, which in part constitutes one side of the furnace. The blast-pipe comes through the wall, and enters the fire through a tuyere which slants downward. The bottom is formed of a refractory stone, which is renewable. The furnace has no chimneys. The blast is produced by means of a fall of water, usually from 22 to 27 feet high, through a rectangular tube, into a rectangular cistern below, to whose upper part the blast-pipe is connected, the water escaping through a pipe below. This apparatus is exterior to the building, and is said to afford a continuous blast of great regularity; the air, when it passes into the furnace, is, however, saturated with moisture. (*Knight.*)

căt-a-lĕc′-tĭc, * **căt-a-lĕc′-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *catalecticus*, from Gr. καταλήκτικος (*katalēktikos*) = stopping short, from κατά (*kata*) = down, and λήκτικος (*lēktikos*) = stopping, from λήγω (*lēgō*) = to stop.]

A. *As adjective:*

Pros.: Stopping short; used of a rhythm which is incomplete by reason of its being short by a syllable (or more) of the full measure.

"A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *catalectick*; that is, wanting a syllable, or even two."—*Tyrwhitt: On Chaucer's Versification.*

B. *As subst.:* A verse which is incomplete, wanting a syllable at the end.

* **căt-a-lĕc′-tĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. καταλάσσω (*katalassō*) = to exchange; from κατά (*kata*) = down, back, and ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change.] The science of exchanges, now called political economy.

căt-a-lĕp′-sĭs, căt-a-lĕp′-sy̆, *s.* [Gr. κατάληψις (*katalēpsis*) = a sudden seizure; from κατά (*kata*) = down, and λῆψις (*lēpsis*) = a seizing; from λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take, to seize.]

Med.: A form of mental disorder, akin to hysteria, which is characterised by the person affected falling down suddenly in a state of real or apparent unconsciousness, and, save for some occasional muscular twitchings of the face and body, remaining rigid and statue-like for a period of time which varies from one minute to some hours or even days, and then all at once recovering consciousness as if aroused from sleep—as a rule with no bad consequences to follow. Catalepsy almost invariably affects hysterical people only, and it is the prolongation of the unconscious condition to some days in certain extreme cases which has given rise to the fear which some people have of being buried alive under such circumstances. It is needless to say that the evidence of death is unmistakable to the scientist, and cannot be confounded with a state of catalepsy.

"There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seized him."—*Arbuthnot.*

căt-a-lĕp′-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. καταληπτικός (*katalēptikos*) = liable to catalepsy; ληπτικός (*lēptikos*) = liable to be seized; λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to seize.] Pertaining to or of the nature of catalepsy; subject to catalepsy.

* **cat-ăl′-ŏ-ġize** (or **g** hard), *v.t.* [Gr. καταλογίζομαι (*katalogizomai*) = to reckon up, to compute.] To enumerate in a catalogue, to catalogue (q.v.). (*Coles.*)

căt′-a-lŏgue (*ue* silent), * **cat-a-log,** * **cat-log,** *s.* [Fr. *catalogue*; Lat. *catalogus*, from Gr. κατάλογος (*katalogos*) = a reckoning, a catalogue; κατά (*kata*) = down; λόγος (*logos*) = a telling, an enumerating; λέγω (*legō*) = to tell.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A list or systematic enumeration of articles generally in alphabetical order.

¶ In America, Scotland, and formerly in England, applied to persons, as a catalogue of the students of a college, but in England used only of things.

"The *catalogue* might be increased with several other authors of merit, . . ."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

II. *Astron.:* A list of stars, with materials appended for indicating their latitudes and longitudes, or their declinations and right ascensions.

catalogue raisonné, *s.* A catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects, with explanatory remarks.

† **căt′-a-lŏgue** (*ue* silent), *v.t.* [CATALOGUE, *s.*] To enumerate in a catalogue, to make a list or catalogue of.

"He so cancelled, or *catalogued*, and scattered our books, as from that time to this we could never recover them."—*Harrington: Brief View of the Church*, p. 80.

căt′-a-lŏg-ue̲r, *s.* The compiler of a catalogue. (*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 28, 1886, p. 167.)

căt′-a-lŏg-uĭng (*u* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CATALOGUE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As subst.:* The act of enumerating or setting down in a list or catalogue.

"This is the task much heavier than the mere *cataloguing* of scientific achievements."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd. ed.), xiii. 380.

căt′-a-lŏg-uĭst, *s.* A cataloguer. (*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 28, 1886, p. 166.)

căt′-a-lŏg-uīze (**u** silent), *v.t.* [CATALOGIZE.]

cat-ăl′-pa, *s.* [From the native Indian name in Carolina, where it was discovered by Catesby in 1726.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ, comprising four or five species of trees, natives of the West Indies, North America, Japan, and China. They have been introduced into Europe, and are cultivated in France, Germany, and the south of England. The wood is remarkably light, of a greyish-white colour, and fine in texture. It is capable of receiving a brilliant polish, and when properly seasoned is very durable. The bark is reputed tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic, and the honey from its flowers poisonous. (*Treas. of Bot.*, &c.) A decoction of the pods of *Catalpa syringifolia* is used in Italy as a remedy for catarrhal dyspnœa and coughs.

* **căt′-als,** *s. pl.* [CATTLE, CHATTEL.]

Law: Goods and chattels. (*Wharton.*)

ca-tăl′-y̆-sĭs (pl. **ca-tăl′-y̆-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. κατάλυσις (*katalusis*) = a dissolving; καταλύω (*kataluō*) = to dissolve; κατά (*kata*) = down, λύω (*luō*) = to loosen.]

1. *Physics:* The effect produced by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change, in facilitating a chemical reaction.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Fig.*): A dissolution or ending, decay.

"While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation."—*Bp. Taylor.*

căt-a-ly̆s′-ŏ-ty̆pe, *s.* [From Gr. κατάλυσις (*katalusis*) = a dissolving, and τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow; the impress of a blow; an outline, a type.]

Photog.: A calotype process in which the paper is first prepared with a syrup of iodide of iron, instead of the iodide of potassium. The name was given to the process to indicate the supposed fact that the gradual self-development of the picture is the result of a catalytic action. The true chemical reaction is now understood. (*Knight.*)

căt-a-ly̆t′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. καταλύτικος (*katalutikos*) from καταλυω (*kataluō*) = to dissolve.]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to the action or power called catalysis; having power to dissolve.

catalytic force, *s.*

Physics: That modification of the force of chemical affinity which determines catalyses.

"An interesting class of decompositions has of late attracted considerable attention, which, as they cannot be accounted for on the ordinary laws of chemical affinity, have been referred by Berzelius to a new power, or rather new form of the force of chemical affinity, which he has distinguished as the *catalytic* force and the effect of its action as *catalysis*."—*Graham: Elem. of Chemistry*, p. 196.

căt′-a-mar-ăn, *s.* [Ceylonese native name *cāthă-mărăn* = floating trees. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A kind of boat, vessel, or, more accurately, raft or float used by the Hindoos of Madras, the island of Ceylon, and the parts adjacent. It is formed of three logs of timber, secured together by means of three spreaders and cross lashings through small holes. The central log is much the largest, with a curved surface at the fore-end, which terminates up-

CATAMARAN.

wards in a point. The side logs are very similar in form, but smaller, and with their sides straight; these are fitted to the central log. The length of the whole is from twenty to twenty-five feet. The crew consist of two men. In the monsoons, when a catamaran is able to bear a sail, a small outrigger is placed at the end of two poles as a balance, with a bamboo mast and yard, and a mat or cotton sail. Frail as such a structure may appear, it can pierce through the surf on the beach at Madras and reach a vessel in the bay when a boat of ordinary construction would be sure to founder. (*Mr. Edye in Journal Royal Asiatic Soc.*, vol. i., pp. 4, 5.)

"The *catamarans* used in the Brazils, and which are also common in the East Indies, consist of three logs of wood tapered at one end and lashed together. They are furnished with paddles, and are said to pull as fast as boats, the men being squatted in a kneeling position, and managing them with wonderful dexterity in passing the surf which beats on the shores. Those used in the Brazils also carry sail."—*Young: Nautical Dictionary.*

2. An incendiary raft. Used specially of those rafts with which on Oct. 2, 1804, Sir Sydney Smith in vain attempted to destroy the Boulogne flotilla designed by Napoleon for the invasion of England.

3. A scolding woman, a termagant. (This sense may be due to some erroneous association with *cat*.)

"What an infernal . . . *catamaran*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes* (ed. 1886), ii. 379.

căt-a-mē'-nĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. καταμήνια (*katamēnia*) = menses; κατά (*kata*) = down, μήν (*mēn*) = a month.]

Med.: The discharge of a sanguineous fluid from the womb, which, in the case of healthy women, occurs every month. The discharge is due to certain peculiar changes which take place in the Graafian vesicles of the ovaries. It begins at the age of puberty, a period which varies under varying conditions of climate and civilisation, and terminates in what is popularly called the "change or time of life," which occurs usually at about the age of forty-nine. The interval between these two periods is called the "child-bearing period." The term catamenia, though used largely by medical men, is not so well known as another, which has exactly the same meaning, *viz.*, menses.

"Two ancient Hindoo sages are of opinion, that if the marriage is not consummated before the first appearance of the *catamenia*, the girl becomes 'degraded in rank.'"—*Dunn: On the Unity of the Human Species.*

căt-a-mēn'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *catameni(a)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to catamenia or the menstrual discharge.

"The only marked exception occurs in the case of the Hindoo females, with whom, on an average, the *catamenial* flux appears about two years earlier than it does among other nations."—*Dunn: On the Unity of the Human Species.*

* **cat'-a-mint,** *s.* [CATMINT.]

† **căt'-a-mīte,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *catamitus* = a corrupt form of *Ganymedes*; Gr. Γανυμήδης (*Ganumēdēs* = Ganymede, a boy who, for his exceeding beauty, was taken up to heaven by Jupiter's bird, the eagle, and made cup-bearer to the chief of the gods] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

"Among the Greeks, it was no disgrace for philosophers themselves to have their *catamites*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 128.

căt'-a-moŭnt-aĭn, * **kăt'-a-moŭnt-aĭn, căt'-a-moŭnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *mountain* or *mount*]

Zoology:

1. The wild cat (*Felis catus*).

"Would any man of discretion venture such a gristle to the rude claws of such a *kat-a-mountain*?"—*Beaumont and Fletcher: Custom of the Country.*

2. The lynx (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

3. The cougar or puma (q.v.).

¶ Used as separate words.

"As *cattes of the mountayn*, they are spotted with diverse fykle fantasyes."—*Bale: Discourse on the Revelation*, p. 2, sign. d. vi., 1550.

căt-an-ăd'-rō-moŭs, căt-ăn-drō-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running.]

Ichthy.: Applied to those fishes which pass once a year from salt water into fresh, and return again from the fresh to the salt.

căt-a-năn'ch-ē, *s.* [Gr. καταναγκη (*katanankē*), a strong incentive used by Thessalian women in their incantations; from κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἀνάγκη (*anankē*) = necessity.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the chicoraceous tribe of compound flowers, distinguished by its scariose involucre and the awned chaffy scales which crown its fruit. They are principally natives of the south of Europe, and have white or blue flowers. They are perennials.

căt'-a-păşm, *s.* [Gr. κατάπασμα (*katapasma*) = a sprinkling, a powdering; from καταπάσσω (*katapassō*) = to sprinkle, to powder, from κατά (*kata*) = down, and πάσσω (*passō*) = to sprinkle.]

Med.: A dry medicine in powders, used for sprinkling on ulcers, for absorbing perspiration, &c. They were divided into *diapasms*, *empasms*, and *sympasms*. (See these words.)

* **căt-a-pĕl'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. καταπελτικος (*katapeltikos*) = pertaining to a catapult; καταπέλτης (*katapeltēs*) = a catapult.] [CATAPULT.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a catapult.

B. *As subst.:* A catapult.

* **căt-a-pĕt'-al-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

CATAPETALOUS.

Bot.: Having the petals slightly united by their inner edge near the base, as in the mallow; a form of polypetalous.

"If the petals adhere to the bases of the stamens so as to form a sort of spurious monopetalous corolla, as in Malva and Camellia, such a corolla has been occasionally called *catapetalous*, but this term is never used, all such corollas being considered *polypetalous*."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*, 3rd ed., p. 167.

căt-a-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *cataphonique*; from Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, back, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = a voice.] Of or relating to cataphonics.

căt-a-phŏn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Eng. *cataphonic*.]

Math.: The doctrine or science of the reflection of sounds, a branch of acoustics.

căt'-a-phrăct, *s.* [Lat. *cataphractes*, from Gr. καταφράκτης (*kataphraktēs*) = a fully-armed soldier, from καταφράσσω (*kataphrassō*) = to cover; κατά (*kata*) = down, quite, φράσσω (*phrassō*) = to enclose, to cover.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A horse-soldier in complete armour.

"... before him pipes
And timbrels; on each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot; before him and behind,
Archers, and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

* 2. Armour, defence. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"In a battle we fight not but in complete armour. Virtue is a *cataphract*: for in vain we arm one limb, while the other is without defence."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ichthy.:* The armour or plate covering some fishes. (*Dana.*)

* 2. *Mil.:* A piece of ancient armour formed of cloth or leather, strengthened with iron scales or links, covering either a part or a whole of the body, and sometimes the warrior's horse as well.

CATAPHRACT.

căt-a-phrăc'-ta, *s. pl.* [CATAPHRACT.]

Ichthy.: A name sometimes given to the Triglidæ or Gurnard family of fishes. [TRIGLIDÆ.]

căt-a-phrăc'-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *cataphract*; *-ed*.]

Zool.: Covered with a cataphract, or armour of plates, scales, &c., or with hard, bony, or horny skin.

căt-a-phrȳg'-ĭ-anş, *s. pl.* [In Lat. *cataphryges*, because their leaders came originally from Phrygia.]

Ch. Hist.: A "heretical" sect which arose in the second century A.D. They are said to have followed the opinions of Montanus. It is said that they forbade marriage, baptised their dead, and mingled the blood of young children with the bread and wine in the Eucharist.

căt-a-phȳl'-lar-ȳ, *a.* [Eng., &c., *cataphyll(um)*; *-ary*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a cataphyllum (q.v.).

cataphyllary-leaves, *s. pl.* Scale leaves.

căt-a-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. κατάφυλλος (*kataphullos*) = leafy.]

Bot.: A rudimentary leaf preceding a stage of growth; *e.g.* one of the cotyledons of an embryo, one of the scales of a bud, &c.

* **căt-a-phȳş'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, against; and Eng. *physical* (q.v.).] Opposed to nature.

"Falling under hyper-physical or *cata-physical* laws."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 337.

căt'-a-plaşm (*Eng.*), **căt-a-plăş'-ma** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *cataplasme*; Lat. *cataplasma*; from Gr. κατάπλασμα (*kataplasma*), from καταπλάσσω (*kataplassō*) = to spread over; κατά (*kata*) = down, πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.]

Med.: A soft and moist preparation locally applied as a poultice. The basis is linseed meal, which is sometimes mixed with bread or flour. The most important Cataplasmata are—(1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast poultice), (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed poultice), and (3) *Cataplasma sinapis* (mustard poultice). [POULTICE.]

"I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

căt-a-plĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. καταπληκτικός (*kataplēktikos*) = striking.] That pertains to or is characteristic of cataplexy.

căt-a-pleĭ'-ĭte, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Min.: A hexagonal, opaque mineral of a dull, weak, vitreous lustre, and a light yellowish-brown colour. It occurs in the island Lamöe, near Brevig, Norway. Hardness, nearly 6·0; sp. gr., 2·8. Composition: Silica, 46·83; zirconia, 29·81; alumina, 0·45; soda, 10·83; lime, 3·61; sesquioxide of iron, 0·63; water, 8·66. (*Dana.*)

căt'-a-plĕx-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *cataplexie*, from Gr. κατάπληξ (*kataplēx*) = stricken.] [APOPLEXY.] A word coined, according to the Proceedings of the Psychical Research Society (Oct. 1883), by Preyer, to denote the dazed condition of hens staring at a chalk line, now used for temporary paralysis caused by nervous shock.

* **căt'-a-pûçe,** * **căt-a-pŭs,** *s.* [Fr. *catapuce*; Ital. *catapuzia*, *catapuzza*; Sp. & Port. *catapucia*.]

Bot.: The herb Spurge, *Euphorbia lathyris*. (*Chaucer: Nonnes Prestes Tale.*)

căt'-a-pŭlt (*Eng.*), **căt-a-pŭl'-ta** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Low Lat. *catapulta*; from Gr. καταπέλτης (*katapeltēs*) = an engine of war for hurling heavy stones; κατά (*kata*) = down, πάλλω (*pallō*) = to brandish, to hurl.]

* 1. An ancient military engine for throwing arrows, darts, or stones, consisting of a strong wooden framework supporting a bow of wood or steel, which was bent by means of a windlass, the cord being finally released by a spring. It is said to have been invented in 399 B.C. by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.

CATAPULT.

"The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapults*."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. A toy made of a forked stick and a strong piece of india-rubber, used by boys for shooting small stones.

căt-a-pŭl'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *catapult*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a catapult (q.v.).

* **căt-a-pŭl'-tiĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *catapult*; *-er*.] One who worked a catapult.

"The besiegers . . . sent forward their sappers, pioneers, *catapultiers*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii.

căt'-ar-ăct, * **cat-e-racte,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *cataracta*; from Gr. καταρακτης (*katarhaktēs*) = a waterfall. This is from Gr. καταράσσω (*katarassō*) = to dash down. (*Wedgwood.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A great stream or rush.

(1) Primarily and specially of water, a great waterfall.

"For folks that wander up and down like you
To see an acre's breadth of that wide cliff
One roaring *cataract*."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

(2) Of other things, as fire.

"What if all
Her stores were opened, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?"
Milton: P. L., ii. 176.

2. *Fig.:* A great quantity, specially of a voluble flow of words.

"*Cat racts* of declamation thunder here."
Cowper: Task, iv. 72.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* An affection of the sight, in which the crystalline lens of the eye is more or less opaque, and objective vision either wholly or partially prevented. Cataract is of two kinds, viz., hard and soft. Hard cataract is most common amongst old people. Soft may occur at any age, but is found most frequently amongst children, and especially amongst those who have been born with this condition; in the latter case it is called congenital cataract. Traumatic cataract is so called when it is the result of a wound of the lens. Cataract is very recognisable in children, in whom it presents a bluish-white appearance like milk-and-water in the papil of the eye; in aged persons the colour is much darker and less distinct, and therefore more difficult to see, but a careful examination will detect the opacity in the lens.

"Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataracts*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Mech.:* A kind of water-governor for regulating the action of an engine. (*Weale.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cataract-knife, *s.*

Surg.: A small keen-edged knife used in the operation of removing cataracts by extracting the crystalline lens entirely.

cataract-needle, *s.*

Surg.: A pointed instrument used for depressing the crystalline lens in the operation of couching.

căt-ạr-ăc'-toŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cataract; -ous.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cataract in the eye.

căt-ạ-rhin'-ạ, &c. [CATARRHINA, &c.]

cạ-tar'rh, * **cat-tare,** *s.* [Lat. *catarrhus;* from Gr. καταρροος (*katarrhoos*) = a flowing down, a catarrh; κατά (*kata*) = down, ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Med. A running or discharge which takes place, under certain circumstances, from the various outlets of the body. When it occurs in the eyes and nose it usually receives the name of "a cold in the head" [COLD]; in the back part of the mouth and throat it is called post-nasal and pharyngeal catarrh; in the windpipe and bronchial tubes it is called laryngeal and bronchial catarrh; in the stomach and alimentary canal it is known as gastric and intestinal catarrh; and, lastly, in the bladder, as vesical catarrh.

"Dryuynge vs afore hym, as his prisoners, into his dungeon of surfet, where we are tourmented with *catarrhs*, feuers, &c."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castle of Helth*, ii. 28.

"All fev'roue kinds,
Convnisions, epilepsies, fierce *catarrhs*."
Milton: P. L., xi.

cạ-tar'-rhạl, *a.* [Eng. *catarrh;* suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or arising from a catarrh.

"The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations."—*Floyer.*

catarrhal-syringe, *s.*

Med.: A nasal irrigator or douche as a remedy for or alleviator of catarrh.

căt-ạr-rhĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *catarrhecticus;* from Gr. καταρρήγνυμι (*katarrēgnumi*) = to break forth; κατά (*kata*) = down; ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break.]

Med.: A name given to medicines having power to cause the bowels or bladder to act by provoking the flow of urine or fæces.

căt-ạr-rhīn'-ạ, căt-ạ-rhīn'-ạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, and ῥίς (*rhis*) genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nostril. So called from having their nostrils looking downwards, as those of man.]

căt'-ạr-rhīne, căt'-ạ-rhīne, *a.* & *s.* [CATARRHINA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the section Catarrhina (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any monkey of the section Catarrhina (q.v.).

1. *Zool.* A section or tribe of the order Quadrumana. They have the nostrils oblique, and the septum between them narrow, so as to place them close together. The section *Catarrhina* contains the Apes and the more typical monkeys of the Old World. They are restricted to Asia and Africa, with the exception of one species, the Barbary Ape (*Macacus inuus*), a colony of which inhabits the rock of Gibraltar.

HEAD OF CATARRHINE MONKEY.

2. *Palæont:* Catarrhine Monkeys have been found in the Miocene of France and Italy, Greece and India, and in the Pliocene deposits of the south of England, and in those of Italy.

† **cạ-tar'-rhous,** *a.* [Eng. *catarrh;* suff. *-ous.*] The same as CATARRHAL (q.v.).

"Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick constitution."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

căt-as'-pĭl-īte, *s.* [In Ger. *kataspilit;* from Gr. καταστιλάζω (*katastilazō*) = to spot, to stain, from κατά (*kata*) here intensive, and στιλάζω (*spilazō*) = to stain, to soil.]

Min.: An ash-grey pearly mineral, pseudomorphous, after lolite. Compos.: Silica, 40·05; alumina, with sesquioxide of iron, 28·95; magnesia, 8·20; lime, 7·43; soda, 5·25; potassa, 6·90; loss by the action of fire, 3·22. Found in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

căt-ạ-stăl'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. καταστάλτικος (*katastaltikos*) = checking; κατά (*kata*) = down, back, στέλλω (*stellō*) = to send, drive.]

Med.: Applied to medicines which have the property of checking evacuation by their astringent or styptic qualities.

cạt-ăs'-tạ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κατάστασις (*katastasis*); from καθίστημι (*kathistēmi*) = to set in order; κατά (*kata*) = down, ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to set, to place.]

1. *Rhet.:* The exordium of a speech; that part in which the speaker sets forth the subject-matter to be discussed, and the order and manner in which it is proposed to be treated.

2. *Med.:* The state or condition of a person; constitution.

* **cạt-ăs'-tĕr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. καταστέρισμος (*katasterismos*); κατά (*kata*) = down, ἀστέρισμος (*asterismos*) = a collection of stars, a constellation; ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

1. The act of placing amongst the stars.

2. A catalogue of the stars.

cạt-ăs'-trō-phĕ, * **căt-as'-trŏph-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. καταστροφή (*katastrophē*) = an upsetting, overthrowing; from κατά (*kata*) = down; στροφή (*strophē*) = a turning; στρέφω (*strephō*) = to overturn, to upset.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.

"Pat!—He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. A final event; a conclusion, generally unhappy; a great misfortune.

"Of this *catastrophe* there were, according to Dionysius, two accounts."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1858), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 80, vol. ii., p. 146.

II. *Geol.:* An important event having little or no seeming connection with those preceding it.

"Before the appearance of Lyell's well-known work, the Huttonian philosophy had conspicuously triumphed, but geologists were still prone to account for what appeared to be 'breaks in the succession,' by the hypothesis of vast *catastrophes*. They conceived the possibility of world-wide destruction of floras and faunas, and the sudden introduction or creation of new forms of life, after the forces of nature had sunk into repose."—*Chambers' Cyclopædia* (1890), v. 148.

căt-as-trŏph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *catastroph(e); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a catastrophe.

cạ-tăs'-trō-phĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *catastroph(e); -ism.*]

Geol.: (See extract.)

"By *catastrophism* I mean any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena of geology, supposes the operations of forces, different in their nature, or immeasurably different in power, from those which we at present see in action in the universe."—*Huxley: Lay Sermons*, p. 229.

cạt-ăs'-trŏph-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *catastroph(e); -ist.*]

Geol. One who holds the view that the geological changes of the world and the formation of rocks have been produced by the action of catastrophes or violent physical changes. In France, the distinguished geologist, Elie de Beaumont, was a great advocate of this theory, and had many followers.

căt'-câll, * **căt'-câl,** *s.* [Eng. *cat,* and *call.*]

1. *Lit.:* A squeaking instrument, used in the play-house to condemn plays.

"Lift up your Gates, ye Princes, see him come!
Sound, sound ye Viols, be the *Cat-call* dumb!"
Pope: Dunciad, bk. i., 301-2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Applied to those using this instrument.

"A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*."—*Spectator.*

* **căt'-câll,** *v.t.* [CATCALL, *s.*] To call shrilly; to express disapprobation of by catcalls.

"His cant, like merry Andrew's noble vein,
Catcalls the sect to draw them in again."
Dryden: Prol. to Pilgrim.

căt-ch, * **cacche,** * **cache,** * **cacchen,** * **cachien,** * **cachyn,** * **katch,** * **kacche,** * **kecchen** [*pa. t., caught,* * *caute,* * *cuucht,* * *caght,* * *catcht,* * *kaght,* * *katched,* * *kaughte,* * *caht,* * *cought,* * *keight* (*Eng.*), *caucht* (*Scotch*)], *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *cachier, cacier;* Fr. *chasser;* Ital. *cacciare;* Sp. *cazar;* all = to hunt, chase, from Low Lat. *cacio* = to chase; corrupted from * *captio,* from Lat. *capto,* a frequentative form of *capio* = to take, to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) To drive or chase away.

"*Cachyn* away (catchinge away, P.). *Abigo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The Ingile, the *katched* out."—*Langtoft*, p. 331.

(2) To lay hold of, to grasp, to seize.

"He . . . *cachez* that weppen."
Sir Gawaine, 368.

"And when he arose against me, I *caught* him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him."—1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

(3) To stop or meet anything in progress or motion; to be impeded in one's progress by.

"Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algido repair."
Addison: On Italy.

"*Catching* the wind, however, near the Doves, they dropped to 32, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 28, 1881.

(4) To seize anything by pursuit.

"I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

(5) To take in a snare, to ensnare, to entrap.

"This men of this wyde bestes *caghte* and schete ynowe."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 14.

"After we had fished some time and *catched* nothing, . . ."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe.*

(6) To come upon suddenly or by surprise.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To reach to, to arrive at.

"Till they the haven of Troie *caught*."
Gower, II. 387.

* (2) To gain, to obtain.

"That I may *cacche* elepe on honde."
Gower, II. iii.

* (3) To meet with, to receive.

"In the fyue woundez that Cryst *kaght* on the croys."
Sir Gawaine, 642.

(4) To seize upon anything eagerly.

"Laying wait for him, and seeking to *catch* something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him."—*Luke* xi. 54.

(5) To ensnare, to entrap. [CATCHPENNY.]

"And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words."—*Mark* xii. 13.

(6) To please, to take the affections, to charm, to attract.

"For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair.
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 327.

"Nor let it be thought that some great deviation of structure would be necessary to *catch* the fancier's eye."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 39.

(7) To win or gain over.

"And Jesus said unto Simon, Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt *catch* men."—*Luke* v. 10.

† (8) To seize upon or attack so as to cause danger.

"The fire *caught* many houses."—*Carlyle: Fred. Great*, bk. xii., ch. 6.

(9) To take any disease or receive infection or contagion.

"Those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to *catch* them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.
"Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 36.

(10) To receive suddenly.

"The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 182.

(11) To seize the mind, to affect suddenly.

(12) To receive or admit a feeling.

"Presumptuous Troy mistook th' accepting sign,
And *catch'd* new fury at the voice divine."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv. 438-9.

"He *catches* without effort the tone of any sect or party with which he chances to mingle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(13) To hit upon, meet with, encounter.

"This *caught* the girl's eye, and she shivered."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, ch. i.

(14) To overtake (generally with *up*).

"*Catched* in a storm coming back."—*Johnson: Idler*, No. 33.

(15) To be in time for; as, "to *catch* the train," "to *catch* the post."

(16) To apprehend with the mind, to understand, as "to *catch* a person's words, or his meaning."

II. *Cricket:*

1. To seize the ball after it has been struck by the batsman, and before it touches the ground. [A., I. 1. (3).]

2. To put a batsman "out," by catching a ball struck by him as in 1.

". . . was *caught* at cover point, having batted patiently for nine."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1881.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To hurry to a place.

"He *cached* to his cohhous and a calf bryngez."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 629.

2. To seize, to become fastened or attached suddenly; as, "the lock *catches*," "the clothes *caught* in the briars."

3. To endeavour to seize. [C. 1.]

* **4.** To spread epidemically, as by contagion or infection.

"Does the sedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks?" *Addison: Cato.*

"Thy wit is as quick as the greyhound's mouth; it *catches*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 2.

¶ Only used now in the present participle in this sense.

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To catch at:*

(1) To attempt to seize. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Make them *catch at* all opportunities of subverting the state."—*Addison: State of the War.*

"The youth did ride, and soon did meet
John coming back amain,
Whom in a trice he tried to stop
By *catching at* his rein."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

* (2) To guess at.

"You may be pleased to *catch at* mine intent."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 4.

2. *To catch away:* To snatch away, to take away suddenly.

"Thay *caght away* that condelstik."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,275.

3. *To catch up:*

(1) To snatch up suddenly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They have *caught up* every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks."—*Pope.*

(2) To raise up, to lift.

". . . he was *caught up* into paradise, and heard unspeakable words, . . ."—*2 Cor.* xii. 4.

(3) To overtake.

(4) To interrupt a person while speaking.

"You *catch* me *up* so very short."—*Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. xl.

4. *To catch hold of:* To seize, to take hold of, to become fastened to.

". . . the mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught hold of* the oak, . . ."—*2 Sam.* xviii. 9.

5. *To catch as catch may*, or *can:* To seize indiscriminately.

"Mine or thine be nothing, all things equal,
And *catch as catch may*, be proclaim'd."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Loyal Subject.

6. *To catch*, or *catching a Tartar:* To be caught in the trap one has laid for another; instead of taking an enemy, to be taken by him. (*Colloquial.*)

7. *To catch a crab:*

Rowing: To let one's oar get so far below the surface of the water, that the rower cannot recover it in time to prevent his being knocked backwards.

"Not a half-mile had been got over before . . . *caught a crab*, and nearly went overboard."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1881.

cătçh, *s. & a.* [CATCH, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) The act of seizing or grasping anything; a grasp.

"Taught by his open eye.
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly."
Sidney: Arcadia.

(2) That by which anything is caught, held, or fastened. [II. 3.]

(3) The thing caught. [II. 4.]

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) The posture of seizing, watch.

"Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action."—*Addison: Ancient Medals.*

* (2) The act of taking up quickly one after another. [II. 1.]

"Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthemwise, give great pleasure."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Masques.*

(3) An advantage seized, a profit.

"Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; . . ."—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres.*, ii. 1.

* (4) A snatch; fits and starts.

"It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals."—*Locke.*

* (5) A taint, a slight contagion or memory.

"We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

(6) A trap, a snare. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A part-song, also called a *round* (q.v.), where each singer in turn catches up, as it were, the words from his predecessor, the second singer beginning to sing the first line as soon as the first has finished it, the third beginning after the second has finished it, and so on. Originally the words were simple; subsequently it was contrived that by the singers catching at each other's words they should completely alter the meaning. Ludicrous effects were aimed at, and in the time of Charles II. most of the catches were indelicate. At present the difference between the *catch* and the *round* seems to be the humourous or fantastic character of the former.

"He joined in their ribald talk, sang *catches* with them, and, when his head grew hot, hugged and kissed them in an ecstacy of drunken fondness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Cricket:* The act of seizing the ball after it has been struck by the batsman, and before it touches the ground.

". . . had several *catches* missed from his bowling, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 3, 1881.

* **3.** *Dress:* The eye of a hook or buckle.

"A *catch.* *Spinter.*"—*Withal*, 1608, p. 210.

4. *Fishing, &c.:* The number taken at one time.

5. *Naut.:* A kind of swift-sailing vessel, less than a hoy, that will ride on any sea whatever. [KETCH.]

"One of the ships royal with the *catch* were sent under the command of Captain Love."—*Howell: Letters*, I. iv. 1.

6. *Mechanics:*

(1) A spring bolt for hinged doors or lids.

(2) (*Plur.*): Those parts of a clock or watch which hold by hooking.

7. *Rowing:* The grip or hold of the water taken with the oar.

"The shallow waters of the Cam, and the many corners and turnings of the river, make it very difficult for a crew to imitate the *catch* at the beginning of the stroke . . ."—*Standard*, March 30, 1881.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

catch-bar, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A bar employed to depress the jacks.

catch-basin, *s.*

Drainage: A cistern at the point of discharge into a sewer, to catch heavy and bulky matters which would not readily pass through the sewers, but which are removed from time to time. (*Knight.*)

catch-bolt, *s.* A cupboard or door bolt which yields to the pressure in closing and then springs into the keeper in the jamb. It is usually drawn back by a small knob. (*Knight.*)

* **catch-cloak**, *s.* A highwayman, a robber.

catch-club, *s.* A musical society meeting together for the purpose of singing catches and glees. It was formed in 1761. Among those whom it has had as members may be mentioned George IV. and William IV. It is still in existence.

catch-drain, *s.* An open ditch or drain along the side of a hill to catch the surface-water; also a ditch or channel at the side of a canal to catch the surplus water.

catch-fake, *s.*

Naut.: An unseemly doubling in a badly-coiled rope.

catch-feeder, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering: An irrigating ditch.

catch-hammer, catchie-hammer, *s.* A small, light hammer. (*Scotch.*)

catch-honours, *s.* A game at cards.

catch-meadow, *s.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the side of a hill.

catch-motion, *s.*

Mach.: A motion in a lathe by which speed is changed.

catch-penny, *a. & s.* [CATCHPENNY.]

catch-rogue, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CATCH-WEED (q.v.).

catch-the-lang-tens, catch-the-ten, *s.* A game at cards; catch-honours.

catch-water, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of catch-drains; as, "a *catch-water* system of drainage."

B. *As subst.:* A catch-drain.

Catch-water drain: A drain to intercept waters from high lands, to prevent their accumulation upon lower levels.

catch-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A plant or weed which catches hold of and clings to whatever touches it. Specially (1) Cleavers, also called Goose-grass, Robin-run-the-hedge (*Galium aparine*) (Linn.), and (2) *Asperago procumbens.*

catch-word, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A popular cry; a word or phrase adopted by any party for political objects.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* The first word on any page of a book or MS., which is printed or written at the foot of the preceding page, as a guide to the reader.

"John de Tambaco wrote also a Consolation of Theology in fifteen books, 1366. It was very early printed, without name, date, signature, paging, or *catchword*."—*Park: Note on Warton's History of British Poetry*, ii. 255, sect 20.

2. *Theatrical:* The last word of an actor's speech, which furnishes a guide to his successor; a cue.

"Yet more demands the critic ear
Than the two *catch-words* in the rear
Which stand like watchmen in the close
To keep the verse from being prose."
Lloyd: On Rhyme.

catch-work, *s.* An artificial water-course or system of drainage for irrigating lands lying on the slope of a hill; a system of catch-drain.

catch (2), **cutch**, *s.* [CATECHU.]

* **catch** (3), *s.* [KEDGE.]

† **cătçh´-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *catch*; *-able.*] Possible or liable to be caught.

"The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable*, as the ignorance of a fool."—*Lord Halifax.*

* **cătçhed**, *pret. & pa. par.* [An obsolete form from *catch.*]

A. *As pret. of verb:*

"An' aye he *catch'd* the tither wretch,
To fry them in his caudruns."
Burns: The Ordination.

B. *As pa. par.:*

"[They] the dire hiss renewed, and the dire form
Catched, by contagion; like in punishment,
As in their crime." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 544.

cătçh´-ĕr, * **cahchare**, *s.* [Eng. *catch*; *-er.*]

* **1.** One who drives away.

"*Cahchare* or dryvare (*catcher*, P.). *Minator, abactor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who catches anything.

"Like truths of science waiting to be caught—
Catch me who can, and make the *catcher* crown'd."
Tennyson: The Golden Year.

* **3.** That in which anything is caught; a trap.

*4. One who joins in the singing of a catch.

"Where be my *catchers!* come, a Round."—*Brome: Joviall Crew*, iv. 1.

5. *Baseball:* The player who stands behind the batsman and receives the balls delivered by the pitcher.

cătçh'-flȳ, *cătçh'-flie, *s.* [Eng. *catch*, and *fly*.]

Botany:

*1. A name bestowed by Gerarde upon *Silene armeria*, which was called *Muscipula* and *Muscaria* by old writers.

"If flies do light upon the plant . . . they wil be so intangled with the limynesse [of the leaves and stalks] that they cannot flie away; insomuch that in some hot day or other, you shall see manie flies caught by that meanes: whereupon I have called it *catchflie*, or lime woort."—*Gerarde: Herbal*, p. 482. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. A name now generally applied in books to the species of Lychnis and Silene.

cătçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CATCH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As part. adj.:* Infectious. [CATCH, *v.t.*, 2 (9).]

"Lest his infection, being of *catching* nature,
Spread farther."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act of seizing or taking hold of.

catching bargain, *s.*

Law: A purchase made from an expectant heir for an inadequate consideration.

catching-hook, *s.* A crochet-hook; a crook or animal-catching hook.

† **cătçh'-lănd,** *s.* [Eng. *catch*, and *land*.] Land so situated that it is doubtful to which of two parishes it belongs; border land. Cowel makes Norfolk the locality of such "catch-land," and says that the minister who first seizes the tithes of it enjoys them by right of preoccupation for that year.

cătçh'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *catch*; *-ment*.] A surface of ground on which water may be caught and collected in a reservoir for irrigation or domestic purposes.

cătçh'-pĕn-nȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *catch*; *penny*.]

A. *As subst.:* Anything worthless, or made to *catch* purchasers; especially a worthless pamphlet or other publication with a high-sounding title.

B. *As adj.:* Utterly worthless; made only to sell. (*Quart. Rev.*)

cătçh'-pōle (1), *s.* [Eng. *catch*, v., & *pole*, s.] An instrument, consisting of a six-foot pole, furnished at the end with metal bars and springs so arranged as to catch and hold by the neck or a limb a person running away. There is no connection, except in folk-etymology, with the following.

cătçh'-pōll (2), **cătçh'-pōle,** * **cache'-pol,** *s.* [Etym. of second element uncertain.]

1. A tax-gatherer.

"Matheus that was *cachepol*."—*Old English Homilies* (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 97.

2. A bailiff, an officer whose duty it was to make arrests.

"*Catchpoll*, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause."—*Cowel*.

* **catchpole-ship,** *s.* The office or position of a tax-gatherer. [CATCHPOLL (2).]

"This *catchpole-ship* of Zacchæus carried extortion in the face."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 386.

cătçh'-ŭp, căt'-sŭp, kĕtçh'-ŭp, *s.* [E. Ind. *kitjap*.] A kind of sauce made from mushrooms or walnuts.]

cătçh'-ȳ, cătçh'-ie, *a.* [Eng. *catch*; *-y*.]

1. Disposed to take the advantage of another.

2. Merry, playful.

3. Difficult, not easy to learn or to execute. (*Colloquial.*)

căt'-clûke, *s.* [From Eng. *cat*, and Scotch *cluk* = to catch as by a hook, or Eng. *clutch*, from the fanciful resemblance which the papilionaceous flowers have to a cat's claws.]

Bot.: A plant, the Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

* **cāte,** *s.* [Shortened from Mid. Eng. *acat*, *achat*; from O. Fr. *acat*; Fr. *achat* = a purchase; from Low Lat. *accaptatum*, from *accapto* = to purchase; *ad* = to, *capto*, frequent. form of *capio* = to take.] [ACATE.] A delicacy, food. (Seldom used except in the plural.)

". . . even the Christmas-pye, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated *cate*, and a badge of distinction, is often forbidden to the druid of the family."—*Tatler*, No. 255.

"The plenteous board high-heap'd with *cates* divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. ix. 9, 10.

† **căt-ĕ-chĕt'-ĭc, căt-ĕ-chĕt'-ĭ-cal, *căt-ĕ-chĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. κατηχητής (*katēchētēs*) = an instructor; κατηχέω (*katēcheō*) = to din into one's ear, to instruct; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἠχή (*ēchē*) = a sound, a ringing in the ear.] Consisting of question and answer, pertaining to the catechism.

"Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong."—*Addison: Spectator*.

". . . the *catechetick* institution of the youth of his parish."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

căt-ĕ-chĕt'-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *catechetical*; *-ly*.] In a catechetical manner; by way of question and answer.

† **căt-ĕ-chĕt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [CATECHETIC.] The science or practice of instructing catechetically, or by way of question and answer.

căt'-ĕ-chīne, *s.* [Eng. *catech(u)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4$. A weak acid extracted from catechu by hot water. It crystallises in colourless needles. When heated it yields pyrocatechine, $C_6H_6O_2$. It gives a green colour with ferric salts; does not form insoluble compounds with gelatine.

* **căt'-ĕ-chĭs,** *s.* [CATECHISM.]

"And of thir wellis of grace ye haue large declaratioun maid to yow in the third part of this *catechis*, quhilk intraittis of the seuin sacramentis."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1551), fol. 79, b.

* **căt-ĕ-chī-ṣā'-tion, * căt-ĕ-chī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *catechizatio*; from *catechizo*.] The act or practice of catechizing.

". . . the *catechization* of young chaplains in the rudiments of our faith, . . ."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., No. 53. *Oglethorp's Submission*.

căt'-ĕ-chīṣe, căt'-ĕ-chīze, *v.t.* [From Low Lat. *catechizo* = to catechize; from Gr. κατηχίζω (*katēchizō*) = to catechize, instruct; from κατηχέω (*katēcheō*) = to din into one's ears; κατα (*kata*) = down, and ἠχή (*ēchē*) = a sound; ἦχος (*ēchos*) = a ringing in one's ears.]

1. *Lit.:* To instruct by means of question and answer.

"And because Prudence would see how Christiana had brought up her children, she asked leave of her to *catechise* them."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

". . . his memory was long cherished with exceeding love and reverence by those whom he had exhorted and *catechised*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To question closely, to examine.

"I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry street." *Swift*.

* (2) To chastise, to reprove.

"And as it were in *catechising* sort,
To make me mindful of my mortal sins."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

* **căt'-ĕ-chīṣe,** *s.* [CATECHISE, *v.*] A catechism.

"The Articles, Creeds, Homilies, *Catechise* and Liturgy."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 55.

căt'-ĕ-chīṣed, căt'-ĕ-chīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CATECHISE, *v.*]

"This is an admirable way of teaching, wherein the *catechized* will at length find delight, and by which the catechiser, if he once get the skill of it, will draw out of ignorant and silly souls even the dark and deep points of religion."—*G. Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. xxi.

căt'-ĕ-chīṣ-ẽr, căt'-ĕ-chī-zẽr, *s.* [Eng. *catechis(e)*; *-er*.] One who catechizes.

"In 1550 he [Jewell] was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and during the reign of King Edward VI. became a zealous promoter of reformation and a preacher and *catechiser* at Sunningwell, near to Arlington, in Berks."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i., p. 169.

căt-ĕ-chīṣ-ĭng, căt'-ĕ-chīz-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CATECHISE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of instructing or examining by way of question and answer.

"O God defend me! how am I beset!—
What kind of *catechizing* call you this?"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

"About two months of every summer he passed in preaching, *catechising*, and confirming daily from church to church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

căt'-ĕ-chĭṣm, *s.* [Low Lat. *catechismus*; from *catechizo*.] [CATECHISE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A form of instruction, *vivâ voce*, by means of question and answer, especially in the principles of religion; the act of so instructing or being instructed.

". . . for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechisms*."—*Hooker*.

(2) An elementary book in which the principles of religion are familiarly explained by way of question and answer.

"To say, ay, and no, to these particulars, is more than to answer in a *catechism*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

(3) Any primer or elementary book of instruction in any branch of art or science by way of question and answer.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which affords instruction.

"He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world."—*South*.

II. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* In the same sense as I. (2) (q.v.). The first germ whence the idea of a Christian "catechism," formally so called, grew, was furnished by St. Paul, when, in 1 Cor. xiv. 19, he said "ἵνα καὶ ἄλλους κατηχήσω" (*hina kai allous katēchēsō*), Authorised Version, "that by my voice I might teach others also" (literally, might catechise others also). The first Christian catechisms are said to have been composed in the eighth or ninth century. Luther published a short catechism in 1520, and his larger and smaller ones in 1529. The Geneva Catechism was sent forth in 1536. The Church of England Catechism was first published in 1549 or 1551, but in a shorter form than now; the additions which enlarged it to its present dimensions being made by James I.'s bishops by his order in 1604, and the work issued in its complete form in 1612. The catechism of the "orthodox" Greek Church was published in 1542. In 1566 the Council of Trent produced a catechism, of course Roman Catholic in its teaching; the Rakovian Catechism, which is Socinian, was put forth in 1574, and the shorter and larger catechisms of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, now used in the Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian churches, appeared, the former in 1647, and the latter in 1648.

căt'-ĕ-chĭst, *s.* [Gr. κατηχιστής (*katēchistēs*).] One who instructs others, *vivâ voce*, by way of question and answer, in the rudiments of religious knowledge.

"None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

* **căt-ĕ-chĭs'-tĭc, * căt-ĕ-chĭs'-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *catechist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to the office of a catechist, or to the act of instructing by way of question and answer.

"S. Cyril was the authour of those *catechistical* sermons or institutions which are mentioned by S. Jerome."—*Bp. Cosin: Canon of Scripture*, § 58.

* **căt-ĕ-chĭs'-tĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *catechistical*; *-ly*.] Catechetically; by way of question and answer.

"The principles of Christianity, briefly and *catechistically* taught them, is enough to save their souls."—*South: Serm.* vii. 100.

căt'-ĕ-chû, *s.* [Fr. *cachou*; Ger. *katchu*; Mod. Lat. *catechu*; from the Cochin-Chinese *caycau*.]

1. A gum furnished by the *Acacia catechu*. It is called also *Terra Japonica*. In the west of India it obtains the name of *Kutt*, and is collected by a tribe of people called Kuttoorees. (*Proceed. of Bomb. Geog. Society*, May, 1838.)

2. *Phar.:* *Catechu pallidum*, or Pale Catechu, is an extract from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambir*; it is prepared at Singapore. It occurs in cubical, yellowish-brown, porous pieces, with a dull, earthy fracture and a bitter astringent taste; sp. gr., 1·4. It is soluble in alcohol. It consists chiefly of catechin, a white powder melting at 217°, formula $C_{20}H_{18}O_8$; and of catechu-tannic acid, a yellow porous substance, $C_{18}H_{18}O_3$. It is soluble in water; on exposure to the air the solution turns red. Catechu has been used to

prevent the formation of boiler incrustations. Catechu is a very powerful astringent; it is used in diarrhœa and in cases of hœmorrhage and mucous discharge. It is chewed, and the juice gradually swallowed in relaxed conditions of the uvula, palate, &c.

"*Catechu*, absurdly called Terra japonica, . . . is prepared by boiling the slips of the interior of the wood in water, evaporating the solution to the consistence of syrup over the fire, and then exposing it to the sun to harden. It occurs in flat rough cakes, and under two forms. The first, or Bombay, is of uniform texture, and of specific gravity 1·39. The second is more friable and less solid. It has a chocolate colour, and is marked inside with red streaks. Areca nuts are also found to contain *catechu*."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

catechu-tannic, *a.* An expression used chiefly or exclusively in the subjoined compound.

Catechu-tannic acid: [CATECHU, *Pharm.*]

căt-ē-chū'-ĭc, *a.* [*Catechu; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to catechu.

catechuic acid, *s.* [CATECHINE.]

căt-ĕ-chū'-mĕn, *s.* [Gr. κατηχούμενος (*katēchoumenos*) = one who is orally instructed; from κατηχέω (*katēcheō*) = to din in; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἠχή (*ēchē*) = a noise, a din.] One who is still under instruction in the principles of the Christian religion; a neophyte.

"The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed."—*Stillingfleet.*

¶ In the first century, according to Mosheim, all who professed faith in Christ were immediately baptized; but in the second century the practice arose of requiring applicants for baptism to submit for a time to be instructed as catechumens before the initiatory rite was administered to them. Whilst they continued in this preparatory state they were regarded as the lowest order of Christians. They were distinguished from the *fidèles* (or faithful), not only by name, but also by their place in the church, where they sat in the gallery. They were not allowed to assist at the celebration of the Holy Communion, but were dismissed after the sermon with the words, "*Ite, catechumeni, missa est.*" Nor were they allowed to vote at meetings of the church. The instructions given them varied according to the mental capacity which they severally displayed.

* **căt-ĕ-chū'-mĕn-āte,** *s.* [Eng. *catechumen; -ate.*] The state or condition of a catechumen.

* **căt-ĕ-chū-mĕn'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *catechumen; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to catechumens.

* **căt-ĕ-chū'-mĕn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *catechumen; -ist.*] A catechumen.

". . . those *catechumenists* spoken of, . . ."—*Bishop Morton: Catholick Appeale*, p. 248.

* **cat-e-cu-mel-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *catechume(n); dim. suff. -ling.*] A young catechumen.

"To baptize barnes that ben *catecumelynges*."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 6728.

căt-ĕ'-gŏr-ĕm, *s.* [Gr. κατηγόρημα (*katēgorēma*).] Categorematic word.

"Similarly, names are called categorematic words, or *categorems*, because they can be predicated independently of any other word. Some logicians would exclude adjective names from the class of *categorems*, and reduce the latter to substantive names only. . . . As a proof of this, they say that an adjective cannot stand as subject of a proposition unless accompanied by the definite article, and in the plural number."—*Shedden: Elements of Logic*, ch. ii.

căt-ĕ-gŏr-ē-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κατηγόρημα (*katēgorēma*) = a predicate.] [CATEGORY.]

Logic: Capable of being used as a term (*used of a word*).

† **căt-ĕ-gŏr-ē-măt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *categorematic; -al.*] The same as CATEGOREMATIC (q.v.).

"Can there possibly be two *categorematical*, that is, positive substantial infinites?—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, sec. 11, § 14.

† **căt-ĕ-gŏr-ē-măt'-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *categorematical; -ly.*] In a categorematic manner.

"By this rule it is necessary (against Aristotle's great grounds) that some quantitative bodies should not be in a place, or else that quantitative bodies were *categorematically* infinite."—*Jeremy Taylor: Real Presence*, sec. 11, § 29.

căt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *categor(y); -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a category.

"A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. Absolute, positive; not admitting of conditions or exceptions.

"They could never obtain a *categorical* answer."—*Clarendon.*

căt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *categorical; -ly.*] In a categorical manner; absolutely, positively, expressly.

"I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable."—*Child: Discourse of Trade.*

* **căt-ĕ-gŏr'-ĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *categorical; -ness.*] The quality of being categorical, or positive.

"The word of Mr. Bayes's that he has made notorious is *categoricalness* . . ."—*Marvell: Works*, vol. ii., p. 136.

* **căt'-ĕ-gŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *categor(y); -ize.*] To insert in a category or list; to class.

çăt'-ĕ-gŏr-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *categoria*; Gr. κατηγορία (*kategoria*) = an accusation, a speech; κατηγορέω (*katēgoreō*) = to accuse, to affirm, to predicate; κατά (*kata*) = against, and ἀγορεύω (*agoreuō*) = to harangue, to assert; ἀγορά (*agora*) = an assembly.]

1. *Logic:* One of the predicaments or classes to which the objects of thought or knowledge can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged according to a system.

"The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*."—*Cheyne.*

¶ Aristotle made ten categories, *viz.*, substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. For the categories of Kant, see KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY.

2. A condition, state, class, or predicament.

"Twelve *categories* were framed, some of which were so extensive as to include tens of thousands of delinquents; and the House resolved that, under every one of these *categories*, some exceptions should be made."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Used to denote a list or a class of persons accused.

"Their noblemen and others should get no pardon, whether forfaulted or not,—by and attour princes and noblemen in England set down in the same *category*"—*Spalding*, ii. 261.

căt-ĕ-lĕc'-trōde, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, against, and Eng. *electrode* (q.v.).]

Electro-chem.: The negative electrode or pole of a galvanic battery. [CATHODE.]

ca-tē'-na, *s.* [Lat. *catena* = a chain.] A chain or series of things connected with each other.

". . . an undoubtedly logical *catena* of proposals . . ." *Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1877.

Catena di trilli: [Ital.]

Music: A chain, or succession, of short vocal or instrumental shakes. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

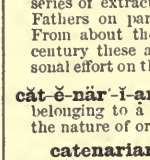
catenæ patrum.

Ch. Hist.: Lit., chains of the Fathers. A series of extracts from commentaries by the Fathers on particular portions of Scripture. From about the sixth to at least the ninth century these almost wholly superseded personal effort on the part of professed expositors.

căt-ĕ-năr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *catenarius* = of or belonging to a chain; *catena* = a chain.] Of the nature of or resembling a chain.

catenarian-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A form of arch, the reverse of the curve taken by a chain or heavy rope when suspended between two points. (*Cassell's Technical Educator*, vol. i., p. 197.)



CATENARIAN ARCH.

catenarian-curve, *s.*

Geom.: A curve formed by a chain or rope of uniform density, hanging freely from any two points not in the same vertical line. It is of two kinds, the *common*, which is formed by a chain equally thick or equally heavy in all its points; or *uncommon*, formed by a thread unequally thick, that is, which in all its points is unequally heavy and in some ratio of the ordinates of a given curve. The catenarian curve, or catenary, was first observed by Galileo, who proposed it as the proper figure for an arch of equilibrium. He imagined it to be the same as the parabola. Its properties were first investigated by John Bernoulli, Huygens, and Leibnitz. It is now universally adopted in suspension-bridges. Each wire assumes its own catenary curve, and the cable is formed of bunches of aggregated strands.

"The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian curve*, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow."—*Cheyne: Philosoph. Prin.*

căt'-ĕ-năr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *catenarius* = of or pertaining to a chain; *catena* = a chain.]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of or resembling a chain.

B. *As subst.:* A catenarian-curve (q.v.).

* **căt'-ĕ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *catenatus*, pa. par. of *cateno* = to connect by a chain; *catena* = a chain; O. H. Ger. *kétina, chétinna*; M. H. Ger. *kétenne.*] To connect by a chain; to join into a continuous series. (*Bailey.*)

* **căt'-ĕ-nā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CATENATE, *v.*] Connected by a chain; made into a series.

* **căt'-ĕ-nā-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CATENATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of joining by a chain, or of forming into a continuous series.

* **căt-ĕ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *catenatio*, from *cateno* = to chain; *catena* = a chain.] The act of joining into a continuous series; a regular or connected series.

"Which *catenation*, or conserving union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. 5.

* **căt-ĕn'-u-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *catenula* = a little chain, dimin. of *catena* = a chain.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of little links, as in a chain.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Hist.:* Having on the surface a series of oblong tubercles resembling the links of a chain.

2. *Bot.:* Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain.

cā'-tĕr (1), *v.i.* [CATER (1), *s.*] To purchase provisions; to supply food.

"He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

* **cā'-tĕr** (2), * **ca-tre,** *v.t.* [CATER (2), *s.*] To cut diagonally.

* **cā'-tĕr** (1), * **ka-ter,** * **ca-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *acatour, achatour*; Fr. *acheteur*; Dut. *kater* = one who buys; Low Lat. *accaptator*, from *accapto* = to purchase.]

1. *Lit.:* One who buys or provides food; a caterer.

"I am oure *catour* and here oure aller pure."
Tale of Gamelyn, 317.

"*Catour* of a gentylmans house, *despensier!*"—*Palsgrave.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything which provides for another.

"The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

cā'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Fr. *quatre*; Ital. *quattro*; Lat. *quatuor*, all = four; Gr. τέτταρα, τέσσαρα (*tettara, tessara*); Sansc. *chatur.*]

1. *Gaming:* The number four on cards or dice.

2. *Music:* The name given by change-ringers to changes on nine bells. (*Grove.*)

cater-cousin, *s.* [Etymol. questioned. Derived by some from *cater* (2), s., from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree, which is probably correct; by others from *cater* (1), s., as though meaning one connected only remotely, as eating together.]

"His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce *cater-cousins*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

cater-cousinship, *s.* The state of being cater-cousins; distant relationship. (*Lowell: Study Windows*, p. 69.)

căt'-ĕr-an, *s.* [Ir. *ceatharnach* = a soldier.] A freebooter; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.

"Alexander ab Alexandro proposed they should send some one to compound with the *caterans*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

* **cat-er-brall,** *s.* [Eng. *cater* (2), *s.*, and *brawl* (q.v.).] A sort of dance, in which four persons took part.

"Foote fine horne-pipes, jigges and *caterbralls*."—*Davies: An Extasie*, p. 94.

cāt′-ẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *cater*, v., and suff. *-er*.] One who caters for others; one whose business or office it is to buy provisions for others; a provider.

"Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest,
And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes." *Ben Jonson: Tavern Academy.*

* **cāt′-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cater*, s., and fem. suff. *-ess*.] A female caterer or provider of food, &c.

"She, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good."
Milton: Comus, 763.

cāt′-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CATER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or business of providing food, &c., for others.

căt′-ẽr-pĭl-lar, * **cat-yr-pel,** * **cat-yr-pyl-lar,** * **cat-er-pil-ler,** *s. & a.* [M. E. *caterpyl*, corrupted from O. Fr. *chatepeleuse* = a weevil; its real meaning is "a hairy she-cat." Dr. Murray, however, thinks that the connection is not established.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The larva or larval state of a lepidopterous insect. Its body has thirteen segments. In this state it is like a worm, generally with numerous feet, but sometimes with none. The anterior feet are six-jointed; the others, called pro-legs, are fleshy and without joints. From the caterpillar or larva stage it passes into a pupa, chrysalis, or nymph, and lastly it becomes a perfect active insect, with wings and antennæ.

"*Catyrpel*, wyrm amonge frute. *Erugo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves: for we see infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed."—*Bacon.*

* 2. *Fig.:* An extortioner.

"Near of kin to these *caterpillars* is the unconscionable tallyman."—*Four for a Penny*, 1678. (*Harl. Miscell.* iv. 148.)

II. *Botany:*

1. A garden name for *Scorpiurus sulcatus.*

"Our English gentlewomen and others do call it *Caterpillers*, of the similitude it hath with the shape of that canker worme called a *Caterpillar*."—*Gerarde.*

2. *Pl.* (*caterpillars*): A name for *Myosotis palustris.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the larva described in A.

". . . peculiarities in the silkworm are known to appear at the corresponding *caterpillar* or cocoon stage."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 14.

caterpillar-catcher, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. A bird belonging to the Shrike family, living mainly on caterpillars.

2. A sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), found chiefly in the warmer parts of the Eastern hemisphere, though one genus is American.

caterpillar-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as CATERPILLAR-CATCHER (q.v.).

caterpillar-fungus, *s.*

Bot.: Various fungals of the genus Cordiceps, which grow on the bodies of living caterpillars.

căt′-ẽr-wâul, * **cat-er-waw-en,** *v. i. & t.* [From Eng. *cat*, and *waul*, *waw*, an imitative word to represent the noise made by a cat.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

"The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

2. To make any harsh or disagreeable noise.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To woo. (Said of cats.)

"She licks her fair round face, and frisks abroad,
To show her fur, and to be *catterwaw'd*."
Pope: The Wife of Bath, 146-7.

căt-ẽr-wâul′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CATERWAUL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

"Was no dispute between
The *caterwauling* brethren?" *Hudibras.*

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a harsh, disagreeable noise; squalling.

"What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

* **căt′-ẽr-ȳ,** *s.* [O.Fr. *acateris.*]

1. A place where provisions are kept.

2. The office or duty of a caterer.

* **cātes,** *s. pl.* [Said to be a contraction of Eng. *delicates* = luxuries, but more probably from O. Eng. *acate*, *achate* = provisions.] [CATE.] Provisions, food; especially dainties or delicacies.

"We'll see what *cates* you have,
For soldiers' stomachs always serve them well."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

cātes-bæ′-a, *s.* [From *Catesby*, who wrote on the botany of the West Indies.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, found in the West Indies. The fruit of *Catesbæa spinosa* is yellow, pulpy, and of an agreeable taste. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căt′-gŭt, *s.* [Eng. *cat*, and *gut*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The name given to the material of which the strings of many musical instruments are formed. It is made from the intestines of the sheep, and sometimes from those of the horse, but never from those of the cat. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"With wire and *catgut* he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and semiquav'ring care away."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

2. A kind of coarse linen or canvas.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) Tephrosia Virginiana, from its long, slender, tough roots.

(2) Sea-laces, *Chordafilum.*

2. *Tannery:* The string which connects the fly and the mandril.

căth′-a, *s.* [From the Arabic name *kât*, or *cafta.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order *Celastraceæ*. The species are mostly natives of Africa, forming small shrubs, sometimes with spiny branches. *Catha edulis* is a native of Arabia, and from the leaves the Arabs make a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea or coffee. Under the name of *kât*, or *cafta*, the leaves form a considerable article of commerce amongst the natives. Chewed, they produce wakefulness and hilarity of spirits.

ca-thāi′-an, *a.* [CATHAY.] Of or pertaining to Cathay, or China.

"From the destined walls
Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Cham."
Milton: P. L., xi. 388.

Căth′-a-rīne, Căth′-ẽr-īne, *s. & a.* [Probably from Gr. καθαρός (*catharos*) = clean, pure.]

A. *As substantive:* A frequent female Christian name. The name of several saints in the Roman calendar. The most celebrated was a virgin of royal descent in Alexandria, who publicly confessed the Christian faith at a sacrificial feast appointed by the emperor Maximinus; for which confession she was put to death by torture by means of a wheel like that of a chaff-cutter. [CATHARINE-WHEEL.]

¶ *To braid St. Catharine's tresses:* To live a virgin.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

catharine-pear, *s.* A variety of pear, small in size.

catharine-wheel, *s.* [In Fr. *roue de Ste. Cathérine*; Ger. *Katharinenrad.*]

CATHARINE-WHEEL WINDOW.

1. *Arch.:* In mediæval buildings, a window or compartment of a window of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. Also called a *Rose*, or *Marigold-window.*

2. *Pyrotech.:* A kind of firework in the shape of a wheel, and made to revolve automatically when lighted; a pin-wheel.

* **căth′-a-rĭst,** *s.* [Low Lat. *catharista*, from Gr. καθαρός (*katharos*) = clean, pure.] One who aimed at or pretended to more purity of life than others around him. The term was specially applied in reproach to the Paulicians of the seventh and following centuries.

"*Catharists*—deny children baptism, affirming that they have no original sin, and pretending themselves to be pure and without sin."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 28.

căth-ar-ĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Gr. καθαρίζω (*katharizō*) = to cleanse.] The art of cleansing thoroughly; the state of being so cleansed. (*Rossiter.*)

* **cath-ar′-ma,** *s.* [Gr. καθαίρω (*kathairō*) = to purify, to make clean; καθαρός (*katharos*) = clean, pure.]

Med.: Anything purged from the body naturally or by art.

* **cath-ar′-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. κάθαρσις (*katharsis*) = a purifying, a making clean; καθαίρω (*kathairō*) = to make pure; καθαρός (*katharos*) = pure, clean.]

Med.: Purgation of the excrements or humours of the body, either naturally or by art.

cath-ar′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. καθάρτης (*kathartēs*) = a purifier, a scavenger; καθαρός (*katharos*) = pure, clean.]

Ornith.: A genus of rapacious birds of the family Vulturidæ (Vultures). They are, with one exception, natives of America. *Cathartes aura* is the Turkey Buzzard or Turkey Vulture, which owes its distinguishing epithet to its close resemblance in appearance to the wild turkey, in mistake for which it is often shot by inexperienced sportsmen, much to their chagrin.

cath-ar′-tĭc, * **cath-ar′-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Gr. καθαρτικός (*kathartikos*) = purifying; καθαρός (*katharos*) = pure, clean.]

A. *As adj.* (*Med.*): Having the property or power of cleansing the bowels by promoting the evacuations of excrements, &c.; purgative. Cathartics cause increased action of the bowels, that is, an unloading of the large and small intestines, with more or less alteration in the character of the evacuations. They are employed (1) to unload the bowels; (2) to remove irritating matters; (3) to cause an increased elimination of secretions from the liver, and from the glands of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; (4) to unload the veins of the canal, by causing an increased watery secretion from the membrane, in cases of congestion of the kidneys; (5) to produce counter-irritation, and an increased secretion from a large mucous surface, to relieve distant parts, as the head, &c. Cathartics are divided by Garrod into *laxatives, simple purgatives, drastic purgatives, hydragogue purgatives, saline purgatives*, and *cholagogue purgatives* (q.v.).

"A considerable number of *cathartic* substances have been detected in the blood and secretions."—*Pereira: Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 242.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.* (*Med.*): A medicine having a purgative power of promoting evacuation of excrement, &c.; a purge, a purgative.

"Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,
How an emetic or *cathartic* sped."
Cowper: Conversation, 316.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which purifies or frees from impurity or corruption.

"Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **cath-ar′-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *cathartic*; *-al*.] The same as CATHARTIC (q.v.).

"Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, . . ."—*Boyle: Scep. Chym.*

* **cath-ar′-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *carthartical*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a cathartic. (*Dr. Allen.*)

* **cath-ăr′-tĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cathartical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being cathartic or purgative. (*Johnson.*)

cath-ar′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. καθάρτης (*kathartēs*) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ornith.:* A family of Raptorial birds, containing the American Vultures [CATHARTES], as distinguished from the Vulturidæ, or Vultures of the Old World.

2. *Palæont.: Lithornis vulturinus* of the London clay (an Eocene formation) belongs to this family.

cąth-ar'-tĭn-ą, cą-thar'-tĭne, *s.* [Eng. *cathart(ic)*; suff. *-ine (Chem.)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A bitter, nauseous, purgative substance obtained from the leaves of *cassia senna*, and *cassia lanceolata*.

ąth-ar-tō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. καθάρτικος (*kathartikos*) = cathartic, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; so called from the pulp contained in the pods being cathartic.]

Bot.: Purging Cassia, a genus of leguminous trees, with racemes of yellow flowers, the same as Cassia, but differing in the long, cylindrical, woody, indehiscent pods, which are filled with a soft black pulp, used as a gentle laxative in small doses. It is a native of the East and West Indies and Egypt, where it grows to a height of from forty to fifty feet.

căth-cart'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of Mr. Cathcart, an Indian judge, who investigated the botany of the Sikkim Himalayas.]

Bot.: A beautiful plant of the Papaveraceæ, or Poppy family, having lobed leaves and golden drooping flowers. It is covered with soft yellow hairs. It was discovered by Dr. Hooker. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

căth'-ĕd-rą, cą-thē'-drą, *s.* [Lat. *cathedra*; from Gr. καθέδρα (*kathedra*) = a seat; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a chair, from ἕζομαι (*hezomai*), fut. ἕδρευμαι (*hedroumai*) = to sit; Ital. *cattedra*; O. Sp. *cadera*; O. Fr. *chayere*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A chair; the seat of any person in authority or office, especially the throne of a bishop.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Brazilian trees, belonging to the family Olacaceæ, having alternate, shortly-stalked, elliptical, leathery leaves, and small axillary clusters of nearly sessile flowers.

* **căth-ĕ-drā'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Lat. *cathedra*, and Eng. suff. *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a cathedral.

"The anthor endeavoured to prove them one and the same with the *cathedraical* duty."—*Degge: Parson's Counseller*, p. 284.

cą-thē'-drąl, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cathédral*; Low Lat. *cathedralis* (*ecclesia*) = (the church) containing the bishop's throne; from *cathedra* = a seat, a throne; Ital. *cattedrale*.]

A. *As substan.:* The principal church of a province or diocese; that in which the archbishop's or bishop's throne is placed. The throne is usually on the south side of the choir.

"A grey, old man, the third and last,
Sang in *cathedrals* dim and vast."
Longfellow: The Singers.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of the nature or in the position of a head church of a province or diocese; containing the archbishop's or bishop's throne. This use of the word did not arise till the tenth century, and even yet it is confined to the Western churches.

"A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more parsons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. Pertaining to a church containing a bishop's throne.

"His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather."—*Locke.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Ancient, from cathedrals being, as a rule, ancient; venerable, or it may be with the idea of the resemblance of an avenue of trees to the aisle of a cathedral.

"Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows." *Pope.*

2. Emanating from a bishop's seat of authority; hence, authoritative, official.

"What solemnity can be more required for the pope to make a *cathedral* determination of an article?"—*Bp. Taylor.*

cathedral-church, * **cathedrall-church,** *s.* The same as CATHEDRAL, A., I. 1.

"Her body [Mary of Scotland] was embalmed, and ordered with due and usuall rites; and afterwards interred with a royall funerall in the *cathedrall-church* of Peterborough."—*Camden: Eliz.*, an. 1587.

cathedral-music, *s.* A term applied to that music which has been composed to suit the form of service used in our cathedrals since the Reformation. It includes settings of canticles and also of anthems. The first writers of this class of music were Marbecke, Tallis, Tye, and Byrd. The style of the earliest cathedral music was formed on the model of the Italian motets and other sacred compositions, and with the exception of a difference in the words was identical with the secular music of the period. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

cathedral-preferments, *s. pl.*

Eccles. Law: All dignities and offices in a cathedral or collegiate church inferior to that of the bishop. They are chiefly deaneries, archdeaconries and canonries. (*Stephens, Wharton, &c.*)

cathedral-wise, *adv.* After the manner followed in a cathedral.

"Two of the best voices came in time enough, and the service was performed *cathedral-wise*, tho' in a manner, to bare walls, with an anthem suitable to the day."—*Guardian*, No. 89.

* **căth'-ĕ-drā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *cathedra* = a chair, a throne.] Pertaining to the chair or office of a teacher or professor.

"If his reproof be private, or with the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or public reader."—*Whitlock: Manners of the Eng.*, p. 383.

* **căth-ĕ-drăt'-ĭc,** *s.* [From Lat. *cathedra*; and Eng. suff. *-tic*.]

Law, &c.: A sum of two shillings paid by the inferior clergy to the bishop. Its more common appellation is, however, *synodal*, from its being usually paid at the bishop's synod. (*Burn.*)

* **căth-ĕ-drăt'-ĭ-cąl,** *s.* [Eng. *cathedratic*; *-al*.] The same as CATHEDRATIC (q.v.).

"You do not pay your procurations only, but your *cathedraticals* and synodals also."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 54.

căth'-ĕl, *a.* [Etymology doubtful.]

cathel-nail, *s.* The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axle-tree. (*Scotch.*)

căth'-ĕr-ĭne, *s.* & *a.* [CATHARINE.]

catherine-pear, *s.* [CATHARINE-PEAR.]

"For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The side that's next the sun." *Suckling.*

căth'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *catheter*; Gr. καθέτηρ (*katheter*) = a thing let down or put in, from καθίημι (*kathiēmi*) = to send down; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἵημι (*hiēmi*) = to send.]

A. *As substantive:*

Surg.: A long, hollow, and somewhat curved tube, used by surgeons to be introduced into the bladder to draw off urine, when the patient is unable to pass it naturally.

"A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

catheter-gage, *s.*

Surg.: A plate with perforations of a graduated size, forming measures for diametric sizes of catheters.

căth-ĕ-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. κάθετος (*kathetos*) = perpendicular; from καθίημι (*kathiēmi*) = to let or send down; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἵημι (*hiēmi*) = to send.] An instrument for measuring differences of vertical heights, and especially the rise and fall of liquid columns in glass tubes. It consists of a telescopic levelling apparatus, which slides up or down a perpendicular metallic standard very finely graduated. As the column rises or falls the telescope through which it is viewed is correspondingly raised or depressed, and the differences in vertical height are thus shown on the graduated staudard. (*Webster.*)

căth'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κάθετος (*kathetos*) = perpendicular, from καθίημι (*kathiēmi*) = to send or let down; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἵημι (*hiēmi*) = to send.]

1. *Geom.:* A line or radius falling perpendicularly on another; thus the catheti of a right-angled triangle are the two sides containing the right angle.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A perpendicular line passing through the centre of a cylindrical body, as a baluster or a column.

(2) A line falling perpendicularly, and passing through the centre or eye of the volute of the Ionic capital. (*Gwilt.*)

3. *Optics:*

(1) *Cathetus of incidence:* A right line drawn from a point of the object perpendicular to the reflecting eye.

(2) *Cathetus of reflection:* A right line drawn from the eye perpendicular to the reflecting line.

(3) *Cathetus of obliquation:* A right line drawn perpendicular to the speculum, in the point of incidence or reflection. (*Craig.*)

căth'-ōde, *s.* [Gr. κάθοδος (*kathodos*) = a way down, a descent; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way.]

Electro-chem.: That part of a galvanic battery by which the electric current leaves substances through which it has passed, or the surface at which the electric current passes out of the electrolyte; the negative pole. (*Faraday.*)

cą-thŏd'-ĭc, *a.*

Elect.: Proceeding or radiating from a cathode (q.v.).

Physiology: Taking an outward or downward way.

căth'-ŏl-ĭc, * **căth'-ŏl-ĭck,** * **cath-ol-yke,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *catholicus*, from Gr. καθολικός (*katholikos*) = universal; κατά (*kata*) = down, and ὅλος (*holos*) = whole.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. *Gen.:* Universal or general.

2. *Specially:*

(1) Pertaining to or recognised by the whole Christian Church. [CATHOLIC EPISTLES.]

(2) Orthodox, not heretical or schismatic.

(3) Pertaining or belonging to the Roman Catholic Church or its members.

† **II.** *Fig.:* Liberal, not narrow-minded.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A member of the Christian Church.

2. Now generally applied to a member of the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian Church.

Catholic Church, *s.*

1. *Ecclesiol.:* (For definition see example.)

"The 1st and largest sense of the term *Catholick Church*, is that which appears to be the most obvious and literal meaning of the words in the text (Heb. xii. 23.) 'The general assembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven:' that is, the whole number of these who shall finally attain unto salvation.—2ndly, The *Catholick* or Universal *Church*, signifies in the next place, and indeed more frequently, the Christian Church only: the Christian Church, as distinguished from that of the Jews and patriarchs of old; the Church of Christ spread universally from our Saviour's days over all the world; in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which was particularly confined to one nation or people.—3rdly, The *Catholic Church* signifies very frequently, in a still more particular and restrained sense, that part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present age is now living upon earth; as distinguished from those which have been before, and shall come after.—4thly and lastly, The term *Catholick Church* signifies in the last place, and most frequently of all, that part of the Universal Church of Christ, which in the present generation is visible upon earth, in an outward profession of the belief of the Gospels, and in a visible external communion of the word and sacraments.—The Church of Rome pretends herself to be—this Whole *Catholick Church*, exclusive of all other societies of Christians."—*Clarke*, vol. i., Ser. 62.

2. *Church History:*

(1) *Previous to the Reformation:* Like most other words used in ecclesiology, the term Catholic was borrowed at first from the New Testament. It occurs in some editions of the Greek original—including that issued in connection with the recent revision,—in the titles prefixed to the Epistles of James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1 John, and Jude [CATHOLIC EPISTLES], and is the word translated "general" in the Authorised Version of the Bible. The first to apply it to the Church was the Apostolic Father, Ignatius. When he and his successors used it they meant to indicate that the church of which they constituted a part comprised the main body of believers, and was designed, as it was entitled, to be universal. In this sense the Church was opposed to the sects and separate bodies of "heretics" who had separated themselves from it and were now outside its pale. This is the fourth sense given in the example under No. 1.

When, in the eighth century, the separation between the Eastern and Western Churches took place, the latter retained as one of its appellations the term "Catholic," the Eastern Church being contented with the word "Orthodox," still used by the Russian emperors

in their politico-ecclesiastical manifestoes. [ORTHODOX.] The history of this earlier portion of the Catholic Church will be best treated of in the article *Christianity* (q.v.). (See also *Greek, Latin, Eastern,* and *Western.*)

(2) *Subsequently to the Reformation:* When the Protestant churches separated from their communion with Rome in the sixteenth century, those whom they had left naturally regarded them as outside the Catholic pale. They, on the other hand, declined to admit that this was the case, and the term "Catholic Church" is used in the English Liturgy apparently in the sense of all persons making a Christian profession. "More especially we pray Thee for the good estate of the Catholick Church . . . that all who profess and call themselves Christians . . ." (For the history of the Church of Rome, see ROMAN CATHOLICS.)

Catholic Emancipation Act:

Hist. & Law: An act passed for the relief of the Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom from very serious political disabilities, under which they had previously laboured. It was 10 Geo. IV. c. 7. [EMANCIPATION, ROMAN CATHOLICS.]

Catholic epistles, *s. pl.*

Canon.: The epistles in the New Testament addressed not to individual men or to individual churches, but to the general body of Christians. They are James, 1 & 2 Peter, 1 John, and Jude.

"*Catholick* or canonical *epistles* are seven [five] in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three [one] of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality."—*Calmet.*

***cą-thŏl′-ĭ-cąl, *cą-thŏl′-ĭ-cąll,** *a.* [Eng. *catholic; -al.*]

1. Catholic, universal, general.

"These *cathalical* nativities were so much believed by the ancient kings, saith Haly, that they enquired into the genitures of the principal nati under their dominions."—*Gregory: Works,* p. 31.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the Christian Church.

3. Pertaining or belonging to the Roman branch of the Catholic Church.

cą-thŏl′-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *catholicisme.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality of being catholic or universal.

". . . holiness and *catholicism* are but affections of this church"—*Bishop Pearson: Exposition of the Creed,* art. iv.

2. The doctrines or faith of the Catholic Church.

3. The doctrines or faith of the Roman Catholic Church. [ROMAN CATHOLICISM.]

"The subject then varied to Roman *Catholicism.*"—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

4. Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

". . . all the gipsies I have conversed with, assured me of their sound *catholicism.*"—*Swinburne: Travels through Spain,* let. 29.

II. *Fig.:* Liberality or breadth of sentiment.

căth-ŏl-ĭç′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *catholic; -ity.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality of being catholic; catholic character.

"An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church, in proof that its doctrines are true, is an appeal to the voice of the multitude upon a dispute as to truth."—*Newman: Christian Doctrine,* ch. iv.

2. The doctrines or faith of the whole Christian Church.

3. The doctrines of the Church of Rome.

II. *Fig.:* Catholicism; liberality of sentiments.

cą-thŏl′-ĭ-çīze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *catholic; -ize.*]

I. *Trans.:* To make Catholic; to convert to Catholicism.

II. *Intrans.:* To become Catholic; to be converted to Catholicism. (*Cotgrave.*)

căth′-ŏl-ĭc-lȳ, * căth′-ŏl-ĭck-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *catholic; -ly.*]

* 1. Universally.

"No druggist of the soul bestow'd on all
So *Catholickly* a curing cordiall."
Sir L. Cary: Elegy on the death of Donne.

† 2. According to the teaching of the Catholic Church.

căth′-ŏl-ĭc-nĕss, * căth′-ŏl-ĭck-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *catholic; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality of being catholic or universal; universality.

"One may judge of the *catholickness,* which Romanists brag of, and challenge on two accounts."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor,* p. 10.

† 2. The act or state of holding the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

***cą-thŏl′-ĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr. καθόλικον—φάρμακον or ἴαμα—(*kathotikon—pharmakon* or *iama*—)= a universal drug or remedy; καθόλικος (*katholikos*) = universal, general.] [CATHOLIC.]

I. *Literally:*

Med.: A universal medicine, one supposed to have the virtue of purging the body of all ill humours.

"Meanwhile permit me to recommend,
As the matter admits of no delay,
My wonderful *Catholicon,* . . ."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, I.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any universal remedy; a panacea.

"Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. A term applied to a dictionary.

cą-thŏl′-ĭ-cŏs, *s.* [Gr.] [CATHOLIC.]

Eccles. Hist.: The Patriarch or Head of the Armenian Church, who ordains bishops, and consecrates the holy oil used in religious ceremonies.

† căt′-hood, *s.* [Eng. *cat;* suff. *-hood.*] The state of being a cat.

"Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood.*"—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. xxv.

*** cā′-tĭf,** *a. & s.* [CAITIFF.]

Căt-ĭl-ĭn-ăr′-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Catilinarius* = of or pertaining to Catiline, a young Roman noble, who conspired against the Republic, and was accused by Cicero in the famous Speeches *In Catilinam,* delivered B.C. 65.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the Catiline named in the etymology.

"Cicero, in defending himself against the charge of having recorded a false report of the oral evidence given by the informers to the Senate in the *Catilinarian* conspiracy, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. of Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v. § 2, vol. i. p. 1.7.

B. *As subst.:* A follower or adherent of Catiline.

căt′-ĭl-ĭn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Catilin(e); -ism.*] The projects or practices of Catiline, the Roman conspirator; conspiracy. (*Cotgrave.*)

căt′-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἰων (*iōn*) = going, pr. par. of εἶμι (*eimi*) = to go.]

Chem.: An electro-positive substance, which in electro-decomposition is evolved at the cathode. (*Faraday.*)

căt′-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *cat,* and dimin. suff. *-kin,* from their resembling a cat's tail; O. Dut. *katteken.*]

Bot.: The pendulous unisexual inflorescence of the willow, birch, poplar, and other amen-

CATKINS.

tiferous plants. It differs from the spike in falling off the stem by an articulation, after its temporary office as the support of the organs of reproduction is accomplished. Also called *Ament* or *Amentum* (q.v.).

cat′-lĭll, *v.t.* [KITTLE.] To thrust the finger forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of chastising.

¶ *To gie one his catlills:* To punish him in this way.

***căt′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *cat,* and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A little cat, a kitten.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The down or moss growing about walnut trees, and resembling the hair of a cat.

2. *Surg.:* A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, used by surgeons in amputations of the fore-arm and leg for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

3. *Music:*

(1) Used by Shakespeare apparently for catgut (q.v.).

"But I am sure, none, unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of."—*Shakesp.: Troilus,* iii. 3.

(2) The smallest sized lute-strings. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

căt′-lĭn-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Catlin, the celebrated American-Indian traveller.]

Min.: Properly a rock and not a definite mineral species. It forms a bed of red clay of considerable extent in the Coteau de Prairies, Upper Missouri region, and is referred by Hayden to the cretaceous formation. Compos.: Silica, 48·2; alumina, 28·2; sesquioxide of iron, 5·0; magnesia, 6·0; lime, 2·6; sesquioxide of magnesia, 0·6; water, 8·4. (*Dana.*)

căt′-mĭnt, *s.* [Eng. *cat,* and *mint.* So called because cats like the odour of it.]

Bot.: A book-name for two plants.

1. *Nepeta cataria,* also called Catnep or Catnip. The flowers are white, tinged and spotted with rose-colour. They are in subpeduncled dense many-flowered whorls. The leaves are whitish, pubescent beneath. It is found in England in hedges and waste places, especially in a chalky or gravelly soil. It is rarer in Scotland and Ireland.

2. *Calamintha officinalis,* Calamint. (*Britten & Holland.*)

căt′-nĕp, căt′-nĭp, *s.* [The sense of the second element is doubtful.]

Bot.: The same as CATMINT (1) (q.v.).

căt-ō-blĕp′-as, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, and βλέπω (*blepō*) = to look.]

Zool.: A genus of Ruminants, with the horns curved outwards, the base broad, approximating, the tips turning downwards; neck and throat maned; tail hairy as in the horse. The best known species is *Catoblepas gnu,* the Gnu (q.v.). It is from South Africa.

căt-ō-cā′-lą, *s.* [From Gr. κάτω (*katō*) = down, downwards, and καλός (*kalos*) = beautiful. So called from the beauty of their under-wings.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Noctuldæ. Under-wings of rich crimson and red, with a bar of intense black.

† căt-ō-căth-ar′-tĭc, * căt-ō-căth-ar′-tĭck, *a.* [Gr. κάτω (*katō*) = downwards, and καθάρτικος (*kathartikos*) = purifying, purging; καθαίρω (*kathairō*) = to purify; καθαρος (*katharos*) = pure.]

Med.: Purging by causing evacuation by stool.

***căt′-ō-chŭs,** *s.* [Gr. κάτοχος (*katochos*) = holding down; κατέχω (*katechō*) = to hold down; from κατά (*kata*) = down, and ἔχω (*echō*) = to hold, to keep.]

Med.: A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly kept in an erect posture.

căt-ō-cō′-mą, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, and κόμη (*komē*) = hair, foliage.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs, natives of the tropical parts of South America, and belonging to the Milkwort family. Upwards of a dozen species are known. The roots of *Catocoma floribunda,* a climber from Brazil, are used in that country against snake-bites.

căt′-ō-dŏn, *s.* [From Gr. κάτω (*katō*) = down, downwards, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: An old genus of Cetaceans, founded on the specific name of the *Physeter catodon* of Linnæus. The Cachalot, the same species, is called *Catodon macrocephalus* in Griffith's *Cuvier;* now it is termed *Physeter macrocephalus* [CATODONTIDÆ.]

căt-ō-dŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *catodon*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Cetaceans containing the Sperm Whales. They are sometimes called Physeteridæ, Physeter instead of Catodon being made the typical genus. There are no baleen-plates, but in the lower jaw there are about fifty-four pointed teeth.

2. *Palæont.:* Their remains occur in the Pliocene, if not even in the Miocene beds.

căt-ō-mĕt-ō′-pa, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κάτω (*kato*) = down, downwards, and μέτωπον (*metōpon*) = the forehead.]

Zool.: A family of decapod Crustacea called also Oeypodidæ (q.v.).

*** căt-ō-mōūn′-taĭn,** *s.* [CATAMOUNT.]

cā-tō′-nĭ-an, *a.* [From Lat. *Cato* (genit. *Catonis*), the Roman Censor, celebrated for his sternness and austerity of manners.] Resembling Cato in sternness and inflexibility; austere, stern, grave.

cat-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κάτοψις (*katopsis*); from κατά (*kata*) = down, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = a looking.]

Med.: A morbid quickness of sight. (*Worcester.*)

*** cat-ŏp′-tĕr, * cat-ŏp′-trŏn,** *s.* [Gr. κατοπτήρ (*katoptēr*) = a spy; κάτοπτρον (*katoptron*) = a mirror; from κατά (*kata*) = down, back, and ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see.] A reflecting optical instrument; a mirror.

cat-ŏp′-trĭc, * ca-tŏp′-trĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. κατόπτρικος (*katoptrikos*) = pertaining to a mirror; from κάτοπτρον (*katoptron*) = a mirror.]

Optics: Pertaining to catoptrics, or the laws of reflection.

"A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

catoptric cistula, *s.*

Optics: A box with several sides, lined with looking-glasses, so as to multiply images of any object placed in the box. (*Knight.*)

catoptric dial, *s.*

Optics: A dial which shows the hour by means of a piece of looking-glass, adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated; a reflecting-dial. (*Knight.*)

catoptric light, *s.*

Optics: A mirror, or series of concave mirrors, preferably parabolic, by which the rays from one or more lamps are reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance. (*Knight.*)

cat-ŏp′-trĭcs, *s.* [CATOPTRIC, *a.*]

Optics: That part of optics which treats of reflex vision and the laws and properties of reflection.

cat-ŏp′-trō-măn-çy, *s.* [Gr. κάτοπτρον (*katoptron*) = a mirror; μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination; μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet, a diviner.]

Antiq.: A species of divination practised by the Greeks, in which a mirror was let down by a cord into a fountain in the temple of Ceres, in Achaia, into which sick persons looked. If the observer's face appeared in it sickly or ghastly the omen was considered unfavourable, and the sick person would not recover; but if, on the other hand, it appeared fresh and healthy, the omen was considered favourable.

căt-ō-stĕm′-ma, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = downwards, and στέμμα (*stemma*) = a stem, a root.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the Tea family, consisting of a single species, *Catostemma fragrans*, which is a tree growing to fifty feet in height.

căt-ŏs-tō-mī′-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *catostom* (*us*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Ichthy.: A group of fishes of the family Cyprinidæ, having very numerous pharyngeal teeth, closely set in a single row, the dorsal fin elongate and opposite to the ventrals, and the anal short or of moderate length. There are no barbels. From North America and the north-east of Asia.

căt-ŏs′-tō-mĭne, *a. & s.* [CATOSTOMINA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the group Catostomina (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any fish of the group Catostomina (q.v.).

căt-ŏs′-tō-mŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. κάτω (*kato*) = down, and στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Catostomina (q.v.). The species are popularly known as "Suckers" and "Red Horses."

*** căt′-sō,** *s.* [Ital. *cazzo.*] A low fellow, a rogue. (*Beaum. & Fletcher.*)

"These be our nimble spirited *catsos.*"—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

căt′-stŏp-pĕr, *s.* [CATHEAD-STOPPER.]

căt′-sŭp, *s.* [CATCHUP, KETCHUP.]

*** catte,** *s.* [CAT.]

căt-tĕ-mŭn′-dôo, căt-tĕ-măn′-dôo, *s.* [Tamil or Telugû *cattamandoo, cattemundo.*] A gum elastic furnished by a plant, *Euphorbia antiquorum.*

căt′-tĕr, * ca-tĕrr, *s.* [CATARRH.]

căt′-tĕr-ĭdge, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word used only in the subjoined compound.

catteridge-tree, *s.* A tree, *Cornus sanguinea.* [CORNUS.]

*** căt′-tĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *cat; -ery.*] An establishment of cats.

"An evil fortune attended all our attempts at re-establishing a *cattery.*"—*Southey: The Doctor*, p. 684.

† căt′-tĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *cat; -ish.*] Feline, cat-like.

căt′-tle, * ca-tel, *s. & a.* [A different form of the word *chattel.* In the pastoral age in England, as in other countries, the wealth of any man of substance was naturally estimated by the number of cattle that he possessed. Hence the word *cattle* came to mean what we now should call a man's *chattels;* on the same principle as the Latin word *pecunia* = money, from *pecus* = cattle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** Property, wealth, goods.

"A womman that hadde a flux of blood twelve yeer and hadde spended all hir *catel* [Gr βίον (*bion*) = life, or living; Vulgate: *omnem substantiam suam*; Auth. Eng. Vers.: all her living] in leechis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* viii. 43, 44.

* **2.** Property consisting of live stock, as distinguished from goods.

"The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former quick *cattle.*"—*Sir J. Harrington: Epigrams*, i. 91. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 30, 31.)

¶ Afterwards the word *chattel* was introduced for property without life.

3. Beasts of pasture, both wild and domestic.

¶ The word *cattle* is generally limited to the varieties of the ox and its congeners. These are sometimes called black cattle, though not all black, and horned cattle though some are hornless; hence the term "neat cattle" has been suggested for them. For the different species of ox, see BOS, BOVIDÆ. The chief breeds are distinguished, among other characteristics, by the length of their horns. The chief long-horned cattle are the Dishley breed, so called from Dishley Farm, in Leicestershire, where Robert Bakewell reared them; they have now become degenerate, and short-horns are in repute. Besides these, the Devon, Sussex, and Hereford breeds are worth mention. In the United States no new breeds of cattle of special worth have been produced, but there have been large importations of improved breeds from Europe, particularly of the short horns, which are highly valued. The Jersey and Guernsey breeds are much esteemed here. The Hereford, Ayrshire, Holstein, and other breeds have been introduced.

"And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind."—*Gen.* i. 25.

II. *Fig.:* Used in a slighting sense of human beings.

"Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Obvious compounds: *Cattle-breeding, cattle-dealer, cattle-lifter, cattle-market, cattle-pen, cattle-show, cattle-stealer, cattle-tie.*

cattle-feeder, *s.* An arrangement in a cattle-stable for supplying the feed in regulated quantities to the rack or manger.

cattle-gate, *s.* Common for one beast. (*Wharton.*)

cattle-leader, *s.* A nose-ring or gripper for the septum of the nose, whereby dangerous cattle may be fastened or led. (*Knight.*)

cattle-plague, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* Any plague by which large numbers of cattle are destroyed. Such plagues have existed at intervals, more or less, in all countries and in all ages. Among the severer visitations in centuries preceding the nineteenth may be mentioned a great plague which arose in Hungary in 1711, whence it spread to other countries, destroying in the next three years about one and a half millions of cattle. A second visitation, which affected England and the West of Europe between 1745 and 1756, caused the death of about three millions of cattle.

2. *Spec.:* The disease above referred to failed to reach the United States, but the herds of this country have been seriously affected by a later disease, which is supposed to have originated in Central Europe, and spread thence all over the world. This disorder, known as Pleuro-pneumonia, cannot be traced back further than 1769, when it was known in Eastern France as *Murie.* It appeared in Germany in 1802, Russia in 1824, Great Britain and Ireland in 1841, the United States in 1843, Australia in 1858, and New Zealand in 1864. It is contagious in character, and so far has only been checked by the slaughter of infected cattle, though inoculation has proved somewhat successful, particularly in Australia. Great numbers of cattle have died from this disease, and strenuous measures are being adopted for its eradication. [FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.]

cattle-pump, *s.* A pump which is operated by the cattle coming to drink, either by their weight upon a platform or by pressing against a bar which gives way before them, they following it around in a circular track and operating the piston. (*Knight.*)

cattle-rail, *s.* A common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large. (*Scotch.*)

cattle-range, *s.* Any open space over which cattle may range or feed.

cattle-stall, *s.* A means for fastening cattle at their mangers or racks other than by halter or tie. It usually consists of a pair of parallel vertical stanchions, at such distance apart as to admit the neck of the animal. One stanchion is movable to allow the head of the animal to pass, and is then replaced and held by a latch or pin. (*Knight.*)

cătt′-lĕ-ya, *s.* [Named by Lindley after William Cattley, Esq.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of orchids, natives of Central America and Brazil, where they are found on the bark of trees and on rocks. The species bear two or more flowers, generally rose-coloured, but occasionally yellow.

căt′-tỹ, *s.* [Malay & Japanese *kati* = a weight of 1⅓ lb.] [CADDY.]

1. An East Indian weight, equal to 1⅓ lb. English.

2. The Bill-hook or Machete of Ceylon. (*Knight.*)

*** cat-tylle, * cat-alle,** *s.* [CAT'S-TAIL.] The plant Cat's-tails.

"A *Cattylle* (*catalle* A.); *lanugo, herba est.*"—*Cathol Anglicum.*

*** ca-ture,** *s.* [CATER, *s.*]

"A *Cature; Excarius.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cat-ūr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *catur*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Lepidoganoidei of oolitic and cretaceous periods. The teeth are small and pointed in a single row; there is a persistent notochord; but the vertebræ are partially ossified, the tail is homocercal, and the fins are supported by fulcra. (*Owen: Palæontology.*)

cat-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κατά (*kata*) = down, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail. (*Agassiz.*)]

Palæont.: The type-genus of the family Caturidæ (q.v.).

căt'-ĭ-ō-gle, * kăt'-ĭ-ō-gle, kăt'-ō-gle, *s.* [Swed. *kattugla; Katt* = cat, and *ugla* = owl.] The Shetland name of the eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*).

* **cat-zer-ie,** *s.* [CATSO.] Cheating, roguery.

"And looks
Like one that is employed in *catzerie*
And crosbiting."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, iv. 4.

câu'-cal-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. καυκαλίς (*kaukalis*) = an umbelliferous herb.]

Bot.: A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of herbs with multifid leaves. All the species are natives of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia and Africa. *Caucalis daucoides*, Bur-parsley, is a common British plant, growing in corn-fields in chalky districts. None of the species is attractive in appearance.

Câu-cā'-şĭ-ạn, Câu-cā'-sē-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Caucasius.* From the mountain-group known as Caucasus.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Caucasus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inhabitant of the Caucasus or the district about it.

2. *Ethnol.:* A member of the Indo-European family of the human race.

* **cauce-wei,** *s.* [CAUSEWAY.]

caucht, *v.t.* [CATCH.] To catch, to grasp. (*Scotch.*)

"And sum tyme wald scho Ascaneus the page
Caucht in the fygure of his faderis ymage,
And in hir bosum brace——"
Douglas: Virgil, 102, 36.

* **câu'-cion, * caw'-cion,** *s.* [CAUTION.]

câu'-cŭs, *s.* [A corruption of *calker's-house*= a calker's shed. (*Chambers' Encyc.*, i. 206.) On March 2, 1770, a quarrel occurred in Boston between the soldiers and some ropemakers, in which the latter were overpowered and beaten. The people were greatly exasperated at this, and sought opportunities for retaliation. On the 5th of the same month, in a similar affray, the soldiers fired upon the people of the town, killing and wounding several. This induced the ropemakers and calkers, whose occupations brought them into contact, to form a society, at the meetings of which inflammatory addresses were delivered, and the most violent resolutions passed against the British government and its agents and instruments in America. The tories in derision called these assemblies calkers' meetings, and the term was at length corrupted to *caucus.* (*Knickerbocker Mag.*) But its origin has been shown to be of earlier date, and the *Cent. Dict.* suggests Mod Lat. *caucus*, Mod. Gr. καῦκος (*kaukos*) = a cup.] A private meeting of the representatives of any political party previous to an election, for the purpose of selecting candidates and making other arrangements for the promotion of party interests. A system bearing the name, but essentially different, has been introduced into Great Britain, having been first adopted in Birmingham.

câu'-dạl, *a.* [Lat. *cauda* = a tail.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tail; tail-like.

"Thus one second and a tenth would elapse before an impression made upon its *caudal* nerves could be responded to by a whale fifty feet long."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 422.

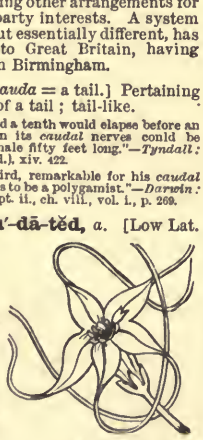
"The male widow-bird, remarkable for his *caudal* plumes, certainly seems to be a polygamist."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii., vol. i., p. 269.

* **câu'-dāte, * câu'-dā-tĕd,** *a.* [Low Lat. *caudatus*, from *cauda* = a tail.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a tail.

"How comate, *caudate*, crinite stars are fram'd, I know."—*Fairfax: Tasso.*

2. *Bot.:* Tail-pointed, exceedingly acuminated, so that the point is long and weak, like the tail of some animals. Examples: the petals of *Brassica caudata*, and the calyx of *Aristolochia trilobata.* (*Lindley.*)



CAUDATE APPENDAGES.

† **câu-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *caudatus* = having a tail; *cauda* = a tail.] The state or condition of having a tail.

"He really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes."—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. lxxvi.

* **caude,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Apparently used in the sense of care.

"And thou these *caudes* and labours seriouslie . . ."
Peele: Epilogue, 1589.

câude'-bĕck, *s.* [From Caudebec, a town in France, where it was first made.] A sort of light hat.

câu'-dĕx, *s.* [Lat. *caudex, codex.*]

Botany:

1. The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root.

"The stem . . . receives the name of *Caudex* in shrubs."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 35.

2. The trunk of a palm or tree-fern, covered with the remains of leaf-stalks, or showing the marks of their scars.

caudex descendens, *s.* The root.

caudex repens, *s.* A rhizome.

câu'-dĭ-cle, *s.* [A dimin. of Lat. *cauda* = a tail.]

Bot.: The cartilaginous strap which connects certain kinds of pollen masses to the stigma in orchidaceous plants.

* **câu'-dĭ-tĕer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caudataire* = a support for a train, a frame.]

Fortif.: Frames on which to lay fagots or brushwood for covering workmen from the effects of an enemy's fire. [BLINDAGE.]

câu'-dĭ-trŭnk, *s.* [Lat. *cauda* = the tail, and *truncus* = the trunk.]

Biol.: The whole of the body behind the head in fishes and fish-like mammals.

† **câu'-dle, * cau'-del, * caw'-delle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chaudel;* Fr. *chaudeau;* from Low Lat. *caldellum*, a dimin. from Lat. *calidum*, neut. of *calidus* = hot.]

1. *Lit.:* A kind of warm drink, consisting of wine beaten up with eggs, bread, sugar, and spices.

"He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like.'—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* 2. *Fig.:* A remedy, a cure.

"Ye shall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of hatchet."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI.*, iv. 7.

* **câu'-dle,** *v.t.* [CAUDLE, *s.*] To make into a caudle, to act as a caudle to.

"Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit?"
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

câu'-drŏn, câu'-drŭn, *s.* [CAULDRON.] A cauldron. (*Scotch.*)

"An' aye he catch'd the tither wretch,
To fry them in his *caudrans*."
Burns: The Ordination.

câuf (1), *s.* [CORF.]

* 1. A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. (*Phillips.*)

2. The same as CORVE (q.v.).

câuf (2), *s.* [CALF (1).]

câuff, *s.* [CHAFF.] (*Scotch.*)

câuf-le, *s.* [COFFLE.]

câught (*gh* silent), *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [CATCH.]

A. *As preterite:*

"And *caught* a young man of the men of Succoth, and enquired of him . . ."—*Judg.* viii. 14.

B. *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

câuk, câwk, *s.* [The same as CHALK.]

1. Chalk.

2. An opaque, compact variety of baryta, or heavy spar.

Cauk and keel: Chalk and red clay. (*Scotch.*)

"O' stature short, but genius bright,
That's he, mark weel—
And wow! he has an unco slight
O' *cauk and keel*."
Burns: Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

câuk (1), *v.t.* [CALK.]

* **cauk** (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *calco* = to tread.] To tread, to copulate as birds.

"Whan the pocok *caukede* therof ich took kepe."
Langland: P. Plowman, xiv. 171.

câuk'-ĕr, *s.* [CALKER.]

câuk'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [CAUK (1), *v.*]

A. *As present participle.* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive:*

Joinery: A dovetail, tenon and mortise joint by which cross timbers are secured together. It is used for fitting down tie-beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. (*Knight.*)

câuk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *cauk* or *cawk; -y.*] Pertaining to or resembling cauk; chalky.

"A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed."—*Wood: On Fossils.*

câul (1), * **calle,** * **kalle,** * **kelle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cale* = a kind of little cap; Ir. *calla* = a veil, a hood; O. Gael. *call* = a veil. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A net for the hair, worn by women.

"On hire hed a comeli *calle*."
King of Tars, 364.

"*Kelle. Reticulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Her head with ringlets of her hair is crowned;
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 1,111.

* 2. Any kind of small net.

"An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread."—*Grew: Museum.*

II. *Anatomy:*

1. The omentum, or adipose membranous integument of the abdomen, in which the guts are enclosed.

"And he took all the fat that was upon the inwards, and the *caul* above the liver."—*Lev.* viii. 16.

2. The amnion, or membrane enveloping the fœtus, which occasionally is round the head of a child at its birth. It was, and to a less extent still is, thought to bring luck to its owner, and was especially sought after by sailors as a sure preservative against drowning.

"A person possessed of a *caul*, may know the state of health of the party who was born with it."—*Grose: Popular Superstitions.*

câul (2), *s.* [Fr. *cale* = a wedge.]

Joinery: A heated board used in laying down large veneers.

caul-work, *s.* Net-work.

câul (3), *s.* [M. E. *caule*, from Lat. *caulis* (q.v.).]

1. A stem, a stalk.

2. A cabbage.

câuld, *a.* [COLD.] Cold. (*Scotch.*)

câuld, caul, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water.

câuld, caul, *s.* [CAULD, *v.*] A dam, an embankment.

"He commanded him to huild a *cauld*, or dam-head, across the Tweed at Kelso."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, note.

câuld'-rĭfe, *a.* [Scotch, *cauld*, and Eng. *rife;* Icel. *ryf* = prevalent, abounding; Dut. *rijk* = rich.]

1. Chilly; susceptible of cold. (*Scotch.*)

2. Wanting in animation.

"There's hut *cauldrife* law-wark gaun on yonder—carnal morality, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xx.

câuld'-rĭfe-nĕss, cōld'-rĭfe-nĕss, *s.* [Scotch *cauldrife*, and Eng. suff. *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.* Coldness.

2. *Fig.:* Want of ardour in a pursuit.

* **câul'-drŏn, * câu'-drŏn, * câu'-drŭn, * cau'-droun,** *s.* [CALDRON.]

"In the *cauldron* boil and bake:
Eye of newt, and toe of frog."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

* **caule,** *s.* [Lat. *caula.*] A sheep-pen, or fold.

"A *caule*, pen, *caula*."—*Levins: Manip. Vocab.*

câul'-ĕr, *a.* [CALLER.]

câu-lĕr'-pạ, *s.* [From Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = the stalk of a plant, and ἕρπω (*herpo*) = to creep.]

Bot.: A very beautiful genus of green-seeded Algæ, comprising a very large number of species, and assuming very different forms. They are all natives of warm climates. They form the principal food of turtles, by which they are eaten greedily. The nearest approach to the genus in Europe is seen in Codium (q.v.).

câu-lĕr-pī'-tēs, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *caulerp(a)*, and suff. *-ites* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fucoid plants found in various marine formations.

câu-lĕs'-çĕnt, *a.* [Fr. *caulescent;* from Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.]

Bot.: Provided with an evident stem, as distinguished from those which have a subterranean one, however short it may be.

"Plants with a distinct stem are called *caulescent.*" —*Balfour: Botany,* p. 36.

câu'-lĕt, *s.* [COLEWORT.]

câu'-lĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cauliculus* = a little stem or stalk, dimin. of *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.]

Botany:

1. A small stem produced at the neck of a root without the previous production of a leaf.

2. The imaginary space between the radicle and cotyledons of an embryo.

3. The stipe of certain fungals.

câ·lĭ'-ĭ-cōle, câu-lĭc'-ụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cauliculus,* dimin. of *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.]

Arch.: One of the small volutes under the flowers on the sides of the abacus in the Corinthian column, representing the curled tops of the acanthus stalk. (*Parker.*)

câu-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stalk, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Having a stalk; caulescent.

câu'-lĭ-flŏw-ĕr, *s. & a.* [Lat. *caulis* = (1) a stem, a stalk; (2) a cabbage; and Eng. *flower;* Ital. *cavolofiore;* Sp. *coliflor.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea,* in which the inflorescence, while young, is condensed into a depressed, fleshy, esculent head.

"Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and sallad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August." —*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to, or resembling a cauliflower.

cauliflower-wig, *s.* A kind of wig, so called from its supposed resemblance to that vegetable.

câu'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk; *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form of a caulis.

câu'-line, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk.] Of or pertaining to a caulis; growing on a caulis or stem.

câu'-lis, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The stem or ascending axis; a name given only to the part, in its customary state, growing in the air.

câulk (*l* silent), *v.t.* [CALK.]

câulk'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAULK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or used in the process of calking.

"He repaired to Amsterdam, took a lodging in the dockyard, assumed the garb of a pilot, put down his name on the list of workmen, wielded with his own hand the *caulking* iron and the mallet, fixed the pumps, and twisted the ropes.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

C. *As subst.:* (See extract).

"*Caulking,* or *calking* in shipbuilding [is] the operation of driving a quantity of oakum, or old ropes untwisted and drawn asunder, into the seams of the planks."—*Rees: Cyclopædia.*

* **câulme,** *a.* [CALM.]

"*Caulme. Placidus.*"—*Huloet.*

* **câulme'-nĕs,** *s.* [CALMNESS.]

"*Caulmenes. Tranquillitas, intempestas.*"—*Huloet.*

câul-ō-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Lat. *caulis* = a stem, a stalk; Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to a stem which lives many years, repeatedly bearing flowers and fruit, as a shrub or tree.

câu-lŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stalk, and πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæont.: A fossil fern stem occurring in the Devonian and Carboniferous strata.

câu-lō-trē'-tŭs, *s.* [From Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = a stalk, and τρητός (*trētos*) = bored through.]

Bot.: A genus of plants called also Schnella. They are of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, and the tribe Bauhinieæ. The leaves of *Caulotretus microstachys* are used, as are those of various Bauhinias in Brazil, where they are termed Unha de Boy and Oxhoof, as mucilaginous remedies. (*Lindley.*)

caum, *v.t.* [CAM.] To whiten with camstone or pipe-clay.

* **câu'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. καῦμα (*kauma*) = a burning heat; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

Med.: Excessive heat of the body, as in fever.

câu-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. καῦμα (*kauma*), genit. καύματος (*kaumatos*); and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Med.: Of or pertaining to a feverish heat; excessively hot, as in fever.

câunt'-ĕr, câunt'-ĭng, *a.* [CONTRA.]

caunter-lode, *s.*

Mining: A lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins.

caup, cap, *s.* [CAP, CUP.] A cup, a wooden bowl; also the shell of a snail. (*Scotch.*)

"To carry about the Sant-Market at his tail, as a snail does his *caup.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiv.

caupe, caupis, caulpes, calpeis, *s.* [Icel. *kaap* = a gift.] An exaction made by a superior, especially by the head of a clan, on his tenants and other dependants, for maintenance and protection. This was generally the best horse, ox, or cow the retainer had in his possession. This custom prevailed not only in the Highlands and Islands, but in Galloway and Carrick. (*Jamieson.*)

". . . certane gentilmen, heidis of kin in Galloway hes visit to tak *Caupis,* . . ."—*Acts Ja. IV.* (1489), c. 35, also c. 36 (ed. 1566).

* **cau-ple,** *s.* [CAPLE.]

* **cau-pō'-na,** *v.* or *interj.* [From Fr. *à un coup* = at once, all together.] A sailor's cheer on heaving the anchor.

* **câu'-pŏn-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *cauponatus;* pa. par. of *cauponor* = to keep an inn; *caupo* = an innkeeper; *caupona* = an inn, a shop.] To keep an inn or a victualling house.

* **câu-pŏ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cauponatus;* pa. par. of *cauponor* = to keep a shop or inn; *caupona* = a shop, an inn.] Petty dealing; traffic; hence, unfair dealing.

"Without *cauponatism* and adulteration of the word."—*Latimer: Sermons and Remains,* ii. 347.

* **câu'-pŏn-īse,** *v.i.* [Lat. *caupo* (genit. *cauponis*) = an innkeeper; and Eng. suffix *-ise.*] To retail provisions.

". . . the wealth of our rich rogues, who *cauponised* to the armies in Germany in this last war."—*Warburton to Hurd, Lett.* 171.

* **câuş'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *caus(e); -able.*] Capable of being caused, effected, or produced.

"That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

câuş'-ąl, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *causalis* = pertaining to cause; *causa* = a cause.]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to causes; implying or containing causes; expressing a cause.

"*Causal* propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* particles . . ."—*Watts: Logic.*

B. *As subst.:* A word which expresses a cause, or introduces the reason.

"A peculiar class of *causals* in Hindi, formed by inserting *l* before the characteristic long vowel."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.,* i. 240.

câu-şăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Low Lat. *causalitas;* from Lat. *causa.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The agency of a cause; the quality or property of causing.

"As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the sole of their *causalities,* and the essential cause of their existences." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Phrenol.:* The supposed faculty of tracing events to their causes.

¶ Principle of causality. [CAUSATION, ¶.]

* **câuş'-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *causal; -ly.*] According to causes; in the order or series of causes.

"Thus may it more be *causally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

câuş'-ąl-tȳ, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Min.: The lighter or earthy parts of ore which are carried away by washing.

† **câuş-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *causatio* = a dispute, a controversy; *causor* = to dispute.]

1. The act, power, or process of causing.

"Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation.*" —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act or agency by which anything is caused.

"He speaks of the point of contact of supernatural power with the chain of *causation* being so high up as to be wholly, or in part, out of sight."—*Tyndall: Prog. of Science* (3rd ed.), iii., 46-7.

¶ *Law of causation:* The law or doctrine that every phenomena is related, in a uniform manner, to some phenomena that co-exist with it, and to some that have preceded, and will follow. (*Mill: Logic,* bk. iii., ch. v.)

câu-şā'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *causation; -ism.*] The law of causation.

câu-şā'-tion-ĭst, *a.* [Eng. *causation; -ist.*] A believer in causationism (q.v.).

câuş'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Low Lat. *causo* = to cause.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Effective as a cause, reason, or agent.

". . . It appeareth to be one of the essential forms of things; as that that is *causative* in nature of a number of effects."—*Bacon: On Learning,* bk. i.

2. Expressing a cause, causal.

II. *Gram.:* Applied to certain changes of form whereby neuter verbs become transitive (thus *raise,* make or cause to *rise*), also to the class constituted by such change.

"Let any Hebrew reader judge whether phiel can properly be said, in general, to augment the signification, or hiphel to be *causative.*"—*Student,* ii. 308.

* **câuş'-ą-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *causative; -ly.*] In a causative manner.

"Several conjugations are used very indiscriminately; and whether they are to be taken actively, passively, *causatively,* or absolutely, must be determined by the context."—*Student,* ii. 308.

* **câu-şā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *causator,* from *causo* = to cause.] He who or that which causes or produces an effect or result.

"Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator,* it was out of the power of earth, or the arrogancy of hell, to work them from it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

câuse, *s.* [O. Fr. *cause;* Ital. & Sp. *causa,* from Lat. *causa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which produces, effects anything; that from which anything proceeds or arises, the relative to *effect.*

"*Cause* is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be."—*Locke.*

"Remember, Man, 'the Universal *Cause*
Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws.'"
Pope: Essay on Man, Ep. iv., l. 35-6.

2. A reason; ground or motive of action. [BECAUSE.]

"They begynne to declare the *cause* of her comynge." —*Deposit. of Richard II.,* p. 28.

". . . fought against me without a *cause.*"—*Psalm* cix. iii.

* 3. Sake, interest, advantage.

"I did it not for his *cause.*"—2 *Cor.* vii. 12.

4. A side or party in a dispute or controversy; a principle.

"The ryght of hys *cause.*"—*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 456.

"The minority in both Houses, it was said, would be true to the *cause* of hereditary monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

† 5. A matter in dispute; a question.

"The *cause* was handled and treted bytwene the forsaide primates."—*Trevisa,* ii. 141.

* 6. An accusation, an indictment, a charge.

II. *Law:* A suit, an action, ground of action.

"To corte quen thou schal coun
Ther alle oure *causes* schal be tryed."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems (ed. Morris): *Pearl,* 700.

III. *Special phrases:*

1. *Cause of action (Law):* A right to sue. (*Wharton.*)

2. *Material cause:* That of which anything is made.

3. *Efficient cause:* The agent effecting or producing a result.

4. *Final cause:* The motive inducing an agent to act; the object or purpose for which a thing is done or made.

5. *Formal cause:* The elements of a conception which make a conception or the thing conceived to be what it is, or the idea viewed as a formative principle and co-operating with the matter.

6. *To make common cause with:* To join in aims or objects with another; to side with and support one.

"Thus the most respectable Protestants, with Elizabeth at their head, were forced *to make common cause with* the Papists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *cause, reason,* and *motive:* "*Cause* respects the order and connection of things; *reason* the movements and operations of the mind; *motives* the movements of the mind and body. *Cause* is properly generic, *reason* and *motive* are specific; every *reason* or *motive* is a *cause*, but every *cause* is not a *reason* or *motive*. *Cause* is said of all inanimate objects; *reason* and *motive* of rational agents. Whatever happens in the world happens from some *cause*, mediate or immediate; the primary or first *cause* of all is God. Whatever opinions men hold they ought to be able to assign a substantial *reason* for them, and for whatever they do they ought to have a sufficient *motive*. As the *cause* gives birth to the effect, so does the *reason* give birth to the conclusion, and the *motive* gives birth to the action." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *cause*, s., and *case*, s., see CASE, *s.*

cause-list, *s.*

Law: A printed roll of actions to be tried in the order in which they are entered, and with the name of the attorneys engaged for each litigant.

câuse, *v.t. & i.* [CAUSE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To act as an agent in producing, to effect, to bring into existence.

"He apologised to those who had stood round him all night for the trouble which he had *caused*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To produce an effect, to make (with an infinitive following).

"Wilt thou judge them, son of man, wilt thou judge them? *cause* them to know the abominations of their fathers."—*Ezek.* xx. 4.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To show cause or reason.

"But he, to shifte their curious request,
Gan *causen* why she could not come in place."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 26.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cause, to occasion,* and *to create:* "What is *caused* seems to follow naturally; what is *occasioned* follows incidentally; what is *created* receives its existence arbitrarily. A wound *causes* pain, accidents *occasion* delay, but bodies *create* mischief. The misfortunes of the children *cause* great affliction to the parents; business *occasions* a person's late attendance at a place; disputes and misunderstandings *create* animosity and illwill." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

câused, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAUSE, *v.*]

* **câuse'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *cause; -full.*] Having a sufficient cause, reason, or excuse.

câuse'-lĕss, * **cause'-lĕs,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *cause; -less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having no cause or creative agent, uncreated, original, self-existent.

". . . we have our philosophical persons, to make modern and familiar things, supernatural and *causeless*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

"Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known." *Blackmore: Creation.*

† 2. Without cause or reason.

". . . the curse *causeless* shall not come."—*Prov.* xxvi. 2.

"Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded." *Denham.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Causelessly, without cause, reason, or excuse.

"Ther is on specialy hath don me harme,
God wote *causeles*." *Generydes*, 723.

câuse'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *causeless; -ly.*] Without a cause or reason.

"They [sin against the ninth commandment] that secretly raise jealousies and suspicion of their neighbour *causelessly*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, viii. § 4.

câuse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *causeless; -ness.*] The quality of being causeless.

"Discerning and acknowledging the *causelessness* of your exceptions."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 196.

* **câuş'-ęn,** *v.t. & i.* [CAUSE.]

câuş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cause; -er.*] He who or that which causes anything; the agent by which any effect is produced.

"You have in that forsworn the use of eyes;
And study too, the *causer* of your vow."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, iv. 3.

câuşe'-wāy, * **câuş'-āy,** † **câuş'-ĕy,** * **caws-e,** * **caws-ee, câuş'-wāy,** * **câuçe'-wāy** (*Eng.*), **cal-sey, cas-ey** (*Scotch*), *s.* [A popular corruption from O. Fr. *caucie* (*chaucié*); Fr. *chaussée*, from Low Lat. *calciata* (*via*) = a paved (road); *calcio* = to make up a wall with lime, &c.; *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = lime.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) A way raised above the level of the surrounding ground, and paved.

"Hoppand on the thak and the *causay*."
Douglas: Virgil, 202, 32.

"Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows,
Whose seats the weary traveller repose."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 259.

(2) A built way across a swamp or the like, and supported by an embankment or by a retaining wall. It is contradistinguished from a viaduct, which is supported by trestle-work, or by arches or trusses resting on piers.

2. *Fig.:* A path or road of any kind.

"The Lord our Saviour hath cast up such a *causeway*, as it were, to heaven, that we may well travell thither from all coasts and corners of the earth."—*Simeon Ashe: Fast-day Sermon* (1642).

† **câuşe'-wāy,** † **câuş'-ey,** *v.t.* [CAUSEWAY, *s.*] To pave.

"These London kirkyards are *causeyed* with throughstanes."—*Scott: Nigel*, ch. vi.

câuşe'-wāyed, câuş'-eyed, *a.* [CAUSEWAY, *v.*] Raised and paved. (Said of a street.) (*Scotch.*)

". . . butted be in her shanks for she gangs on a *causeway'd* street, unless . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

† **câuş'-ey,** *s. & a.* [CAUSEWAY, *s.*]

¶ *To tak the crown of the causey:* To appear with pride and self-assurance. (*Scotch.*)

* **causey-clothes,** *s. pl.* Dress in which one may appear in public. (*Scotch.*)

"From that day [17th November] to Monday, I think the 20th, we kept in, providing for *causey-cloaths*."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 396.

* **causey-faced,** *a.* Noting one who may appear on the street without blushing, or has no reason for shame before others.

* **causey-tales,** *s. pl.* Common news; street news. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Ye needna mak causey-tales o't:* Do not publish it.

* **causey-webs,** *s. pl.* A person is said to make *causey-webs* who neglects his or her work, and is much on the street.

† **câuş'-ey-ĕr,** *s.* [CAUSEY.] A maker of a causeway. (*Scotch.*)

câu-şĭd'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *causidicus* = a pleader, a lawyer; *causa* = a cause, a case; *dico* = to tell, to plead.] Pertaining or relating to an advocate, or the pleading of causes.

câuş'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAUSE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of producing or effecting anything; cause.

caus-son, *s.* [CAVEZON.]

Horsemanship: A nose-band for breaking-in young horses.

câus'-tĭc, * **câus'-tĭck, câus'-tĭ-cąl,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *causticus;* Gr. καυστικός (*kaustikos*) = burning; καίω (*kaiō*), fut. καύσω (*kausō*) = to burn.]

A. *As adjective (of all the forms):*

1. *Lit.:* Burning, hot, corrosive. Applied to a medicine or substance which destroys the tissue of the animal parts to which it is applied, changing it into a substance like burnt flesh, which in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls off, and leaves a vacuity in the part.

"Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with *caustick*, astringent, and coagulating particles.'—*Arbuthnot.*

"If extirpation be safe the best way will be by *caustical* medicines or escarotick."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. *Fig.:* Sharp, bitter, cutting. Applied to language full of bitter satire or sarcasm.

". . . and mirth he has a particular knack in extracting from his guests, let their humour be never so *caustic* or refractory."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

B. *As substantive (of the first two forms only):*

1. *Med.:* Any substance which, on being applied to the flesh, destroys the animal tissue. Specially, a term applied to the *Nitras argenti*, or nitrate of silver, commonly called Lunar Caustic, which is stimulant and sedative in its action rather than destructive, except on the mere surface to which it is directly applied. The stronger caustics produce an eschar, and are therefore called escharotics. They act either by their intense affinity for water, or by forming compounds with the albuminous substances, as sulphuric acid, caustic potash, bromine, chromic acid, arsenic, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, carbonic acid, glacial acetic acid, chloride of zinc, chloride of antimony, nitrate of silver, red oxide of mercury, sulphate of copper. Caustics are employed (1) To destroy poisonous bites of serpents, and rabid animals, and syphilitic growths; (2) To remove exuberant and morbid growths, as excessive granulations, polypi, cancerous deposits, warts, and to improve the character of ulcerated surfaces; (3) To act on healthy skin, so as to form issues, and to open abscesses.

". . . retired to his own lodgings, where he applied *caustic* to the wart."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

2. *Optics:* A caustic curve.

caustic-curve, *s.*

Geom. & Optics: A curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. [CATACAUSTIC CURVE, DIACAUSTIC CURVE.]

caustic potash, *s.*

Chem.: Potassium hydrate KHO (q.v.).

caustic soda, *s.*

Chem.: Sodium hydrate NaHO (q.v.).

câus'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *caustical; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a caustic manner; like a caustic.

2. *Fig.:* Bitingly, bitterly, sarcastically.

câus-tĭç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *caustic; -ity.*] The quality which distinguishes caustic substances: that of having so strong a tendency to combine with organised bodies or substances as to destroy their texture; a quality belonging to concentrated acids, pure alkalies, and some metallic salts.

"*Causticity*, and fluidity, have long since been excluded from the characteristics of the class, by the inclusion of silica and many other substances in it . . ."—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, p. 159.

câus'-tĭc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *caustic; -ness.*] The quality of being caustic; causticity. (*Scott.*)

câus'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. καυστός (*kaustos*) = burnt; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Cyperaceæ, or Sedges.

* **câu'-tĕl,** * **cau-tele,** * **caw-tel,** * **caw-tele,** * **cau-til,** *s.* [Lat. *cautela*, from *cautus* = cautious, wary.]

1. A trick, stratagem, or piece of cunning.

"*Cautele*, or sleyte. *Cautela.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil nor *cautel* doth besmirch
The virtue of his will."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Caution, wariness.

"*Cautele.* A taking heed."—*Cockeram.*

* **câu'-tĕl-oŭs,** * **câu'-tĕl-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cautel; -ous.*]

1. *In a good sense:* Cautious, wary.

"Paliadio doth wish, like a *cautelous* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden."—*Wotton.*

2. *In a bad sense:* Treacherous, cunning, tricky.

"Ypocritis ben *cautelous* for to take men in wordis."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 223.

"Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* **câu'-tĕl-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cautelous; -ly.*]

1. *In a good sense:* Cautiously, warily.

"The Jews, not resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do *cautelously*, in their diet, abstain from both."—*Browne.*

2. *In a bad sense:* Treacherously, cunningly.

"All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cautelously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

* **câu'-tĕl-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cautelous; -ness.*] The quality of being cautelous; caution, wariness.

"Let it not offend you, if I compare these two great Christian virtues, *Cautelousness*, Repentance."—*Hales: Rem.* p. 254.

câu'-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *cautère;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *cauterio;* Lat. *cauterium;* Gr. καυτήριον (*kautērion*) = a branding-iron; from καυτήρ (*kautēr*) = a burner, from καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.] A searing hot iron; a burning or branding-iron.

câu'-tĕr-ant, *s.* [CAUTERIZE.] A cauterizing substance, such as caustic. (*Landon.*)

* **câu'-tĕr-ĭṣm**, *s.* [*Cauter(ize); -ism.*]

1. The use or application of cauterants.

2. A cauterant.

"Some use the *cauterisms* on the legs."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy*, p. 262.

câu-tĕr-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *cautérisation;* Lat. *cauterizatio;* from *cauterizo* = to burn with a branding-iron.]

Surg.: The act of burning or searing morbid flesh with cauterants, or caustic substances.

"They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits."—*Wiseman.*

câu'-tĕr-ize, *v.t.* [Fr. *cautériser;* Sp. & Port. *cauterizar;* It. *cauterizzare;* Lat. *cauterizo;* from Gr. καυτηριάζω (*kautēriazō*) = to burn with a branding-iron; καυτήριον (*kautērion*) = a branding-iron; καυτήρ (*kautēr*) = a burner; καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

1. *Lit.:* To burn or sear with cauterants.

* 2. *Fig.:* Of the heart or conscience, as if "seared with a hot iron," and so rendered insensible to any influence.

"The more habitual our sins are, the more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, i. 603.

câu'-tĕr-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CAUTERIZE.]

câu'-tĕr-iz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAUTERIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality . . ."—*Bacon: Natural and Experimental History.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of burning with caustic.

2. *Fig.:* A burning to the heart.

"For each true word a blister! and each false
Be as a *caut'rizing* to the root o' the tongue,
Consuming it with speaking."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

¶ The first folio reads *cautherizing.*

câu'-tĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. καυτήριον (*kautērion*) = a branding-iron, from καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn, to brand.]

1. An instrument for burning or searing the flesh, either with a hot iron, or with caustic medicines.

"In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready, . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. The act of cauterizing.

"*Cautery* is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels."—*Quincy.*

câu'-thēe, *s.* [A word from one of the Hindoo languages.]

Fabrics: A coarse East India cotton cloth.

câu'-tĭng, *a.* [Shortened from *cautering* (q.v.).]

cauting-iron, *s.*

Farriery: An iron used for cauterizing the flesh of horses.

câu'-tion, * **cau-ci-on**, * **kau-cy-on**, * **cau-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *caution;* Sp. *caucion;* It. *cauzione*, from Lat. *cautio* = a taking care, from *cautus* = careful, cautious, from *caveo* to take care, to be cautious.]

1. Security, pledge, guarantee.

"*Kaucyon* they nolde give, ne bidde."
K. Alisaunder, 2811.

"He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

¶ In this sense the word only survives in Scots law, and at the Universities. [CAUTION-MONEY.]

* 2. A bill, an account.

"Take thi *caucioun*, and sitte soone and write fifti."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvi. 6.

3. Provision or security against danger, &c.; prudence, wariness, provident care and heedfulness.

"In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government . . ."—*L'Estrange.*

"Schomberg and some other officers recommended *caution* and delay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. A warning, advice to be careful and provident.

"Indulge, my son, the *cautions* of the wise."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xxiii. 114.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between an *admonition*, a *warning*, and a *caution:* "An *admonition* respects the moral conduct; it comprehends reasoning and remonstrance. *Warning* and *caution* respect the personal interest or safety in. We *admonish* a person against the commission of any offence; we *warn* him against any danger; we *caution* him against any misfortune." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Caution juratory:*

Law: The best security that a suspender can offer in order to obtain a suspension. (*Wharton.*)

caution-money, *s.* A sum of money deposited by a person as security, as by a student on his matriculation at the Universities.

¶ *To find caution:* To bring forward a sufficient surety. (*Scotch.*)

"*Caution* must be *found* by the defender for his appearance, and to pay what shall be decreed against him."—*Spottiswoode. MS. vo. Cautio.*

To set caution: To give security. (Synon. with the preceding phrase.)

"He was ordained also to *set caution* to Frendraught, . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 45.

câu'-tion, *v.t.* [CAUTION, *s.*] To give a warning to, to warn.

(*a*) *Absolutely:*

"How shall our thought avoid the various snare?
Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare . . ."
Prior.

(*b*) With *against.* (Used principally of persons.)

"You *cautioned* me *against* their charms,
But never gave me equal arms."
Swift.

* **câu'-tion-ar-ȳ**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *cautiono* = to give security.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Given as a pledge or security.

"I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hostage of your keeping it."
Southerne.

2. Containing a caution or warning.

"Nay, if you look a little farther, you will see that these ways are made *cautionary* enough."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Wary, provident, cautious.

"Most of the doctrines of the Philosophers are more fearful and *cautionary* than the nature of things requireth."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A pledge, a security or guarantee.

câu'-tioned, *pa. par. & a.* [CAUTION, *v.*]

câu'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *caution; -er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who cautions or warns another.

II. *Scots Law:* One who is bound as security for the performance by another of a specific act; a surety or guarantor.

"All bandes, acts and obligationes maid or to be maid, . . . for the gude rule, quietnesse of the Bordoures and *Hielandes*,—sall be extended against the aires and successoures, of their soverties and *cautioners*."—*Acts Ja. V., Parl.* 1587, c. 98.

câu'-tion-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAUTION, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pres. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of warning or giving a caution to another.

* **câu'-tion-ize**, *v.t.* [*Caution; -ize.*] To place under security or guarantee, to secure.

"The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Ballur, and gave his daughter in marriage to one Aslan Begh, a pretender to the ancient inheritance of a bordering province, to *cautionize* that part."—*Continuation of Knolles*, 1414. (*Latham.*)

† **câu'-tion-rȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *caution; -ry.*] The act of becoming security for another; suretyship, guarantee.

"That the true creditors and cautioners of the salde forfaulted persons,—should no wayes be prejudged by the foresaid forfaulter—anent their relief of their just and true ingagements, and *cautionries*, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.*, 1814, vi. 167.

câu'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *cautus* = heedful, wary, from *caveo* = to be careful or wary.] Full of caution, wary, heedful, careful.

1. *Of persons:*

". . . my Lord Clarendon will do well to be *cautious* for the future."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Of qualities:*

"With *cautious* reverence from the outer gate,
Slow stalks the slave, whose office there to wait, . . ."
Byron: The Corsair, ii. 3.

¶ With *of* before the person or thing to be guarded against:

"Be *cautious of* him, for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage."—*Swift.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cautious, wary*, and *circumspect.* "These epithets denote a particular care to avoid evil; but *cautious* expresses less than the other two; it is necessary to be *cautious* at all times; to be *wary* in cases of peculiar danger; to be *circumspect* in matters of peculiar delicacy and difficulty. . . . A tradesman must be *cautious* in his dealings with all men; he must be *wary* in his intercourse with designing men; he must be *circumspect* when transacting business of particular importance and intricacy." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *careful, cautious*, and *provident*, see CAREFUL.

câu'-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cautious; -ly.*] In a cautious manner, warily, heedfully.

"This well employed, he purchased friends and fame,
But *cautiously* concealed from whence it came."
Dryden: The Fables; Palamon and Arcite, bk. i.

". . . in return for money *cautiously* doled out, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* **câu'-tious-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *cautious; -ness.*] The quality of being cautious; vigilance, circumspection.

"I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basil.*

ca'-va, ka'-wa, *s.* [A Polynesian word.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from *Macropiper methysticum.*

cav-a-burd, *s.* [Etymology unknown.] A thick fall of snow. (*Scotch.*)

cā-væ'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *cavum ædium* = the hollow part of a house: *cavum*, neut. sing. of *cavus* = hollow; *ædium*, genit. of *ædes* = a house.]

Arch.: An open quadrangle or court within a house. Vitruvius describes five varieties—*Tuscanicum, Corinthium, tetrastylon* (with four columns), *displuviatum* (uncovered), and *testudinatum* (vaulted). Some authors have made the *cavædium* the same as the atrium and vestibulum, but they were essentially different. (*Gwilt.*)

căv'-al-cāde, *s.* [Fr. *cavalcade* = a riding of horse. (*Cotgrave.*)] A procession or train of men on horseback.

"Whose loveliness was more resplendent made
By the mere passing of that *cavalcade*."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Sicilian's Tale.

* **căv'-al-cāde**, *v.i.* [CAVALCADE, *s.*] To go or ride in procession.

"He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcading* with him to Oxford."—*North: Examen*, p. 112.

† **căv-al-ĕr'-ō, căv-a-liĕr'-ō**, *s.* [CAVALIER.] A quasi-Spanish form of the word *cavalier*, used generally with somewhat of a burlesque meaning.

"Nothing, good monsieur, but to help *cavalero* Cobweb to scratch."—*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

cavalero-justice, *s.*

"How now, bully-rook? thou'rt a gentleman: *cavalero-justice*, I say."—*Shakesp.: Mer. Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

căv-a-liĕr', *s. & a.* [Fr. *cavalier;* Ital. *cavaliere;* Sp. *caballero;* all from Low Lat. *caballarius* = a horseman, from *caballus* = a horse.] [CAPLE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) A knight, a horseman.

"Now joy to the crest of the brave *Cavalier!*
Be his banner unconquered, resistless his spear."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 20.

(2) A gallant.

"For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?"
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iii. Prologue.

2. *Spec.:* Applied to themselves by the royalist party in the civil war under Charles I.

"During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs; nor does it seem that these appellations are likely soon to become obsolete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **II.** *Fortif.:* A work situated behind another, over which it has a command of fire.

"Our casemates, *cavaliers*, and counterscarps,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers."
Heywood: Four P's.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Knightly, warlike.

* 2. Noble, generous, brave.

"The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*."—*Suckling.*

3. Belonging to the Cavalier or Royalist party.

". . . an old *Cavalier* family. . . ."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

4. Haughty, disdainful.

* **căv-ạ-lĭĕr′-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *cavalier; -ism.*] The principles or customs of cavaliers. (*Scott.*)

căv-ạ-lĭĕr′-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cavalier; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* Like a cavalier.

2. *Fig.:* Arrogantly, haughtily.

* **căv-ạ-lĭĕr′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cavalier; -ness.*] Arrogance, haughtiness.

* **căv-ạ-lĭ-ĕr′-ō,** *s.* [Ital. *cavaliere.*] A cavalier.

"In short, he was a perfect *cavaliero*."
Byron: Beppo, v. 33.

căv′-ạ-lot, *s.* [Fr. *cavalot.*]

Mil.: An ancient cannon five feet long, throwing a 1-lb. ball, with a charge of 1 lb.; range, 900 paces.

căv′-ạl-rȳ, * **că-văl′-lĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevalerie;* Fr. *cavalerie;* Sp. *caballería;* Ital. & Port. *cavalleria.*] [CAVALIER.]

Mil.: Mounted soldiers organised in troops (an administrative unit, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants), squadrons (a tactical unit of two troops, led by the senior captain), and regiments (composed of four squadrons, commanded by a lieut.-colonel and a major). Divided in Europe into Heavy (Cuirassiers, and some Dragoons or Dragoon Guards), Medium (Lancers and Dragoons), and Light (Hussars). Attached by single regiments to the infantry divisions. In the United States the cavalry are of light equipment and known only by the single name of cavalry. They are separate from infantry, being organized into distinct corps and under separate commanders. During the Civil War, cavalry proved to be a highly effective branch of the army. They are formed into brigades or divisions (commanded by a brigadier or lieutenant-general), for independent action in advance of and covering an army on the march, when horse-artillery batteries are attached to them. Light cavalry are chiefly employed for reconnaissance and foraging, heavy and medium for battle, but these duties are interchangeable. Formations for march are columns of troops, fours, sections, and half-sections; for fighting, always in line, frequently in echelon of regiments or squadrons, and with a reserve. Its action is essentially offensive, and its real power lies in the charge, which should be sudden and rapid. Its best opportunity is when the enemy is on the march, in disorder from fighting, or changing formation. The best ground for cavalry is that which gives cover from view till near enough to charge, and then it should be free from obstacles, so as to get full benefit from the shock which depends on unbroken speed. Rate of march—walk, four miles; trot, eight miles an hour.

"If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good stable bands of foot."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*

¶ Originally *cavalry* and *chivalry* were but two different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present*, p. 65.)

* **cạ-vāte′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cavatus*, pa. par. of *cavo* = to hollow out.] To hollow or dig out; now superseded by *excavate* (q.v.). (*Bailey.*)

* **cạ-vāt′-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [CAVATE.]

căv-ạ-tīn′-ạ, *s.* [Ital.] A melody of a more simple form than the aria. A song without a second part and a *da capo*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **cạv′-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAVATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of hollowing out or excavating.

* **cạv-ā′-tion,** * **cạv-ā′-zion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cavatio* = a hollowing or excavating; *cavo* = to hollow out, to excavate.]

Arch.: The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage or foundations; according to Vitruvius it should be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.

cāve (1), * **kāve,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *cave;* Sp. & Ital. *cava* = a hollow place; from Lat. *cavea*, from *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hollow place or cavern under the earth; a subterraneous habitation.

"Thor he biggede in a *cave*, the was thor in roche graven."
Story of Gen. & Exod., 1,137.

"Thou magic lyre, whose fascinating sound
Seduced the savage monsters from their *cave*."
Cowper: Ode on the Marriage of a Friend.

* 2. Any hollow place or part.

"The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Caves in many cases are scooped out by the sea or by the action of inland streams. They are most numerous in limestone countries, and are of great interest geologically. [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

2. *Glass Manufacture:* The ash-pit of a glass furnace.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compound: *Cave-keeper.*

cave-bear, *s.*

Palæont.: *Ursus spelæus*, a fossil bear, more gigantic than any now known to exist. It is found in Britain and elsewhere, in Post-Pliocene cave-deposits.

cave-breccia, *s.*

Geol.: A breccia, generally of marine origin, frequently met with in caverns at the base of sea-cliffs. It often contains organic remains. [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

cave-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Deposits made in sea-caves. Water washed in some of the materials which were afterwards fixed in their place by the formation of stalactite pendulous from the roof, and stalagmite rising in irregular columns from the floor. According to the celebrated chemist Liebig, the vegetable soil above the limestone rock, when acted on by moisture and air, evolves carbonic acid (carbon dioxide). Falling rain, becoming impregnated with this chemical compound, is capable of dissolving the limestone, and subsequently losing by evaporation a portion of the carbonic acid, parts with the calcareous matter, which it leaves in the form of stalactite. The dropping of water impregnated with carbonate of lime from the tips of the pendulous stalactites, generates the stalagmites, and hermetically seals the aqueous deposits beneath for geological examination. It is remarkable that, tested by these organic remains, caverns do not, as might be anticipated, range over a succession of formations; they seem to be all but limited to the Newer-Pliocene and Post-Pliocene periods.

The first cave which attracted much geological notice was that of Kirkdale, about twenty-five miles N.N.E. of York city. In it were detected the remains of about 300 hyenas and the animals on whose bones they had preyed. (For details see *Buckland's Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.*) Many caves throughout the world have since been examined. Prof. Owen some years ago enumerated thirty-seven species of mammals—about eighteen of them extinct, the rest recent—in the caves of the British Isles. When the question of the alleged "antiquity of man" came from France to Britain in 1858, the examination of caves here and elsewhere received a new impulse. First the Brixham cavern, on the coast of Devonshire, was exhaustively examined, and then Kent's cavern, near Torquay, in the same county, became the scene of very elaborate exploratory diggings, Mr. Pengelley, F.R.S., acting under the auspices of the British Association and the Royal Society of London, being the chief agent in the work. Deposits of some interest have been found in the caves of the United States and of Brazil, but no particular description of them seems necessary, as they yield no indications of ancient man similar to those of Europe. They contain bones of many of the former animals of the country, though usually of less interest than those of the European caves.

cave-dwellers, *s. pl.* [TROGLODYTE, A. I. 1.]

cave-earth, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of earth constituting the old floor of a cave, previous to the deposition of the stalagmite which now covers it.

"*Cave-earth* is not stratified, and contains many fallen fragments of rock, rounded stones, and broken pieces of stalagmite."—*Dawson: Earth and Man*, ch. xiii.

cave-guarded, *a.* Guarded or protected in a cave.

cave-hyena, cave-hyæna, *s.*

Palæont.: *Hyæna spelæa*, an old British hyena akin to *H. crocuta* of South Africa, of which it may be only a variety.

"The *cave-hyæna* and cave-tiger are found associated with the *Ursus spelæus* in the caverns."—*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times*, p. 238.

* **cave-keeping,** *a.* Secret, retired from sight, as though hidden in a cave.

"In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep."
Shakesp.: Lucrece, 1249-51.

cave-lion, *s.*

Palæont.: A fossil lion, *Felis spelæa*, akin to if not even identical with the *F. leo* of modern times.

cave-pika, *s.*

Palæont.: A species of Lagomys found in Post-Pliocene deposits in British caves.

cāve (2), *s.* [CAVE (2), *v.*]

1. A stroke, a push.

2. A toss.

cāve (1), *v.t. & i.* [CAVE, *s.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:* To hollow out.

"Under a steepe hilles side it placed was,
There where the mouldred earth had *cav'd* the **banke**."
Spenser: F. Q., IV., v. 33.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To dwell in a cave.

"It may be heard at court, that such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

† 2. To sink or fall down, to give way.

¶ *To cave in:* To give way, to yield. (*Slang.*)

"A puppy . . . joins the chase with heart and soul, but *cave in* at about fifty yards."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

To cave over: To fall over suddenly. (*Scotch.*)

"Sitting down [on] a bedside, he *caves* back *over* so that his feet stack out stiff and dead."—*Mellvill: MS.*, p. 32.

căve (2), *v.t. & i.* [Scand. *kava* = to throw, to toss.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To toss or pitch, as hay.

2. To toss (the head or horns) threateningly (said of cattle).

3. To clean (grain) by raking.

"I *cave* corne. *J'escouse le grain.*"—*Palsgrave.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To rush.

2. To be plunged or buried.

cāv′-ĕ-ăt, *s.* [Lat. *caveat* = let him beware, 3rd per. sing. pr. subj. of *caveo* = to beware.]

I. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A notice or warning given by any person interested to some public officer not to do a certain act until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition.

"A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair."—*Ayliffe.*

2. *United States Patent Laws:* A description of some invention designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to applications respecting the same invention from any other quarter. It corresponds to the English *Protection* (q.v.).

II. *Ord. Lang. (fig.):* A warning, a caution, a protest.

"As, however, there is scarcely any one of the principles of a true method of philosophizing which does not require to be guarded against errors on both sides, I must enter a *caveat* against another misapprehension, of a kind directly contrary to the preceding."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, § 3.

Caveat emptor (Lat.): Let the purchaser beware, *i.e.*, let him examine what he is buying before he completes the bargain; in other words, the risk of the purchase lies with the purchaser.

* **cāv-ĕ-ā′-tĭng,** *s.* [Lat. *caveat*, and Eng. suff. *-ing.*]

Fencing: The act of moving the sword alternately from one side to the other of that of the adversary.

* **cāv-ĕ-ā´-tõr,** *s.* [Lat. & Eng. *caveat;* suff. *-or.*]

Law: One who enters a caveat.

căv´-ĕl (1), * **cav-ell, căv´-ĭll,** *s.* [A modification of Eng. *cowl* (q.v.). Cf. *caple.*] A low fellow.

"Ane *cavell* quhilk was never at the schule." *Chalmers: Lyndsay,* ii. 60.

* **căv´-ĕl** (2), * **cau´-il,** * **căf´-le,** * **kăv´-el,** * **kĕv-il,** *s.* [Kavel.]

1. A rod, a pole. (*Christ Kirk on the Green.*)

2. A lot.

"Syne *caflis* cast quha sall our master be." *Wallace,* vii. 378.

3. The response of an oracle.

"Quhilis he says, the *cauillis* of Licia." *Douglas: Virgil,* 112, 55.

4. Fortune, lot.

"I should be right content
For the kind *cavel* that to me was lent." *Ross: Helenore,* p. 128.

5. A division or share of property; an allotment.

"They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver sent out of the bishop's *kavil.*"—*Spalding,* i. 230.

6. A ridge of growing corn.

* **cav-el,** *v.t.* [Cavel (2), *s.*] To divide by lot, to apportion.

"The heritors of Don met every fortnight after the *cavelling* of the water in April."—*State. Leslie of Powis, &c.,* 1805, p. 121.

* **cav - en - ard,** *s.* [Fr. *cagnard, caignard,* from Lat. *canis* = a dog.] A rascal, a villain. [Caynard.]

"Hede, *cauenard!*
Wat dos thee here at this pathe?" *Havelok,* 2,389.

căv´-ĕn-dĭsh, *s.* [Named after Thomas Cavendish, the circumnavigator and buccaneer, who died in 1593 (?).] A kind of tobacco softened, sweetened, and pressed into cakes.

cā´-vĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A gentle breeze. (*Scotch.*)

căv´-ĕrn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *caverne;* Lat. *caverna* = a cavern; *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *As subst.:* A cave or den.

"Patience whispered the oaks from the oracular *caverns* of darkness." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* ii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

† **cavern-cell,** *s.* A dwelling in a cavern.

"And mothers with their infants, there to dwell
In the deep forest or the *cavern-cell.*" *Hemans: The Abencerrag.*

† **cavern-damp,** *s.* The damp, stagnant atmosphere pervading caves.

"She falls—she sinks—as dies the lamp
In charnel airs or *cavern-damp.*" *Moore: Lalla Rookh; Paradise and the Peri.*

cavern-deposits, *s. pl.* [Cave-deposits.]

cavern-fern, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for Antrophyum. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

căv´-ĕrned, *a.* [Cavern, *s.*]

† **1.** Full of caverns or caves.

"The wolves yell'd on the *cavern'd* hill
Where echo roll'd in thunder still." *Byron: The Siege of Corinth,* hk. xxxiii.

"Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from *caverned* Hawthornden." *Scott: Last Minstrel,* vi. 24.

* **2.** Formed in or through a cavern.

"Now pass'd the rugged road, they journey down
The *cavern'd* way descending to the town." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey,* hk. xvii. 230-1.

* **3.** Living in caverns.

"No *cavern'd* hermit, rests self-satisfy'd." *Pope: Essay on Man,* iv. 42.

† **4.** Found in caverns.

"And *cavern'd* gems their lustre throw
O'er the red sea-flowers' vivid glow?" *Hemans: A Tale of the Fourteenth Century.*

căv´-ĕr-noŭs, *a.* [Fr. *caverneux;* Sp. & Ital. *cavernoso;* Lat. *cavernosus* = full of caverns; *caverna* = a cavern.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Full of caverns.

(2) Deep, low down in caverns.

". . . scarcely heralded
By one deep moan, forth from his *cavernous* depths
The earthquake burst . . ." *Hemans: The Vespers of Palermo.*

2. *Fig.:* Resembling a cavern.

II. *Anat.:* With cavities in the anatomical sense. In this usage the accent is commonly on the second syllable.

". . . in the Lamprey the lacteals pass forward, and enter the abdominal *cavernous* sinus beneath the aorta."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

* **căv-ĕrn´-ụ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cavernula,* dim. of *caverna* = a cavern; *cavus* = hollow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Full of little cavities or hollows.

"Unless poured out in a very liquid state, that is, of very great heat, copper will not cast either solid or tenacious, but is *cavernulous* and weak; in its best state it seems porous."—*Black: Lectures,* iii. 326. (*Latham.*)

* **cav´-ĕr-on,** *s.* [Cavezon.]

† **cāv´-ẽrş,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from *cave* (1), s.]

Mining:

1. A name amongst Derbyshire miners for such as steal ore from the mines.

2. Officers in such mines.

* **căv´-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Caviare.]

* **cav´-es-on,** * **cav´-es-son,** *s.* [Cavezon.]

* **ca-vē´-to,** *s.* [Imper. of *caveo* = to be wary or cautious.] Be cautious or wary.

"Therefore, *caveto* be thy counsellor.
Go, clear thy crystals." *Shakesp.: Hen. V.,* ii. 3.

† **cạ-vĕt´-tō,** *s.* [Ital. *caretto* = a hollow, from *cavo,* Lat. *cavus* = hollow.]

CAVETTO.

Arch.: A concave moulding, the curvature of whose section does not exceed the quadrant of a circle. It is the reverse of the ovolo or quarter-round, and is sometimes used in cornices, pedestals, &c.

"The Roman mouldings are all formed of parts of circles . . . is the *Cavetto* or hollow. This is a quarter-round, the curve turning inward."—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* vol. iii., p. 199.

cāv´-ĕy, cāv´-ĭe, *s.* [Lat. *cavea* = a hollow, a cage.]

1. A hen-coop. (*Scotch.*)

"Croose as a cock in his ain *cavie,*
Wha shou'd be there but Hinny Davy?" *Mayne: Siller Gun,* p. 56.

2. In former times the lower part of the aumrie, or meat-press, was thus denominated. (*Jamieson.*)

* **cav´-e-zon,** * **ca´-ves-son,** * **cav´-e-son,** *s.* [Fr. *caveçon, cavesson;* Sp. *cabezon;* Ital. *cavezzone* = a covering for the head; from O. Fr. *chevece;* Sp. *cabeza* = head; Ital. *cavezza,* for *capezza* = a halter, a bridle, from Lat. *caput* = head; *capistrum* = a bridle, a halter.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him. (*Worcester.*)

cāv´-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from the native Brazilian name *cabiai.*]

Zool.: The type-genus of the rodent family Cavidæ (q.v.).

cā´-vĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cavi(a);* *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the genus Cavia (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the genus Cavia (q.v.).

căv´-ĭ-ar, căv-ĭ-ar´-ĕ, *s.* [In Fr. *caviar;* Ital. *caviale;* Sp. *cabial, cabiar;* Romaic καβιάρι (*kabiari*); Turk. *havyár,* or *hávyár* = caviare. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.:* The roes of sturgeon and other fish caught in the rivers of the United States and Russia, dried, salted, and eaten as a relish.

"The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare.*"—*Grew: Museum.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything displeasing or not according to the taste. (So used from the fact of the relish being seldom appreciated at first use, a liking for it being an acquired taste.)

". . . for the play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* ii. 2.

¶ The pronunciation of this word is unsettled. It is found variously, as **ca-veer´, că-vē-ăr´, că-vē-ā´-rē, că-vē-ā´-rĕ,** the second being the more usual.

căv´-ĭ-cörn, *s.* [Lat. *cavus* = hollow, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Zool.: Any ruminant animal whose horns are hollow and planted on a bony recess of the fronts, as the antelope. (*R. Owen.*)

cāv-ĭ-cör´-nĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Cavicorn.]

Zool.: The typical section of the order Ruminantia, containing the Hollow-horned Ruminants. [Cavicorn.] There are three families, the Antilopidæ, Ovidæ, and Bovidæ.

căv´-ĭe (1), *s.* [A corrupted form of *cavalier* (q.v.).]

"And when both houses vote agen, the *cavies* to be gone." *Brome: Songs* (1661). (*Halliwell.*)

cav´-ie (2), *s.* [Cavey.] (*Scotch.*)

* **cav´-i-er,** *s.* [Caviare.]

ca-vĭ´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod Lat. *cavia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* The Cavies, a family of Rodents, having no clavicles, unguiculate toes, a rudimentary tail, and, as a rule, eight rootless molars in each jaw. It contains the Capybaras, Agoutis, and Pacas. The family is almost exclusively South American.

2. *Palæont.:* Species of Cavidæ exist in South America, in Post-Pliocene beds and caves.

căv´-ĭl, * **cau-yll,** * **cau-il,** * **cav-ill,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *caviller* = to cavil, wrangle, reason crossly (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *cavillor* = to banter; *cavilla, cavillum,* or *cavillus* = a jeering, a cavilling (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intrans.:* To raise empty or frivolous objections, to argue captiously.

". . . as thou lovest and honour'st arms,
Let's fight it out, and not stand *cavilling* thus." *Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI.,* i. 1.

¶ With *at:*

"He *cavils* first *at* the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage."—*Pope: Notes on the Iliad.*

B. *Trans.:* To object to or to find fault with frivolously or captiously.

"Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions?" *Milton: Paradise Lost,* hk. x.

¶ For the difference between to *cavil* and to *censure,* see Censure, *v.*

căv´-ĭl (1), *s.* [Cavil, *v.*] A captious or frivolous objection.

"That's but a *cavil:* he is old."—*Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew,* ii. 1.

* **cav´-il** (2), *s.* [Caul.]

căv´-ĭl (3), *s.* [Kevel.]

1. *Naut.:* A large cleat.

2. *Archæol.:* A small stone axe with a flat face and a pointed peen. It resembles a jedding-axe.

căv´-ĭl-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *cavil;* *-er.*] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

"The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller.*"—*Addison: Guardian.*

căv´-ĭl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cavil, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

". . . notwithstanding his depreciatory and *cavilling* criticism of that great writer."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. vii., § 2, vol. i., p. 246.

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of raising frivolous objections.

căv´-ĭl-lĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cavilling;* *-ly.*] In a cavilling or captious manner; captiously.

* **căv´-ĭl-lĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cavilling;* *-ness.*] The quality of being cavilling or captious.

* **căv-ĭl-lā´-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cavillatio* = the act of cavilling, from *cavillor* = to cavil.] A disposition to make captious objections; the practice of objecting frivolously or captiously; cavilling.

"I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the Church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itself should be satisfied."—*Hooker.*

* **cav-il-lon,** * **cav-el-loun,** *s.* [Cavil, *v.*] A dispute.

"As knyghtez in *caueloun.*"—*Sir Gawayne,* 683

* **căv´-ĭl-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cavil,* and suff. *-ous.*] Fond of raising frivolous or captious objections; cavilling.

"Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed."—*Ayliffe.*

* **căv'-ĭl-loŭs-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cavillous*; *-ly.*] In a cavilling manner, captiously.

"Since that so *cavillously* is urged against us."
Milton: Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish.

* **căv'-ĭl-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cavillous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cavillous or fond of raising frivolous objections; captiousness.

* **ca-vin** (1), *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *cavus* = hollow.]

Mil.: An old term for a natural hollow large enough to shelter troops when attacking a fortress. Also a hollow way running round the works of a fortified place.

* **ca-vin** (2), *s.* [CONVENT.]

căv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAVE (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of separating short, broken straw from the grain.

caving-rake, *s.* A rake for separating the chaff from the grain when spread on the barn floor.

căv'-ĭngs, căv'-vĭns. *s. pl.* [CAVE (2), *v.*] Short broken straw raked from the grain.

"In the Midland districts, ears of corn when thrashed are known by the appropriate term '*cavvins*.'"—*Cornhill Mag.*, July 1865, p. 33.

căv'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *cavité*; Lat. *cavitas* = a hollow, from *cavus* = hollow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hollow place.

"The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth: the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips."—*Holder: Elem. of Speech.*

† 2. The state of being hollow.

"The *cavity* or hollowness of the place."—*Goodwin.*

II. *Anat.:* (For definition see extract).

"*Cavity* . . . in Anatomy . . . is used to signify any excavation or even depression of more than ordinary depth, which may exist in or between the solid parts. Hence we find *cavities* existing in bones or formed by the junction of one or more bones. . . . But we have likewise large excavations whose walls are of a more complicated arrangement, and which are destined to receive and protect those organs which are concerned in the functions of innervation, respiration, and digestion . . . namely the cephalic or cranial *cavity* containing the brain, the thoracic *cavity* containing the organs of respiration, and the abdominal *cavity* containing the organs of digestion and of the secretion of urine. To this last is appended, as a continuation, the pelvic *cavity*."—*Todd: Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

ca'-vō, *a.* [Ital. *cavo* = hollow; Lat. *cavus.*]

cavo-relievo, *s.* An Egyptian style of sculpturing, in which the higher relief is only on a level with the plane of the stone, the rounded sides of the figures being cut into the material. (*Weale: Dict. of Terms.*)

căv-ō-lī'-na, *s.* [Named after Cavolini, a Neapolitan naturalist, in whose honour very many organisms have received generic or specific names.]

Zool.: A genus of nudibranchiate Gasteropods. It is now merged in, or reduced to a sub-genus of, Æolis.

căv ō-lī'-nīte, *s.* [Named after Cavolini, a Neapolitan naturalist, with Eng. suff. *-ite Min.* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Nephilite (q.v.). The longitudinal rifts within give it a silky lustre. It is from Vesuvius, where it occurs in hexahedral crystals with other minerals lining the cavity of a geode.

ca-vort', *v.i.* [Said to be a corr. of *curvet* (q.v.).]

1. To prance (as a horse).

2. To bustle about eagerly.

* **cā'-voŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cav(e)*; suff. *-ous.*] Abounding in caves, hollow.

cā'-vỹ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cavia*, from Brazil. *cabiai.*]

Zool.: A genus of South American Rodents. It includes the Guinea-pig (*Cavia cobaya*). All have a short tail, or none at all, and bear a slight resemblance to a pig.

câw (1), *v.i.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. A.S. *ceo*; Dut. *ka*, *kae*; Scotch *ka* = a crow.] To make a noise like a rook or crow.

câw (2), *v.t.* [CA'.] To drive. (*Scotch.*)

câw (1), *s.* [CAW, *v.*] The noise or cry made by a crow, rook, or raven.

câw (2), *s.* [CA'.] (*Scotch.*)

câwf, *s.* [CALF.] (*Scotch.*)

câw'-ĭll, *s.* [CAVEL.] A lot.

câw'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CAW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"The *cawing* rooks, and sea-mews from afar."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

C. *As subst.:* The cry or caw of a crow, rook, or raven.

* **câw'-ĭng** (2), * **câw'-yng,** *pr. par. & s.* [CALL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of driving. (*Scotch.*)

"The *cawyng* of wedderis in grit [in flocks] furth of the schyir."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1545, V. 19.

câwk, *s.* [CAUK.]

* **câwk,** * **câuk,** *v.i.* [Fr. *cauquer* = "to trede, as a cocke dothe a henne" (*Cotgrave*); Lat. *calco* = to tread.] To breed.

"Some briddes at the bile thorugh brethyng conceyved.
And some *caukede*."
Langland: P. Plowman, 7,292.

câwk'-ẽr, câuk'-ẽr, *s.* [CALKER.]

1. The hinder part of a horse-shoe sharpened and turned downwards, so as to prevent slipping on ice. (*Scotch.*)

2. A dram; a glass of ardent spirits. (*Scotch.*)

"The magistrates wi' loyal din,
Tak aff their *cau'kers*."
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 89.

câwk'-ĭng, *s.* [CAUKING.]

câwk'-ỹ, *a.* [CAUKY.]

* **câwl,** *s.* [CAUL.]

* **câwle,** *s.* [COLE.]

Sea-cawle. [SEA-COLE.]

câw'-lie, *s.* [From Eng. *cowl.*] A man (*in contempt*). (*Scotch.*)

câwm'-ẽr, *v.t.* [CALM.] To quiet, to calm.

cawmys, *s.* [CALMES.] A mould. (*Scotch.*)

"That every merchande—sall bring hame as oft as he salis or sendis his gudis at euery tyme twa hagbutis —with powder and *cawmys* for furnessing of the samin," &c.—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1535, ed. 1814, p. 346.

câw'-quâw, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name given by the Cree Indians to the Canada Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*).

câx'-ĕş, *s.* [CASHES.]

* **căx'-ôn,** *s.* [From the name of a celebrated maker of wigs.] A wig.

"The other, an old, discoloured, unkempt, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution."—*Lamb: Christ's Hospital five and twenty Years Ago.*

căx'-ôu, *s.* [Sp. *caxon* = a box or chest, a weight of 50 cwt. of ore, augment. of *caxa* = a chest; from Lat. *capsa.*] A chest of ores of any metal that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined. (*Chalmers.*) (*Webster.*)

Căx'-tôn, *s.* [From William Caxton, the introducer of printing into England, born in Kent about 1412, died at Westminster, 1492. His printing-press was in the Almonry at Westminster. Sixty-four books are known to have been printed by him. His first work was the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*, printed at Cologne about 1476. This was the first work printed in the English language. The first book printed in England was the *Game and Play of the Chesse*, about 1474.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The printer named above.

2. *Bibliog.:* A book printed by William Caxton.

cāy, kāy, cāy'-ō, kēy, *s.* [Sp. *cayos*, pl. = shelves, sand-banks, rocks, islets in the sea.] [KEY.]

cāy-a-pō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably the name of the plant in one of the Brazilian-Indian languages.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cucurbitaceæ. The species, which are Brazilian, are drastics of great energy. (*Lindley.*)

cāy'-ĕnne, *s. & a.* [From Cayenne, in South America.] [CAPSICUM.]

cayenne pepper, *s.* The dried powdered fruits of various species of Capsicum. Specially those of the West Indian *Capsicum annuum.*

cāy'-man, cāi'-man, *s.* [From the native word in Guiana.]

Zool.: A genus of American reptiles, belonging to the Crocodile family. It is distinguished from the true crocodile by having its feet only half-webbed. An alligator.

"The slaves, on their arrival from Africa, at sight of a crocodile gave it immediately the name of *cayman*."
Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal, Sauri, ix. 196.

* **cay-nard,** *s.* [CAVENARD.] A rascal, a villain.

"See, olde *caynard*, is this thin array?"
Chaucer: Wife of Bath, Prol., 5,817.

* **cāy'-tĭf,** *a. & s.* [CAITIFF.]

* **cāy'-tīve,** *a. & s.* [CAITIFF.]

ca-zīc', ca-zīq'ue (que as k), *s.* [Sp. *cacique*, from the native Haytian word.] A king or chief among some Indian tribes of America. [CACIQUE.]

"The principal *cazique* of the island came to visit Cortes, . . ."—*Townsend: Conquest of Mexico*, i. 15.

* **căz'-ĭ-mĭ,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in cazimi when not distant from the sun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes; or the apparent semi-diameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who copies him, has raised it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. (*Nares.*)

"I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridaria,
And know what planet is in *cazimi*."
Albumazar, in Dodsley, vii. 171.

cā'-zō, *s.* [Sp. *cazo* = a stew-pan, a saucepan, a great spoon.]

Metal.: A vessel with a copper bottom in which ores of silver are treated in the hot process.

căz'-zĭe, *s. & a.* [CASSIE.] A sack or net made of straw. (*Scotch.*)

cazzie-chair, *s.* A sort of easy-chair of plaited straw. (*Scotch.*)

* **căz'-zōn,** *s.* [M. E. *casen*, prob. from Dan. *kase* = dung.] Dried dung of cattle, used for fuel. (*Provincial.*)

Cd. *Chem.:* The symbol for the element Cadmium.

Ce. *Chem.:* The symbol for the element Cerium.

çea, *s.* [SOE.] A small tub.

çē-an-ō'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεανωθος (*keanōthos*) = a kind of thistle.]

Bot.: Red-root, a genus of smooth, pubescent, shrubby plants, order Rhamnaceæ, natives of North America, with erect branches, and white, blue, or yellow flowers disposed in terminal panicles, or in axillary racemes. In America *Ceanothus americanus* is generally known by the name of New Jersey tea, the leaves having been formerly used for the same purpose as those of the Chinese plant. In Canada it is used for dyeing wool of a nankeen or cinnamon colour.

çēase, * **çessen,** * **çesen,** * **çeesen,** * **çeçyn,** * **sesse,** * **seasse,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *cesser*; Sp. *cesar*; It. *cessare*, from Lat. *cesso* = to go slowly, cease, frequent. of *cedo* = to give way, yield.]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To come to an end, leave off, give over, desist.

(1) *Absolutely:*

"*Cecyn. Cesso.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"We shalle not *seasse*, but ding all downe."—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 65.

(2) *With an infinitive following:*

"The stream will *cease* to flow."
Tennyson: All things will Die.

(3) *With the prep.* from:

"The lives of all who *cease from* combat, spare."
Dryden.

2. To be at an end, to exist no longer.

"All charite shal *cease* among the men."
Gower, i. 88.

* 3. To become extinct, to pass away.

"The inhabitants of the villages *ceased*, they *ceased* in Israel, . . ."—*Judges*, v. 7.

4. To rest, leave off for a time, desist from.

". . . without *ceasing* I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day."—2 *Tim.* i. 3.

II. *Trans.:* To put a stop to, to end.

"But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-ey'd peace."
Milton: Nativity, 45.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cease, leave off*, and *discontinue*:—"*To cease* is neuter; to *leave off* and *discontinue* are active; we *cease* from doing a thing; we *leave off* or *discontinue* a thing. *Cease* is used either for particular actions or general habits; *leave off* more usually and properly for particular actions; *discontinue* for general habits. A restless spoiled child never *ceases* crying until it has obtained what it wants; it is a mark of impatience not to *cease* lamenting when one is in pain. A labourer *leaves off* his work at any given hour. A delicate person *discontinues* his visits when they are found not to be agreeable. It should be our first endeavour to *cease* to do evil. It is never good to *leave off* working while there is any thing to do, and time to do it in. The *discontinuing* a good practice without adequate grounds evinces great instability of character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çēase**, *s.* [CEASE, *v.*] The end, extinction or failure.

"The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

çēased, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CEASE.]

çēase'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cease*; *-less.*] Incessant, unceasing, unending.

"Till, *ceaseless* in its growth, it claim'd to stand."
Cowper: On the Ice Islands seen floating in the German Ocean.

çēase'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ceaseless*; *-ly.*] Unceasingly, incessantly, without ceasing.

çēas'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CEASE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of leaving off, or desisting from anything; a stoppage.

"... he did not mean by abrogation a *ceasing*, but an alteration and abatement."—*Warburton: Remarks on Occas. Reflect.*, pt. ii.

† **çēa'-süre**, *s.* [CÆSURA.] The rhythm of verse.

"Divine du Bartas, hid his heavenly *ceasures*,
Singing the mighty world's immortal story?"
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

çĕb-a-dīl'-la, *s.* [CEVADILLA.]

* **çe-bell**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Music: The name of an air or theme in common time of four bar phrases, forming a subject upon which to execute "divisions" upon the lute or violin. This style of air, although frequently found in books for the violin in the 17th century, is now obsolete; its principal feature was the alternation of grave and acute notes which formed the several strains. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çē'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *ceb(us)*(q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Quadrumana (Monkeys), consisting of species with long and prehensile tails. There are 36 teeth, 6 of them in either jaw being molars. They have neither cheek-pouches nor callosities. They occur in tropical America. [CEBUS.]

çē-bī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *ceb(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the cebidæ (q.v.).

çē-brĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dēs, çē-brĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *cebrio*, the typical genus; and Lat. pl. suff. *-idæ*, *-ides.*]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, in which all the joints of the tarsi are entire, and without pellets, and the posterior thighs not larger than the others. The European species appear in great numbers after heavy rains. (*Craig.*)

çē'-bŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κῆβος (*kebos*) = a long-tailed monkey.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of American monkeys, of which the type is the *Simia apella* of Linnæus. It has a short muzzle and prehensile tail, with a facial angle of 60°.

2. *Palæont.*: It is found in Post-Pliocene strata in South America.

* **çec**, * **çeke**, *a.* [SICK.]

"*Cec*, or seeke. (*Ceke* or sekenes.) *Infirmus, eger, languidus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕc'-chĭn, *s.* [SEQUIN, ZECHIN.] An Italian gold coin, a sequin.

"Here I have brought a bag of bright *cecchines*,
Will quite weigh down his plate."
Ben Jonson: Fox, i. 1.

* **çech-elle**, *s.* [SATCHEL.]

"*Cechelle. Saccellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çē-çĭd-ŏ-mȳ'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. κηκίς (*kēkis*), genit. κηκῖδος (*kēkidos*) = . . . a gall-nut, and μυῖα (*muia*) = a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged flies, Diptera, of the family Tipulidæ, having the wings resting horizontally with three longitudinal nervures; head hemispherical; antennæ as long as the body, and generally 24-jointed, the joints hairy (in females 14-jointed); the two basal joints short, legs long; basal joint of tarsi very short, second long. Stephens enumerates twenty-six species, all of which are of small size. *Cecidomyia tritici*, the Wheat-fly, is well known from its attacks on wheat.

çĕ-çĭl'-ĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Fr. *cécilies*, from Lat. *cæcilia* = a slow-worm or blind-worm; *cæcus* = blind.]

Zool.: A family and genus of naked vertebrates, placed by Linnæus and Cuvier among serpents, but now known to be amphibians. The eyes are exceeding small, whence the name given to them; the skin is smooth, viscous, and striated, with annular folds. It is not properly naked, but the scales are very minute and indistinct. All the species are natives of warm climates. [CÆCILIADÆ.]

* **çē'-çĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Fr. *cécité*; Lat. *cæcitas* = blindness: *cæcus* = blind.] Blindness.

"They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecutiency*; . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

* **çe-cle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Gael. *sgail* = a cover, a veil, *sgaileach* = a veil, a curtain.] A canopy. (*Weale.*)

çēc'-ŏ-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *cæcus* = blind; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A French writing-machine for the blind; a chiragon.

çē-crō'p-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Cecrops, a fabulous king of Athens.]

Bot.: A genus of large-leaved, soft-wooded milky trees, natives of tropical South America, and belonging to the order of Artocarpads. More than twenty-five species are known. *C. peltata*, the Trumpet-tree of the West Indies, is so called from its hollow branches being used for musical instruments, especially a species of drum called by the native Indians Amboobas. It grows very rapidly and attains a height of upwards of fifty feet. The wood is very light, and is commonly used in the West Indies for making floats for fishing-nets.

çē'-crŏps, *s.* [The fabulous first king of Athens.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustacea, of the order Siphonostoma, and family Caligina or Caligidæ. The species are parasitic on the gills and skin of fishes.

* **çē-cū'-tĭ-ĕn-çȳ**, *s.* [Lat. *cæcutiens*, pr. par. of *cæcutio* = to be blind; *cæcus* = blind.] A partial blindness; a tendency to blindness. (See instance under *Cecity.*)

* **çe-çynge**, *s.* [CEASING.]

"*Cecynge* (cecenynge). *Cessacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çed**, *s.* [SEED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çē'-dar, * **çē-dir**, * **ce-dre**, * **sē'-dyr**, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ceder-beám*, *ceder-treow*; Sw. *ceder*, *ceder-träd*; Dan. *ceder træ*; Dut. *ceder boom*; Ger. *ceder*; Gael. *seudar*; Wel. *cedr*; Fr. *cèdre*; Prov. *cedre*, *sedre*; Sp. & Port. *cedro*; Ital. *cedra*; Lat. *cedrus*; Gr. κέδρος (*kedros*) = (1) the cedar of Lebanon, (2) a kind of juniper.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Scrip. & Bot.*: A tree or trees called in Heb. אֶרֶז (*erez*), from אָרַז (*araz*), the root of ארוז (*aruz*) = coiled, compressed. In Sept. Gr. it is κέδρος (*kedros*). *Erez* still continues in the Arab. *arz*, and seems to be a generic word, almost like the English *cedar*, but limited apparently to species of the pine family, of which several are on Lebanon, the three most notable being "the cedar of Lebanon," pre-eminently so called [II. 1], the Deodar [II. 1, and Deodar], and the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*). The masts for ships spoken of in Ezek. xxvii. 5 were probably from the Scotch fir; whilst the tree, of which it is said that "his boughs were multiplied and his branches became long," is plainly the typical "Cedar of Lebanon." The wood of that species is soft, and not specially valuable; and, contrary to the received opinion, the *erez* which furnished the beams, &c., of Solomon's temple, may have been from another species of Lebanon pine.

II. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: The English name given to various trees, chiefly of the orders Pinaceæ (Conifers) and Cedrelaceæ (Cedrelads).

1. (*Of the order* Pinaceæ):

(1) The Cedar of Lebanon (*Abies cedrus*, often called *Cedrus Libani*). From the allusion to it in Scripture it has, for many centuries, been an object of interest, and more than one hundred years ago Miller thus described it:—"It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine-tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's pencil; it has male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in cedar trees; the ends of the shoots declining and thereby showing their upper surface, which is constantly cloathed with green leaves so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of animal bodies. The sawdust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound." Many people suppose that to witness the cedar one must climb to the celebrated grove on Mount Lebanon, about 6,400 feet above the sea level, and 3,000 below the summit of the mountain, but there are more specimens of the tree in the gardens around London than in that grove. Here, of course, it is planted, but it is indigenous from Mount Taurus to the Himalayas, growing along with the Deodar, from which it may not be specifically distinct

(2) Various junipers: *Spec.* (*a*) the Virginian Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), commonly called "the red cedar," from the colour of its wood, (*b*) the Bermuda Cedar (*J. bermudiana*), and (*c*) the Barbadoes Cedar (*J. barbadensis*), &c.

2. (*Of the order* Cedrelaceæ (Cedrelads): Various trees. *Spec.*, Bastard cedar = any species of the genus Cedrela; Bastard Barbadoes Cedar (*C. odorata*); Cedar of Australia (*C. australensis*).

3. *Of other orders*: Various trees belonging to the Meliaceæ, Byttneriaceæ, &c.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or made of the tree described under **A.**

cedar-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of Chatterer, *Ampelis carolinensis*, also called the American Waxwing. It derives its name from its partiality to cedars.

cedar-wood, *s.*

1. *Gen.*: The wood of any of the ordinary cedars.

2. *Spec.*: A name given in Guiana to an easily worked and very aromatic wood, called also *Curana*, *Samaria*, *Acuyari*, and *Mara*.

çē'-dared, *a.* [CEDAR.] Covered with or full of cedars. (*Milton.*)

† **çē'-darn**, *a.* [Eng. *cedar*, with adj. suff. *-(e)n.*] Made or consisting of cedar, cedrine.

"Right to the carven *cedarn* doors."
Tennyson: Recol. of the Arabian Nights.

çēde, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *cedo* = to yield, give way; Fr. *céder.*]

I. *Transitive*:

1. To give up, surrender, yield.

"By the peace of Paris in 1763, it [Dominica] was *ceded* in express terms to the English."—*Guthrie: Geography.*

2. To acknowledge as due, to ascribe.

"That honour was entirely *ceded* to the Parthian royal race."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 256 (1754).

† **II.** *Intrans.*: To give way, to yield, to pass over to.

"This fertile glebe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous."
Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.

¶ For the difference between *cede* and *give up* see GIVE UP.

çēd'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CEDE.]

* **çē'-dent,** *s.* [Lat. *cedens* (genit. *cedentis*), pr. par. of *cedo* = to yield, surrender.]

Scots Law: He who assigns or executes a deed of assignation.

"That na assignatioun or vther euident alleagit, maid in defraud of the creditour, salbe a valiable title to persew or defend with, gif it salbe than instantlie verifiet be wreit that the *cedent* remanis rebeli and at the horne for the same caus vnreiaxt."—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1592, ed. 1814, p. 574.

çē-dĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp. *cedilla;* Fr. *cédille;* Ital. *zediglia;* dimin. of *zeta*, the name of the Greek letter corresponding to *z*, from this letter being formerly written after the *c* to give it the sound of *s.*] A mark (̧) placed under the French c, in order to give it the sound of *s.*

çēd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CEDE.]

A & B. *As pr. par., & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of yielding or surrendering.

çē'-drăt, *s.* [Fr. *cédrat;* Ital. *cedrato;* from Lat. *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Bot.: A variety of citron-tree (*Citrus medica*).

çē-drā'-tī, *s.* [From Gr. κέδρος (*kedros*) = the cedar-tree.] A perfume derived from a variety of the aurantiaceous Lime, *Citrus acida.*

çē-drē'-la, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cedrelaceæ. *Cedrela odorata*, or Barbadoes Bastard-cedar, a native of South America, has wood of a brown colour, very fragrant, and is imported under the name of Honduras, or Jamaica Cedar. *C. Toona*, a native of Bengal, furnishes timber much like mahogany. The bark is very astringent, and has been found valuable in fevers, dysentery, &c. The flowers are used for producing a red dye. The bark of *C. febrifuga* is used against the intermittent fevers of Java.

çē-drĕl-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cedrel(a);* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, placed by Lindley in his Rutal alliance. There are two sub-orders: 1. Swietenieæ; 2. Cedreleæ. They are natives of the tropics of America and India, and, very rarely, of Africa. They are generally very fragrant, aromatic, and tonic. Many supply compact and beautifully-veined timber, such as the mahogany of tropical America (*Swietenia mahagoni*); the Satin-wood of India (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*); the Yellow-wood of New South Wales (*Oxleya xanthoxyla*); the Red-wood of Coromandel (*Soymida febrifuga*), &c. The barks of *Cedrela febrifuga* and others are used as remedies in intermittent fevers and dyspeptic complaints. There are nine known genera and twenty-five species. (*Treas. of Botany, &c.*)

çē-drē'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cedrel(a);* and fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of the order Cedrelaceæ (q.v.).

çē'-drĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cedrinus* = pertaining to cedar; *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Chem.: A crystallizable substance extracted from cedron by the action of alcohol. It has an intensely and persistently bitter taste.

çē'-drīne, *a.* [Lat. *cedrinus;* from Gr. κέδρινος (*kedrinos*) = pertaining to cedar; Lat. *cedrus;* Gr. κέδρος (*kedros*) = cedar.] Of or pertaining to the cedar-tree; made of cedar.

çē'-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *cedrus* = a cedar.]

Bot.: The pitch or resin of the great cedar-tree, which is used to rub over books and other articles to preserve them from moths, bookworms, &c.

çē'-drŏn, *s.* [From Lat. *cedrus.*]

Bot.: A tree, *Simaba Cedron*, a native of the hottest parts of New Granada. It yields to alcohol the crystallizable substance cedrin.

çē-drŏn-ĕl'-la, *s.* [From Gr. κέδρον (*kedron*) = the fruit of the cedar-tree, and Lat. dimin. suff. *-ella.*]

Bot.: A small genus of Labiatæ, natives of North America and the Canary Islands. They are sweet-scented, perennial herbs, or rarely shrubs, with pale purplish flowers.

* **çē'-drȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *cedar; -y.*] Like to or resembling cedar; having the nature or properties of cedar.

". . . of a yellow or more *cedry* colour, . . ."—*Evelyn*, ii. 3, § 2.

* **çĕd'-ule,** *s.* [SCHEDULE.]

"Having brought up the law to the highest point against the vice-roy of Sardinia, and that in an extraordinary manner, as may appear unto you by that printed *cedule* I sent you in my last."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650.

çē-du-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cæduus;* from *cædo* = to cut down, fell.] Fit or suitable to be felled.

"These we shall divide into the greater and more *ceduous* fruticant, and shrubby."—*Evelyn: Sylva* (Introd.) § 3.

* **çē'-dȳn,** *v.* [SEED.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çē'-dȳr** (1), *s.* [CEDAR.]

* **çe'-dȳr** (2), *s.* [CIDER.]

"*Cedyr*, drynke. *Cisera.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çee,** *s.* [SEA.]

"*Cee. Mare, fretum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeed,** * **çeede,** * **çed,** *s.* [SEED.]

"*Ceede* (*ced*). *Semen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

ceed-lepe, *s.* [SEED-LEAP.]

"*Ceed-lepe* or hopyr. *Satorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeel** (1), *s.* [SEAL (1).] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çeel** (2), *s.* [SEAL (2), *s.*]

"*Ceel*, fysche. *Porcus marinus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeel-dam,** *adv.* [SELDOM.]

"*Ceeldam, celdom. Raro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeele,** *s.* [CELL.]

* **çeele,** *v.* [SELL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çeelyn,** *v.* [CEIL.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çeem,** *s.* [SEAM.]

"*Ceem* of a clothe. *Sutura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çēe'-vĭl, *a.* [CIVIL.] (*Scotch.*)

* **çege,** *s.* [SIEGE, *s.*]

"*Cege* of sythynge. *Sedile.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çeğğe,** *s.* [SEDGE.]

"*Cegge* or wyide gladone. *Accorus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çēil, * **çeelyn,** * **çiel,** * **çiele,** * **syle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *ciel* = (1) heaven, (2) a canopy, an inner roof; from Lat. *cælum* = heaven, cognate with Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow; Low Lat. *celo* = to arch, cover; Sp. & Ital. *cielo* = heaven, a roof, ceiling.] To overlay or cover over the interior roof of a room; to line the top or roof.

"*Ceelyn* wythe syliure. *Celo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he overlaid with fine gold."—*2 Chron.* iii. 5.

çēiled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CEIL, *v.*]

"How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?"—*Decay of Piety.*

çēil'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CEIL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The inner roof, or upper horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plaster-work.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to any covering, as to the sky as the roof of the earth.

"O'er heaven's expanse like one black *ceiling* spread." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 355.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The upper surface of a room. Ceilings may be *plane, domed, cylindrical* or *groined, coved*, &c. (See these words.)

2. *Shipbuilding:* That portion of the inside skin of a vessel between the deck-beams and the limber-strakes on each side of the kelson. Also called the foot-waling. The strakes of the ceiling immediately below the shelf-pieces which support the deck-beams are called clamps. The outside planking is distinctively called the skin. (*Knight.*)

ceiling-joists, *s. pl.*

Carp.: Small beams which are either mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, or notched upon and nailed up to the under sides of those joists. The last mode diminishes the height of the room, but is more easily executed, and is by some thought not so liable to break the plaster as when the ends of the ceiling-joists are inserted into pulley mortises. (*Gwilt.*)

çēil'-ĭnged, *a.* [Eng. *ceiling; -ed.*] Furnished or finished with a ceiling.

* **çeinte,** * **çein'-tūre,** *s.* [CINCTURE.]

"Upon a grene bow a *ceinte* of silke she knette. *Gower: C. A.*, ii. 30.

* **ceirs,** * **sers,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *chercher.*; SEARCH.] To search.

"The reuthful Eneas
Dressit him furth to spy and haue ane sicht
Of new placis, for till *ceirs* and knaw
To quhatkin coistis he with the wind wes blaw."
Doug.: Virgil, 22, 36.

* **çek,** *s.* [SACK.]

"*Cek* or cekclothe, or poke. *Saccus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çek-clothe,** *s.* [SACKCLOTH.]

* **çek-yn** (1), *v.i.* [SICKEN.]

"*Cekyn* or wexe seke. *Infirmor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çek-yn** (2), *v.* [SEEK.]

"*Cekyn. Quero, inquiro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕl'-a-dŏn-īte, *s.* [Fr. *céladonite.* In Ger. *seladonit*, from Fr. *céladon* = sea-green, from *Celadon*, an insipidly tender person described in the French romance of Astrée. He was named after a mythological hero in Ovid. Remotely from Gr. κελάδων (*keladōn*) = sounding with din or clamour (*Littré*).]

Min.: A soft green greasy mineral. Compos.: Silica, 53; sesquioxide of iron, 28; magnesia, 2; potassa, 10; water, 6. Found in amygdaloid rocks at Mount Baldo, near Verona. (*Dana.*)

çĕl'-an-dīne, *s.* [Fr. *chélidoine;* Sp., Port., and Ital. *celidonia;* Lat. *chelidonia* (*herba*) = (plant), pertaining to the swallow, from Gr. χελιδόνιος (*chelidonios*) = pertaining to a swallow; χελιδών (*chelidōn*) = a swallow.]

Bot.: The common name for *Chelidonium*, Swallow-wort. [CHELIDONIUM.]

"The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphrasia." *More.*

Brave Celandine: A name invented by Lyte for *Caltha palustris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Great Celandine: Chelidonium majus. (*Lyte.*)

Lesser Celandine: Ranunculus Ficaria. (*Lyte.*)

Small Celandine: Ranunculus Ficaria.

Tree Celandine: Bocconia frutescens.

çĕl-ä'-rĕnt, *s.* [A coined word of no etym.]

Logic: A syllogism having the second proposition a universal affirmative, and the other two universal negatives, as "no animals are devoid of sense: all men are animals: therefore, no men are devoid of sense." [BARBARA.]

çē-lăs-trā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *celastr(us);* and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Spindle-trees, a natural order of calycifloral polypetalous dicotyledons, classed by Lindley in his Rhamnal alliance. They are shrubs or small trees, and are widely spread. There are two sub-orders: (1) *Euonymeæ*, fruit dry and capsular; (2) *Elæodendreæ*, fruit drupaceous or cherry-like. They are all more or less acrid in their properties. They have a beautiful scarlet aril, which is derived from the sides of the opening in the seed. The wood of the European Spindle-tree is used in the manufacture of powder in France. There are thirty-five known genera and 280 species.

çē-lăs'-trŭs, *s.* [Gr. κήλαστρος (*kēlastros*) = privet or holly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Celastraceæ. *Celastrus scandens* is a climbing North American shrub, popularly known as Bitter-sweet or Wax-work. The seeds possess narcotic and stimulating qualities, while the bark is purgative and emetic. The scarlet-coated seed of *C. paniculatus*, a common Brazilian species, yields an oil which is used for burning in lamps. All the plants are widely spread.

* **çē-lā'-tion,** * **çē-lā'-tioune,** *s.* [Lat. *celatus*, pa. par. of *celo* = to conceal.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Concealment.

"Neuirtheles he come to the said burght at the saide tyme accumpaniit with fivetene hundreth men, to the effect he mycht performe his vickit purpois foirsaid; and in occultatioun and *celatioune* of the premissis, &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1567, ed. 1814, pp. 572-3.

2. *Law: Spec.*, concealment of pregnancy or of delivery.

***çĕl′-ą-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *cœlatura* = engraving; *cœlo* = to engrave in relief.]

1. The art or act of engraving.

2. That which is engraved or embossed.

"These *celatures* in their drinking cups were so framed, that they might put them on or take them off at pleasure, and were therefore called emblemata."—*Hakewill: Apology*, p. 372.

*** çĕl′-dom,** *adv.* [SELDOM.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** celdr, * celdre,** *s.* [CHALDER.]

"George of Gordoun—occupeis a *celdre* of atis sawyne pertenand to Dunmeth and of the Bischoppis land be properte."—*Chart. Aberd.*, fol. 140.

***çēle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *celer*; Lat. *celo* = to conceal, to hide.] To conceal, to keep secret.

"Your counsall *celand* that ye schaw me; the best counsall that I can to gif to you, quhen ye charge me. *In verbo Dei.*"—*Form. Jurament., Balfour's Pract.*, p. 23.

*** çĕl′-ĕ-brą-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *célébrable*; Ital. *celebrabile*; Lat. *celebrabilis.*] Fit or worthy to be celebrated.

"Hercules is *celebrable* for hys hard trauaile."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 147.

çĕl′-ĕ-brąnt, *s.* [Lat. *celebrans*, pr. par. of *celebro.*] One who celebrates or officiates in any solemn office; especially applied to the priest who says Mass, or the cleric who administers the Holy Communion according to the Anglican rite.

"They had their orders of clergy, bishops, priests, and deacons; their readers and ministers; their *celebrants* and altars; their hymns and litanies."—*Newman: Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv., § 2.

çĕl′-ĕ-brāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *celebratum*, sup. of *celebro* = to frequent, solemnise; *celeber* = frequented, populous.]

I. *Generally:*

1. To perform or keep with solemn rites.

"Ye shall *celebrate* it in the seventh month."—*Lev.* xxiii. 41.

2. To commemorate in any set form, either of joy or sorrow.

"This pause of power 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your safe return."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormonde, 93.

3. To praise, extol, make famous or renowned.

"The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being."—*Addison.*

II. *Spec.:* To say Mass or administer the Holy Communion according to the Anglican rite.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to celebrate* and *to commemorate*:—"Every thing is *celebrated* which is distinguished by any marks of attention, without regard to the time of the event, whether present or past; but nothing is *commemorated* but what has been past. A marriage or a birthday is *celebrated*; the anniversary of any national event is *commemorated*. . . . *Celebrating* is a festive as well as social act; it may be sometimes serious, but it is mostly mingled with more or less of gaiety and mirth: *commemorating* is a solemn act; it may be sometimes festive and social, but it is always mingled with what is serious and may be altogether solitary. . . . The Jews *celebrate* their feast of the Passover: as Christians, we *commemorate* the sufferings and death of our Saviour, by partaking of the Lord's Supper." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĕl′-ĕ-brā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [CELEBRATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adj.:* Famous, renowned.

¶ For the difference between *celebrated* and *famous* see FAMOUS.

***çĕl′-ĕ-brā-tĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *celebrated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being celebrated; celebrity, fame. (*Scott.*)

çĕl′-ĕ-brāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CELEBRATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & par. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of performing with solemn rites, or of praising; a commemoration, a celebration.

"But this Abuse is not sufficient Reason for us to give over the *Celebrating* of the Memory of such holy Men, as the Apostles and Martyrs of Christ were."—*Tillotson* (3rd ed., 1722), vol. i., Ser. xxii.

çĕl′-ĕ-brā′-tion, *s.* [Fr. *célébration*; Lat. *celebratio*, from *celebro* = to frequent, to solemnise.]

I. *Generally:*

1. A solemn performance of any ceremony or rites.

"He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage."—*Sidney*

2. A commemoration of any occurrence, whether of joy or of sorrow.

"What time we will our *celebration* keep."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

3. The act of praising or making famous; praise, renown.

"No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few."—*Clarendon.*

II. *Spec.:* The act of saying Mass, or of administering the Holy Sacrament according to the Anglican rite.

"In the Roman Catholic Church it is usual to reserve portions of the Sacrament after *celebration*."—*Chambers' Cyclopædia* (1890), s.v. *Lord's Supper.*

çĕl′-ĕ-brā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *celebrator*, from *celebro.*] One who celebrates, a praiser, an approver.

"It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well *celebrators*, and admirers, as disregarders."—*Boyle: Style of H. Script.*, p. 174.

*** çĕl-ĕb′-rĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *celeber, celebris* = famous.] Famous, renowned, celebrated.

"The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious* . . ."—*Grew.*

*** çĕl-ĕb′-rĭ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *celebrious*; *-ly.*] In a famous or renowned manner. (*Johnson.*)

*** çĕl-ĕb′-rĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *celebrious*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being celebrated or famous; fame, renown.

çĕl-ĕb′-rĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *célébrité*; Lat. *celebritas* = fame, from *celeber, celebris* = famous.]

***1.** The act of celebrating, a celebration.

"The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence."—*Bacon.*

2. The state or quality of being celebrated or famous; fame, renown.

3. A celebrated or noted person (generally in the plural).

*** çĕl′-ĕ-broŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *celeber, celebris.*] Famous, celebrated.

"From the Greek isles philosophy came to Italy, thence to this western world among the Druydes, whereof those of this isle were most *celebrous*."—*Howell: Familiar Letters*, 1650.

*** çĕl′-ĕr,** *s.* [CELLAR.]

*** çĕl′-ĕr-ĕre,** *s.* [CELLARER.]

"*Celerere* of the howse. *Cellerarius, promus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çĕl-ĕr-ēş′,** *s. pl.* [From pl. of Lat. *celer* = a light-armed horse-soldier.]

"The king administered justice publicly in the market-place, accompanied by his body-guard of 300 *celeres*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 1, vol. i., p. 415.

*** çĕl′-ĕr-ĭ,** *s.* [CELERY.]

çĕl-ĕr′-ĭ-ąc, *s.* [CELERY.] A species of parsley; also called turnip-rooted celery.

*** çē-lĕr-ĭ-pē′-dĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Lat. *celer* (genit. *celeris*) = swift, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot; Eng. suff. *-an.*] A swift footman. (*Cockeram.*)

çĕl-ĕr-ĭ-ta′, con, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With speed, haste; quickly. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çĕ-lĕr′-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *célérité*; Sp. *celeridad*; Ital. *celerità*, from Lat. *celeritas* = speed, celerity; *celer* = quick, speedy.] Speed, swiftness, velocity of motion. *Used*—

1. *Lit.:* Of things.

"Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved."—*Digby.*

2. *Fig.:* Of the mind, thought, &c.

"He carried his point with characteristic audacity and *celerity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

çĕl′-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *céleri*, from Prov. Ital. *seleri*, from Lat. *selinon*; Gr. σέλινον (*selinon*) = parsley.]

Bot.: The common English name of *Apium graveolens*, an umbelliferous plant widely diffused throughout Europe. The blanched leaf-stalk of the cultivated varieties is used extensively as a vegetable. In its native state the seeds and whole plant are acrid and poisonous.

çĕ-lĕste′, *s.* [Fr. *bleu céleste.*]

Ceramics: Sky-blue (also attrib.).

çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-ąl, * çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-ąll, *a., s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *célestiel*, from Lat. *cœlestis* = pertaining to heaven; *cœlum* = heaven.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to the spiritual heaven.

"Against a solemn day, harnessed at hand,
Celestial equipage." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 208.

2. Pertaining to the heavens.

"There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Surpassing earthly things in excellence, angelic, divine.

"Their fortitude and wisdom were a flame
Celestial, though they knew not whence it came."
Cowper: Truth, 582.

2. Inspired.

"Such the bard's prophetic words,
Pregnant with *celestial* fire."
Cowper: Boadicea.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* An inhabitant of heaven.

"For who can tell (and sure I feare it till)
But that shee is some powre *celestiall*?"
Spenser: F. Q., ii. iii. 44.

"Thus affable and mild the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 166.

2. *Spec.:* A native of China.

*** C.** *As adverb:* In a celestial manner; divinely.

"In his face
Youth smiled *celestial*, and to every limb
Suitable grace diffused." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 638.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *celestial* and *heavenly*: ". . . *Celestial* is applied mostly in the natural sense of the heavens; *heavenly* is employed more commonly in a spiritual sense. Hence we speak of the *celestial* globe, as distinguished from the terrestrial, of the *celestial* bodies, of Olympus as the *celestial* abode of Jupiter, of the *celestial* deities; but on the other hand of the *heavenly* habitation, of *heavenly* joys or bliss, of *heavenly* spirits and the like. There are doubtless many cases in which *celestial* may be used for *heavenly* in the moral sense, but there are cases in which *heavenly* cannot so properly be substituted for *celestial*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-ąl-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *celestial*, and suff. *-ize* (q.v.).] To make celestial or heavenly. (*Quar. Rev.*)

çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-ąl-īzed, *pa. par. & a.* [CELESTIALIZE.]

†çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *celestial*; *-ly.*] In a celestial or heavenly manner; divinely.

***çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *celestial*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being celestial or heavenly.

çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-fīed, *pa. par. & a.* [CELESTIFY.]

*** çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cœlestis* = heavenly, and *fio* = to be made, *facio* = to make.] To celestialize or convert into a heaven.

"Heaven but earth terrestrified, and earth but heaven *celestified*."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

*** çĕ-lĕs′-tĭ-fȳ-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CELESTIFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making celestial.

çĕ-lĕs′-tĭn, çĕ-lĕs′-tīne (1), *s.* [CELESTINES.] One of the order of monks known as Celestines (q.v.).

çĕ-lĕs′-tīne (2), *s.* [From Lat. *cœlestis* = (1) heavenly, (2) sky-blue; Fr. *célestine*; Ger. *cölestin.*]

Min.: Native sulphate of strontia, $SrO.SO_3$. It occurs in prismatic or tabular crystals, belonging to the rhombic system. Sp. gr., 4. Its name refers to the sky-blue colour sometimes presented by it. It is pretty widely distributed. By the action of nitric acid it is converted into nitrate of strontia, which is used for red-fire in theatres, fireworks, &c. It is called also Celestite.

Cĕ-lĕs′-tīnes, *s.* [From Pope Celestine V.]

Eccles. Hist.: A monastic order instituted about 1254 by Pietro di Morone, afterwards Pope Celestine V. Their first convent was at Morone, in the Apennines of Abruzzo. The

order was a reform of that of St. Bernard. It became a very rich order both in France and Italy. In 1776-8 it was suppressed by Pope Pius VI.

çĕl´-ĕs-tīte, *s.* [From Lat. *cælest(is)* = heavenly, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite (Min.)* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Celestine (q.v.).

çĕ-lĕs-tō-bär´-īte, *s.* [First called *barytocelestine.* Then the relative position of the two words were reversed. From *celestine, o* connective, and Eng. *barite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of barite containing much sulphate of strontian. Found in Switzerland.

çē´-lĭ-ăc, cœ´-lĭ-ăc, * çē´-lĭ-ăck, *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus,* from Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] Relating to the abdomen, ventricular. In anatomy applied to the arteries and nerves thereof.

"The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

çĕl´-ĭ-baç-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *cælibatus,* from *cælebs* = an unmarried man, single.] The state of being unmarried, single life. (*Atterbury.*)

*** çĕl-ĭ-bạt-äire,** *s.* [Fr.] A bachelor.

"The despairing *celibataire* descanted on his whole course of love."—*Godwin: Mandeville,* ii. 268.

*** çĕl-ĭ-bạt-är´-ĭ-ạn,** *s.* [Eng. *celibat(e),* and suff. *-arian.*] A celibate.

çĕl´-ĭ-bate, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *cælibatus.* CELIBACY.]

A. *As substantive:*

*** 1.** Single life, celibacy.

"If any persons, convict of this unchastity, are in the state of *celibate,* they are only chastised with scourges."—*L. Addison: Description of West Barbary,* p. 172.

2. One who devotes himself to a single life, a bachelor.

B. *As adj.:* Unmarried, single.

*** çĕl´-ĭ-bate,** *v.i.* [CELIBATE, *s.*] To lead a life of celibacy.

"The males oblige themselves to *celibate,* and their multiplication is hindered."—*Graunt.*

*** çĕl´-ĭ-bạt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *celebat(e); -ist.*] A celibate. (*For. Quar. Rev.*)

*** çĕl´-ĭ-bīte,** *s.* [Lat. *cælebs* (genit. *cælibis*) = single, unmarried.] The same as CELIBATE, *s.*

çel´-i-call, *a.* [Lat. *cœlicus* = heavenly; from *cœlum* = heaven.] Heavenly, celestial.

"Furth of his palice riall ischit Phebus,—
Defoundand from his sege otheriall
Glade influent aspectis *celicall.*"
Douglas: Virgil, Prol., 399, 47.

çĕl-ĭ-dŏg´-rạph-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *célidographie,* from Gr. κηλίς (*kēlis*) = a spot, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A description or treatise of the spots on the sun. (*Crabb.*)

*** çĕl´-ĭ-dŏn-ȳ, * çĕl´-ȳ-dŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [CHELIDONIUM.]

Bot.: A plant, *Chelidonium majus.* (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çĕll, * çĕlle, * çeele, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *celle;* Lat. *cella.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A small room or apartment in a monastery or convent inhabited by a person devoted to religion.

"A monke of a *celle.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 267.

(2) A small room in a prison or asylum.

". . . regarded as fit only for a *cell* in Saint Luke's." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

* (3) A small religious house, attached to a monastery or convent.

"As loud as doth the chapell belle,
"There as this lord was keeper of the *celle.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 172.

(4) A cottage, or small place of residence.

"In cottages and lowly *cells.*"
Somerville: Epitaph on Hugh Lumber.

(5) A small cavity or hollow place.

"The brain contains ten thousand *cells.*"
Prior: Alma, iii. 168.

2. *Fig.:* A place of existence, a seat.

"Mine eyes he closed, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight."
Milton: P. L., viii. 460.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* The compartments of a honeycomb.

2. *Bot.:* The substance of plants is not homogeneous, but is composed of small structures, generally indistinguishable by the naked eye; and each of those, at least for a a time, is a whole complete in itself, being composed of solid, soft, and fluid layers, different in their chemical nature, and disposed concentrically from without inwards. These structures are termed *cells.* For the most part, a group of them is in close contact, and firmly united; they then form a *cell-tissue.* Each cell fulfils its own definite part in the economy of the plant, and shows a variety in form corresponding to the different functions. By far the largest proportion of cells in the living succulent parts of plants are seen to be made up of three concentrically-disposed layers: first, an outer skin, firm and elastic, called the *cell-wall* or *cell-membrane,* consisting of a substance peculiar to itself. [CELLULOSE.] The second layer is soft and elastic, and always contains albuminous matter. [PROTOPLASM.] And thirdly, the cavity enclosed by the protoplasm-sac is filled with a watery fluid called *cell-sap.*

3. *Anat. & Zool.:* A term often applied to any small cavity but properly restricted to a microscopical anatomical element with a nucleus *cell-wall* and *cell-contents* when typically formed. (*Huxley.*) The animal cell is ordinarily a closed sac, the environing membrane almost always consisting of a nitrogenous compound. The sac generally contains a liquid or semi-fluid protoplasm, in which are suspended molecules, granules, globules, or other very minute cells. Along with these are *nuclei,* which again contain *nucleoli.* [NUCLEUS, NUCLEOLUS.] Cells may be formed from a protoplasm existing without the cell or within other cells. Or they may be made within others by what has hence been called an endogenous method or by division or in other ways. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

4. *Arch., &c.:*

(1) The space between the two ribs of a vault.

(2) The space enclosed within the walls of an ancient temple.

5. *Iron-working:* A structure in a wrought-iron beam or girder; a tube consisting of four wrought-iron plates riveted to angle-iron at the corners.

6. *Elect.:* A single jar, bath, or division of a compound vessel containing a couple of plates, say copper and zinc, united to their opposites or to each other usually by a wire. [GALVANIC BATTERY.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

cell-bred, *a.* Bred in a cellar or poor cottage, low born.

"Around him wide a sable Army stand,
A low-born, *cell-bred,* selfish, servile band."
Pope: Dunciad, bk. ii., 355-6.

cell-cavity, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The hollow internal part of a cell.

cell-contents, *s. pl.*

Bot. Physiol.: Substances contained in cells. Of solid substances there are pigments, starch, crystalline formations, aleurone, and resin; of fluids, oil, caoutchouc, viscin, and gutta percha, with sugar, tannic acid, and inuline dissolved in water. (*Thomé: Botany,* ed. Bennett.)

cell-division, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The division of a plant cell into two as the plant develops.

cell-door, *s.* & *a.* (See the compound).

Cell-door lock: A prison-door lock, to whose bolt no access is possible from the inside, and which may fit in a rabbet in the door-jamb.

cell-family, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: A group of cells genetically and organically united. They have originated from a single "mother-cell." (*Thomé: Botany,* ed. Bennett.)

cell-fluids, *s. pl.*

Bot. Physiol.: The fluids in the cells of plants. [CELL-CONTENTS.]

cell-formation, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The mode of origin and multiplication of cells. (*Thomé.*)

cell-fusion, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: Cells united into a group the elements, *i.e.* the separate cells, of which can still be recognised, and still possess a certain individuality. (*Thomé.*)

cell-membrane, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: [MEMBRANE.]

cell-sap, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The watery fluid contained in a cell as distinguished from the mucilaginous semi-fluid protoplasm.

cell-tissue, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: [TISSUE.]

cell-wall, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The wall of a cell surrounding its cavity.

¶ Some of the foregoing words may be used in an analogous sense of animal cells.

*** çĕl´-lạ,** *s.* [Lat.] The interior space of a temple.

çĕl´-lar, * çĕl´-ẽr, *s.* [O. Fr. *celier;* Lat. *cellarium.*]

1. A vault or place underground where liquors and stores are kept.

"Each band marched to the nearest manse, and sacked the *cellar* and larder of the minister, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* 2. A case or box; a receptacle for bottles. [SALT-CELLAR.]

"Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly."—*Ben Jonson: Mag. Lady,* iii. 1.

çĕl´-lạr-ạġe, *s.* [Eng. *cellar,* and suff. *-age.*]

1. That part of a building in which the cellars are constructed; cellars.

". . . you hear this fellow in the *cellarage,*—
Consent to swear." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 5.

2. The charge made or money paid for the storage of goods in a cellar.

çĕl´-lạr-ẽr, * çĕl´-lĕr-ẽr, * çĕl´-ẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *cellar; -er.*] The officer in a monastery appointed to take charge of the stores; a butler.

"Upon my faith, thou art some officer,
Some worthy sextein, or some *celerer.*"
Chaucer: Monk's Prologue.

çĕl-lar-ĕt´, *s.* [Eng. *cellar,* and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A small case with compartments for holding bottles. (*Smart.*)

† çĕl´-lạr-ĭṅg, *s.* [Eng. *cellar; -ing.*] Cellarage.

". . . a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful sporting country, with attached and detached offices, roomy *cellaring,* and commodious attics."—*Morton: Secrets worth knowing,* iii. 4.

*** çĕl´-lar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cellar; -ist.*] The officer in a religious house who had charge of the provisions, &c.; a cellarer.

† çĕl´-lạr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cellar; -ous.*] Belonging to a cellar, subterranean, sunk.

"A little side-door . . . stood open and disclosed certain *cellarous* steps."—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveller,* ix.

çĕlled, *a.* [CELL.]

* 1. Confined in a cell.

"*Celled* under ground."—*Warner.*

2. Containing one or more cells.

çĕl-lĕp´-ŏr-a, † çĕl-lĭp´-ŏr-a (*Mod. Lat.*), **çĕl´-lĕ-pōre, † çĕl´-lĭ-pōre** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Lat. *cella* = a cell, and *porus,* Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of infundibulate Polyzoa, the typical one of the family Celleporidæ (q.v.). It is distinguished by the massive globose and incrusting, or erect and branched calcareous polypidom, and the irregularly heaped vasiform cells, vertical to the common plane, with a beak on one or both sides, furnished with an avicularium. There are five British species. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

çĕl-lĕ-pŏr´-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cellepora* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of infundibulate Polyzoa, of the sub-order Cheilostoma. It contains the single genus Cellepora (q.v.).

çĕl-lĭf´-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cella* = a cell; *fero* = to bear.] Having or containing cells.

çĕl´-lītes, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cellita.* So called from the cells which they inhabited.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of monks who arose at Antwerp in the fourteenth century. They were called also the Brethren and Sisters of Alexius, whom they had for their patron saint. They specially attended to the visitation of the sick and dying. They were sometimes called Lollards (q.v.). (*Mosheim.*)

çĕl′-lō (*sing.*), **çĕl-lĭ** (*pl.*) (**ç** as **ch**), *s.* [Ital.] An abbreviation of *violoncello*.

çĕll′-u-lar, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cellulaire*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = a cell.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A plant having no distinct stem nor leaves, but forming a cellular expansion of various kinds, which bears the organs of reproduction.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of cells or little cavities.

cellular-beam, *s.* An application of wrought-iron, in which wrought-iron plates are riveted with angle-irons in the form of longitudinal cells, with occasional cross struts.

cellular pyrites, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Marcasite.

cellular quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cellular system, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: The part of a plant which consists of cells (q.v.) (*Lindley, &c.*), or spiral vessels, or has a tendency to them, though till lately the latter were supposed to be confined to plants of higher organisation.

cellular theory, *s.* A theory according to which all the vegetable and animal tissues are derived from the union and metamorphosis of primitive embryonic cells.

cellular tissue, *s.*

1. *Bot. Physiol.:* A kind of tissue made up of a number of separate cells or minute bags adherent together. These, when first formed, are usually nearly globular or egg-shaped, but afterwards by pressure become flattened. It is often called parenchyma.

2. *Animal Physiol.:* Fibro-cellular connective or areolar tissue (q.v.). It is found filling interstices between the various organs in man and the lower animals.

çĕll-u-lär′-ēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *cellularis*=cellular, from Class. Lat. *cella* = a cell.]

Bot.: A name given to Cryptograms, from an erroneous notion that they are composed entirely of cells. *Podaxon* amongst fungi, and *Conferva Melagonium* amongst algæ, are excellent examples.

çĕll-u-lär′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cellul(a)* = a little cell, dimin. of *cella*; and neut. pl. suff. *-aria*.]

Zool.: A genus of infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa), of the sub-order Cheilostomata, and family Cellulariidæ. It is distinguished by the jointed, branched, erect polypidom, with flat linear branches, the contiguous cells in two or three rows, perforated behind, and more than four between two joints, and the absence of avicularia and vibracula. There is one British species. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕl′-u-lär′-ĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = a cell.]

Zool.: A family of Corals, in which each polype is adherent in a corneous or calcareous cell, with thin walls.

çĕl′-u-la-rī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cellulari(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of infundibulate Polyzoa (Bryozoa), of the sub-order Cheilostomata. They are distinguished by the branched, erect polypidom, and the flat linear branches, with the cells in one plane. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕll′-u-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cellul(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ated*.] Formed or consisting of cells.

çĕll′-ule, *s.* [Fr. *cellule*, from Lat. *cellula*, dimin. of *cella* = a cell.] A little cell.

çĕll-u-lĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cellula* = a little cell; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cellules or little cells, or cellular tissue.

† **çĕll′-u-līne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cellula* = a little cell, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).] The same as CELLULOSE (q.v.).

çĕl′-lu-lōid, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cellula* = a little cell, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

† **A.** *As adjective:*

Nat. Science: Having the form or appearance of one or more small cells.

B. *As subst.:* An ivory-like compound, which can be moulded, turned, or otherwise manufactured for various purposes for which, before its introduction, ivory and bone were employed. The process of manufacture is as follows: Paper, by immersion in sulphuric and nitric acids, is converted into nitro-cellulose. This product, after washing and bleaching, is passed through a roller-mill, with the addition of a certain quantity of camphor. Celluloid softens at 176° Fahr., when it can be moulded into the most delicate forms, to become hard when cold. It is very inflammable, unless blended with some chemical having an opposite property.

çĕll′-u-lōse, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cellul(a)* = a little cell; *cella* = a cell, and Eng. suff. *-ose*.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of or containing cells.

B. *As subst.:* A substance of general occurrence, and constituting the basis of vegetable tissues. Its chemical formula is $C_{24}H_{21}O_{21}$ or $2(C_{12}H_{10}O_{10})$ + HO. It is in many respects allied to starch, and is changed into starch by the unaided action of heat, or by sulphuric acid, or caustic potash. Cellulose was long considered as peculiar to vegetable tissues, but it has been shown by Schmidt, Löwig, and others to exist in the tissues of tunicates and some molluscs. Pure cellulose is a ternary compound of carbon and the elements of water.

çĕ-lō′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr κήλεος (*kēleos*) = burning, from καίω (*kaiō*) = to burn, from the appearance of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of amaranthads, consisting principally of tropical annuals. The best known, *Celosia cristata*, the Cockscomb of our gardens, has astringent qualities.

* **çĕ-lŏt′-ŏ-mȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *celotomie*, from Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, from τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia, by ligature of the sac and spermatic cord.

çĕl′-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Dr. Olaus Celsius, Professor of Oriental languages in the University of Upsal.]

Bot.: A small genus of linariads closely allied to Verbascum. The species are annuals or biennials, with entire or pinnatifid foliage, and spikes of bright yellow mullein-like flowers.

* **çĕl′-sĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *celsitudo* = height, from *celsus* = high, lofty.]

1. *Lit.:* Height, altitude.

2. *Fig.:* Nobility, excellence.

Çĕlt (1), **Cĕlt** (1), *s.* [Lat. *celti*; Gr. κέλτοι, κέλται (*keltoi, keltai*); Wel. *celtiad* = one dwelling in a covert, an inhabitant of the woods, from *celt* = cover, shelter; *celu* = to cover, shelter, akin to Lat. *celo* (*Mahn*).] [KELT.]

Anthrop.: One of an ancient race of Asiatic origin, who formerly inhabited a great part of Gaul, Italy, Spain, and Britain, and whose descendants still occupy the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and part of the North of France.

çĕlt (2), **cĕlt** (2), *s.* [From a pseudo-Lat. *celtis*, assumed as the nom. of *celte*, rendered "with a chisel" in the Vulgate (Job xix. 24). It is prob. a misreading of *certe* = certainly.]

1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal often found in Scotland.

2. A prehistoric stone implement or weapon of a wedge-like form.

¶ Though the primary application of the word *celt* was to the metallic implement, yet the stone celt (No. 2) is the older of the two.

Çĕlt-ĭ-bē′r-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Celtiber, Celtibericus*, from *Celtiberia*, a district of Spain.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Celtiberia or its inhabitants, the Celtiberi or Celts of the Iberus (Ebro), in Spain.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Celtiberia.

Çĕl′-tĭc, Cĕl′-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *celticus*; Gr. κελτικός (*keltikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Celts or their language.

B. *As subst.:* The language of the Celts.

¶ Remains of the Celtic language survive in Gaelic, Erse or Irish, Manx, Welsh, and Armorican or Breton.

Celtic architecture, *s.*

Arch.: A type of architecture existent in this country before the Roman invasion. It is called also Druidic, but it is a question whether the structures classed under it are all really pre-Roman.

Celtic pipes, *s.* [ELFIN PIPES.]

Celtic province, *s.*

Zool.: The third of the geographical provinces through which Testaceous Molluscs are distributed. Prof. E. Forbes described it as including the coasts of Britain, Denmark, Southern Sweden, and the Baltic.

çĕl′-tĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *celtic*; *-ism*.] A custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

çĕl′-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *celtis*, the name for an African species of Lotus.]

Bot.: A genus of Ulmaceæ (Elms) known as Nettle-trees. The fruit of the European Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, has been supposed by some to be the Lotus of classic myth. The tree grows on both sides of the Mediterranean. The young branches are boiled, and the infusion used against dysentery and blennorrhœa. The kernel of the tree furnishes a useful oil. The seeds of *Celtis occidentalis* of America, there called the Nettle-tree or Sugar-berry, are given in dysentery, while the root, bark, and leaves of *Celtis orientalis* are used by native physicians as remedies in cases of epilepsy. (*Lindley, &c.*)

CELTIS.
1. End of branch in fruit. 2. Flower. 3. Flower with perianth removed.

* **çĕl′-ūre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *celeure* (not found), from Lat. *cœlatura* = carving in relief.] A canopy or hanging round a bed or throne.

* **çe-ly,** *a.* [SILLY.] Simple, innocent. (*Chaucer.*)

* **çĕl′-ȳ-dŏn-ȳ,** *s.* [CELIDOIN.]

"*Celydony*, herbe. *Celidonia*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çel-yn,** *v.t.* [SEAL.]

"*Celyn* letters. *Sigillo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çē′-lȳph-ŭs,** *s.* [From Gr. κέλυφος (*keluphos*) = a husk, a rind, a pod or shell of a fruit.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects of the family Lauxanidæ. The antennæ are wide apart, as long as the head, stylet rather thick and covered with fine hairs; scutellum convex and covering the abdomen. The species have more the appearance of little beetles than diptera, owing to the immense size of the scutellum. Only two species are known, *Celyphus obtusus*, a native of Java, and *C. scutatus*, a native of the East Indies.

* **çēme,** *s.* [SEAM (2), *s.*] A quarter of corn.

"*Ceme* or quarter of corne. *Quarterium*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çēme′-lȳ,** *a.* & *adv.* [SEEMLY.]

* **çeme-lyn,** *v.* [ASSEMBLE, SEMBLE.]

* **çēme′-lȳ-nĕsse,** *s.* [SEEMLINESS.]

çĕ-mĕnt′, * **çi-ment,** * **çy-ment,** * **sy-ment,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cement*; Fr. *ciment*; Sp. & Ital. *cimento*; Lat. *cæmentum* = coarse stones, rubble, an abbreviation of *cædimentum*, from *cædo* = to cut.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* Matter with which two bodies are joined together.

"Thei hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh cley for syment."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xi. 3.

(2) *Spec.:* [II. 1.]

2. *Fig.:* Anything which forms a bond of union socially or morally.

"For lost, this social *cement* of mankind,
The greatest empires, by scarce-felt degrees."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. v.

¶ In some of the poets the accent is on the first syllable, both in the noun and verb.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Building:* Of cements there are many varieties, according to the special needs of different trades. In building the principal are known as Portland and Roman.

(1) *Portland Cement* was patented in England by Joseph Aspdin in 1824. It is so called because it resembles in colour Portland-stone. It is manufactured by calcining a mixture of clayed mud from the Thames with a proper proportion of chalk. The calcined mass is then reduced to a fine powder, and intimately mixed with the addition of water. The resulting paste is moulded into bricks, dried and burnt. The heat during the process of calcining must be a white heat, otherwise the carbonic acid and water may be expelled without the reaction between the lime and the clay necessary for the production of cement. The material is then assorted, all which has been too much or too little calcined being set aside and pulverized.

(2) *Roman Cement* is a name given to certain hydraulic mortars, varying considerably in their chemical composition, though physically possessing the same general character. It is an argillaceous lime, manufactured from a dark brown stone, a carbonate of lime with much alumina, found in the Island of Sheppey. The stone is calcined and mixed with sand in various proportions. Any limestone containing from fifteen to twenty per cent. of clay will, when properly prepared, form this cement. Calcine any ordinary clay and mix it with two-thirds its quantity of lime, grind to powder, and calcine again. The epithet Roman is improperly given, since the preparation was entirely unknown to the Romans.

(3) *Hydraulic Cement* is a kind of mortar used in building piers and walls under or exposed to water. There are many varieties. Hamalin's is composed of ground Portland-stone sixty-two parts, sand thirty-five, and litharge three.

2. *Glass Manufacture:* Cement for glass is of various kinds, according as it is designed for ordinary or for chemical glasses, for the necks of bottles, for lens grinders, or for affixing metallic letters to plate-glass windows.

3. *Gold Mining:* Gravel cemented by clay, constituting an auriferous stratum in Sierra Nevada and Placer Counties in California. (*Knight.*)

4. *Metallurgy:*

(1) A brown deposit in the precipitation tank in which the soluble chloride of gold obtained by the chlorination process is deposited by the addition of sulphate of iron to the solution. (*Knight.*)

(2) The material in which metal is embedded in the cementing-furnace (q.v.) (*Knight.*)

5. *Odontology:* The tissue which forms the outer crust of the tooth. It is less bony than dentine, and commences at the cervix or neck of the tooth, where the enamel terminates, increasing in thickness to the lower extremities of the root.

"A single tooth may be composed of dentine, *cement*, enamel, and bone: but the dentine and *cement* are present in the teeth of all reptiles."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cement-ducts, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Ducts opening through the prehensile antennæ in the Cirripeds. (*Darwin.*)

cement-gland, *s.*

Zool.: A gland the secretion of which glues down the prehensile antennæ of the Cirripeds. (*Darwin.*)

cement-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding the septaria or stony concretions from which cement is made. (*Knight.*)

cement-spreader, *s.*

Building: A machine for coating and saturating felt or paper with liquid cement for roofing purposes. (*Knight.*)

çĕ-mĕnt′, *v.t. & i.* [Cement, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To unite by means of some material interposed.

"Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. *Fig.:* To unite together socially or morally.

"But how the fear of us
May *cement* their divisions, . . ."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

* B. *Intrans.:* To become joined, to join, to cohere.

"When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

***çĕ-mĕn′-tal**, *a.* [Eng. *cement*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or composed of cement.

"*Cemental* tubes."—*Owen.* (*Webster.*)

***çē-mĕn-tā′-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *cœmentatio*, from *cœmentum.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cementing or of joining with cement.

2. *Chem.:* A chemical process which consists in imbedding a solid body in a pulverulent matter, and exposing both to ignition in a metallic or earthen case. In this way iron is cemented with charcoal to form steel; and bottle-glass with gypsum powder, or sand, to form Réaumur's porcelain. (*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*)

***çē-mĕn-tā′-tŏr-ȳ**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cementatorius*, from *cœmentum.*] Of or pertaining to cement.

çĕ-mĕnt′-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Cement, *v.*]

cemented-back, *s. & a.* (See the compound.)

Cemented-back carpet: In forming cemented-back carpet a number of warp-threads are arranged in a frame, and are brought into a convoluted form by means of metallic plates, which are laid strictly parallel. The under side of the warps thus doubled or folded are then dressed to raise a nap, and this surface is then smeared with cement and backed by a canvas or coarse cloth. When dry, the metallic strips are removed by cutting the loops, and leaving a pile surface, as in the Wilton carpets. (*Knight.*)

çĕ-mĕnt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cement*; *-er.*] One who, or that which cements or joins things together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . language, which was to be the great instrument and *cementer* of society."—*Locke.*

çĕ-mĕnt′-ĭng, * **çe-men-tynge**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cement, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of uniting or joining together. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Onre *cementynge* and fermentacioun."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,744.

2. That which cements or joins.

cementing-furnace, *s.* A furnace by which an article is packed in the powder of another substance, and therewith subjected to a continued heat below the fusing-point. The article is changed by a chemical reaction with the powder. (*Knight.*)

***çē-mĕn-tĭ′-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *cœmentitius* = of or pertaining to rubble; *cœmentum* = rubble, &c.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cement or stucco.

"In some parts the *cementitious* work is inforced."—*Forsyth: Italy*, p. 126. (*Latham.*)

† **çĕm-ĕ-tĕr′-ĭ-al**, *a.* [Eng. *cemetery*, and suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a cemetery.

"Any ameliorations of our present *cemeterial* system being obtainable."—*Haden: Earth to Earth*, p. 66 (1875).

çĕm′-ĕ-tĕr-ȳ, * **çym-y-toyre**, *s.* [Fr. *cémeterie*; Ital. *cimeterio*; Low Lat. *cœmeterium*, from Gr. κοιμητήριον (*koimētērion*) = a sleeping place, a cemetery; κοιμάω (*koimaō*) = to lull to sleep.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A place where the dead are buried, a burial-ground not around a parochial or other church. [Burial-place.]

"That one of the *cymytoyres* was in erles, and that other in burdegale."—*Caxton: Charles the Grete*, p. 243 (ed. Herrtage.)

2. *Law:* A permanent grave can be purchased in a cemetery, whereas it cannot be in a church-yard.

* **çem-lyn**, *v.t.* [Cemelyn.]

* **çe-my**, *a.* [Etymology unknown.] Cunning, crafty.

"*Cemy* or sotelle (suhtyll, P.). *Subtilis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çe-myn**, *v.i.* [Seem.]

1. To seem.

"*Cemyn*, schowyn or apparen. *Appareo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To beseem, become.

"*Cemyn*, or becemyn. *Decet.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çe-mynge**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Seeming.]

"*Cemynge* or hopen, schowynge (opyn, K. H., open, P.) *Apparens.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cen**, * **cin**, *s.* [A.S. *cyn*, *cynn.*] [Kin.] In composition denote kinship or kindred; so *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. (*Gibson.*)

çē-năn′-ġĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κενός (*kenos*) = empty; ἀγγεῖον (*angeion*) = a vessel.]

Bot.: A genus of Phacidiacei (Ascomycetous Fungi) growing upon dead twigs, bursting through the bark in the form of little cups or hollow papillæ. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕn′-an-thȳ, *s.* [From Gr. κενός (*kenos*) = empty, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: The suppression of the essential organs, viz., stamens and pistils, in a flower. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

* **çē-nā′-tion**, * **çœ-nā′-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cœnatio* = a meal-taking; *cœna* = a meal, supper.] Meal-taking.

"The summer lodgings regard the equinoxiall meridian, but the roomes of *cœnation* in the summer, he obverts unto the winter ascent, that is south-east."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

çē′-nā-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *cœnatorius* = pertaining to a supper; *cœna* = supper.] Relating to or fit for supper.

"The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment: and the same was practised by the Jews."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

* **çen-a-tour**, *s.* [Senator.]

çĕn-chrī′-na, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cenchris* (q.v.), and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of the Crotalidæ.

çĕn′-chrĭs, *s.* [From Gr. κεγχρίς (*kenghris*) = (1) a kind of bird; (2) a kind of serpent.]

Zool.: A genus of American serpents, family Crotalidæ (Rattle-snakes). [Cenchrina.]

* **çen-clefe**, *s.* [Apparently a corruption of Fr. *cinq*, and Eng. *leaf.*]

Bot.: A book-name for *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

çĕn-cras′-tŭs, *s.* [Fr. *cenchrite*; Lat. *cenchrus*, from Gr. κέγχρος (*kenchros*) = millet.] A serpent of a greenish colour, having its speckled belly covered with spots resembling millet-seeds.

"Thair wes the serpent *cencrastus*,
A beist of filthy braith."
Watson: Coll., ii. 21.

çen-dal, * **çen-del**, *s.* [Sendal.]

* **çen-dyn**, *v.* [Send.]

* **çen-dynge**, *s.* [Sending.]

* **çene**, *s.* [O. Fr. *çaine*, *cene*; Lat. *cœna* = a supper.] A supper.

"In the *cene* on his brest he shulde lyn."—*Wycliffe Apocal. Prol.*

* **çene**, *a.* [Seen.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çen-gylle**, * **çen-gyl-ly**, *a.* [Single.]

***çen-ith**, * **çen-yth**, *s.* [Zenith.]

"For to knowe the *cenyth* of the sonne and of euery eterre."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 11.

çē′-nō-bīte, *s.* [Lat. *cœnobita* = living in common, from Gr. κοινός (*koinos*) = common, and βίος (*bios*) = life.] A monk living in a community. (*Mosheim.*)

***çē-nō-bĭt′-ĭc**, ***çœ-nō-bĭt′-ĭck**, ***çē-nō-bĭt′-ĭ-cal**, *a.* [Fr. *cénobitique.*]

1. Of or belonging to a cenobite.

". . . such as are abstinence from blood, and from things strangled, the *cœnobitick* life of secular persons, &c."—*Bp. Taylor: Lib. of Prophesying*, s. 5.

2. Living in community.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremetical and *cenobitical*, and nuns."—*Stillingfleet.*

***çē'-nō-bĭt-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *cenobit(e)*; *-ism.*] The state of being a cenobite; the belief or practice of a cenobite.

***çē'-nō-bȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *cœnobium*; Gr. κοινόβιον (*koinobion*) = a place where persons lived in society, a convent or monastery; κοῖνος (*koinos*) = common, βίος (*bios*) = life.] A convent or monastery; a religious community.

". . . repaired and enlarged with the stones brought from that *cenoby*."—*Sir G. Buck: History of Richard III.*, p. 68.

çĕn-ō-mȳ'-çe, *s.* [From Gr. κενός (*kenos*) = empty, and μύκης (*mukēs*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An old name for a genus of lichens now generally called Cladonia. *Cenomyce* or *Cladonia rangifera* is the Reindeer Moss.

çĕn'-ō-tăph, *s.* [Fr. *cénotaphe*; from Gr. κένος (*kenos*) = empty, and τάφος (*taphos*) = a tomb.] An empty monument, that is, one raised to a person buried elsewhere. (*Dryden.*)

† **çĕn-ō-tăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *cenotaph*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to a cenotaph.

çē-nō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. καινός (*kainos*) = new, recent, ζώη (*zōē*) = life.]

Geol.: Belonging to the tertiary and more recent periods; belonging to the age of mammals. (*Dana.*)

***çens, *çense** (1), *s.* [A shortened form of O. Fr. *encens* = incense (q.v.).] Incense.

"*Cense* or incense or rychelle. *Incensum, thus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***çĕnse** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *cense*; Fr. *cens*; Lat. *census.*]

1. A rating, rate, or tax.

". . . the *cense*, or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told."—*Bacon.*

2. A census or enumeration of the people.

3. A condition, rank.

"If you write to a man, whose estate and *cense* you are familiar with, you may the bolder venture on a knot."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries.*

çĕnse, *çen-syn, *sense, *v.t.* & *i.* [CENSE (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To perfume with sweet odours; to scatter incense about.

"The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round."
Dryden.

2. *Intrans.:* To scatter incense.

"*Censyn* or caste the sensere. *Thurifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"In his hand he bore a golden censer, with perfume; and *censing* about the altar, . . ."—*B. Jonson: Part of King James's Entertainment.*

çĕnsed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CENSE, *v.*]

"On the side altar *censed* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires." *Dryden.*

çĕnse'-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *censeo.*] [CENSURE.] Judgment.

çĕn'-sĕr, *çen-sere, *sen-sere, *s.* [Contracted from O. Fr. *encensier*; Low Lat. *incensarium* = a vessel for incense.]

1. He who censes or scatters incense.

2. A vessel in which incense is burnt.

"*Censere. Thuribulum, ignibulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Of incense clouds
Fuming from golden *censers*, hid the mount."
Milton: P. L., vii. 600.

3. A pan or vessel in which anything is burnt, a firepan.

"Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slush,
Like to a *censer* in a barber's shop."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

çĕns'-ĭng, *çen-synge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CENSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of scattering incense.

"*Censynge. Thurificatio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***çĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *censio.*] An assessment, rating, or taxing.

"God intended this *cension* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should."—*Joseph Hall.*

çĕn'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. *censor*, from *censeo* = to rate.]

1. A public officer or magistrate in Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property held by each man, and to superintend the manners of the citizens, with power to inflict punishments for breaches of morality.

". . . that he was also branded by the *censors*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 37, vol. ii., p. 171.

2. One whose duty it is to inspect and examine books, plays, &c., before they are published, to secure that they shall contain nothing to offend against public morality or decency; an inspector of the public press.

3. Any person who takes on himself the duty or part of a critic.

4. A public officer in the older Universities, whose duty it is to look after the "unattached" students. At Christ Church, Oxford, there are two of the Fellows who have charge of the discipline, and are called respectively the Senior and Junior Censor.

***çĕn'-sŏr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *censor*; *-ess.*] A female censor.

"I am to pass for a *censoress* now."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 157.

† **çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *censorius* = of or pertaining to a censor.]

1. The same as CENSORIAN.

"Whatever may have been the antiquity of these *censorial* records, they could not have been handed down in *censorial* families before the year 443 B.C."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v. § 13, vol. i. p. 174.

2. Censorious, given to censure or captious criticism.

"The moral gravity and the *censorial* declamation of Juvenal."—*T. Warton: History of English Poetry*, iv. 6.

çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *censorius.*] Of or pertaining to a censor or his duties.

"The Star-chamber had the *censorian* power for offences, under the degree of capital."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 64.

† **çĕn-sŏ'r-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *censorius.*] Given to censuring or captious criticism, severe.

¶ It was frequently used with *of* or *on* (or *upon*) before the thing censured.

"A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious of* his neighbours."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

***çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-ŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *censorious*; *-ly.*] In a censorious manner, with severity.

". . . speak arrogantly and *censoriously* both of God and men."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 304.

çĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *censorious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being censorious; a disposition to censure or find fault. (*Tillotson.*)

çĕn'-sŏr-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *censor*; *like.*] Inclined to censoriousness, severe. (*Cotgrave.*)

çĕn'-sŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *censor*; *-ship.*

1. The office of a censor.

"The establishment of the *censorship* is referred to the year 443 B.C."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v. § 2, vol. i. p. 136.

2. The period during which the office of censor was held by any particular person.

"It was brought to Rome in the *censorship* of Claudius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. The office or position of a censor in a university.

4. Power or practice of superintending, revising, authorising, or otherwise influencing the printed literature of a country, especially that which is periodical and political.

***çĕn'-sū-ăl** (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *censualis* = of or belonging to a census.] Relating to or containing a census.

"He sent commissioners into all the several counties of the whole realm, who took an exact survey, and described in a *censual* roll or book, all the lands, titles, and tenures, throughout the whole kingdom."—*Temple: Introduct. to the Hist. of Eng.*, p. 255.

çĕn'-sū-rą-ble (**s** as **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *censur(e)*; *-able.*] Deserving of censure, blamable, blameworthy.

"Many resolutions taken in council were justly *censurable*."—*Burton: Hist. Own Time*, an. 1711.

***çĕn'-sū-rą-ble-nĕss** (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *censurable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being censurable; blamableness.

"This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physick, poetry, &c."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

çĕn'-sū-rą-blȳ (**s** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *censurab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a censurable or blameworthy manner.

çĕn'-sure (**s** as **sh**) (1), *s.* [Fr. *censure*; Lat. *censura* = a setting a value on, an opinion; *censeo* = to value, to form an opinion.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A judgment or opinion which might be either favourable or unfavourable.

"Madam, the king is old enough himself
To give his *censure*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

***2.** A judicial sentence.

"To you, lord governour,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

† **3.** Revision, recension of the text of a book. (*Hallam.*)

† **4.** A spiritual punishment inflicted by an ecclesiastical court.

"Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the *censures* of the church."—*Hammond.*

5. Blame, reprimand, reproach.

"Your smooth eulogium to one crown address'd
Seems to imply a *censure* on the rest."
Cowper: Table Talk.

II. *Old Law:* A custom in certain manors, under which all under sixteen years of age were obliged to swear fealty to their lord, to pay twopence per head, and a penny per annum ever after, as cert-money, or common fine. [CERT-MONEY.]

***çen-sure** (2), *s.* [CENSER.]

çĕn'-sure (**s** as **sh**), *v.t.* & *i.* [CENSURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form or give a judgment or opinion regarding anything without its being implied that this award was unfavourable.

"His voyage was variously *censured*; the Templars who consented not to the peace, flouted thereat . . ."—*Fuller: The Holy War*, vol. iv. ch. 3.

¶ It is not creditable to man's candour in judging of others that the word *censure* in process of time became limited to the pronouncing of unfavourable judgments, these having from the first been so much more numerous than favourable verdicts that the word *censure* ceased to be applied to the latter at all.

***2.** To condemn judicially, to sentence.

"Has *censur'd* him
Already, and, as I hear, the provost hath
A warrant for his execution."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

3. To blame, to find fault with, to reprimand.

"To *censure* Homer, because it is unlike what it was never meant to resemble, . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, Postscript.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To form or give an opinion, to judge (followed by *on*).

"Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *censure*, to *animadvert*, and to *criticize*:—"To *censure* and *animadvert* are both personal, the one direct, and the other indirect; *criticism* is directed to things and not to persons only. *Censuring* consists in finding some fault real or supposed; it refers mostly to the conduct of individuals. *Animadvert* consists in suggesting some error or impropriety; it refers mostly to matters of opinion or dispute. *Criticism* consists in minutely examining the intrinsic characteristics and appreciating the merits of each individually or the whole collectively; it refers to matters of science and learning. To *censure* requires no more than simple attention; its justice or propriety often rests on the authority of the individual; *animadversions* require to be accompanied with reasons. . . . *Criticism* is altogether argumentative and illustrative. . . ."

(2) He thus distinguishes between to *censure*, to *carp*, and to *cavil*:—"To *censure* respects positive errors, to *carp* and *cavil* have regard to what is trivial or imaginary; the former is employed for errors in persons, the latter for supposed defects in things. *Censures* are frequently necessary from those who have the authority to use them. . . . *Carping* and *cavilling* are resorted to only to indulge ill-nature and self-conceit. . . ."

(3) The distinction between to *accuse* and to *censure* is thus stated:—"To *accuse* is only to assert the guilt of another; to *censure* is to take that guilt for granted. . . . An *accusation* may be false or true, a *censure* mild or severe."

(4) For the difference between to *blame* and to *accuse*, see BLAME, *v.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĕn'-sured (**s** as **sh**), *pa. par.* & *a.* [CENSURE, *v.*]

çĕn'-sur-ĕr (**s** as **sh**), *s.* [CENSURE, *v.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who censures or blames.

"Nay amongst Europeans themselves, Cicero hath found many *censurers*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 299.

* 2. *Spec.:* A censor. (*Speed: Hist. Grt. Brit.*)

çĕn'-sur-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CENSURE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of blaming or reproaching; censure.

çĕn'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *census*, from *censeo* = to rate, to value.] The act of taking the numbers and other statistics of the population of any district or country, or of the members of any class or denomination.

". . . from the account of the Roman *census*, . . ."—*Bentley: Serm.*, p. 107.

1. *In Ancient Rome:* The Census was established at Rome by Servius, and was held every five years in the *Campus Martius*. Every Roman citizen was obliged, on oath, to give in a statement of his own name and age, of the names and ages of his wife, children, slaves, and freedmen, if he had any. The punishment for a false return was that the person's goods should be confiscated, and he himself scourged and sold for a slave. Taxation depended upon the results of the Census.

2. *In the United States:* The first Census in the United States was taken in 1790, since which time it has been repeated regularly every ten years. In Great Britain the first Census was taken in 1801, and in Ireland in 1813. They have been repeated every ten years since.

census-paper, *s.* A ruled paper left with the householder, or head of the family, to be filled up with the necessary particulars, and handed back to the enumerator when called for.

çĕnt (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of Lat. *centum* = a hundred. It is generally a part of a combination or phrase, as five per cent. = five by the hundred. In "*cent* per *cent*," however, it is a separate word.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A hundred.

"And broght with hem many stout *cent*
Of greet lordynges." *Octovian*, 1463.

The demon makes his full descent
In one abundant shower of *cent* per *cent*."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 372.

II. *Technically:*

1. A coin, made of copper or copper and nickel, in circulation in the United States. It is of the value of ten mills or the hundredth part of a dollar, and about equal to a halfpenny English.

2. A game at cards, resembling picquet, so called because one hundred was the winning number.

* **çent** (2), *s.* [SCENT.]

* **çĕn'-tąge,** *s.* [Eng. *cent; -age.*] Rate by the hundred; rate of interest or commission (only now used in the compound *per-centage*).

† **çĕnt'-ąl,** *s.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred.] A weight of 100 lbs. avoirdupois, in use for corn at Liverpool. [QUINTAL.]

"A Council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held yesterday, at which a resolution in favour of the *cental* weight of 100 lb. as the standard was adopted, together with one memorialising the Board of Trade to duly verify the *cental* as a new imperial denomination and provide a standard of one half that weight."—*Daily News*, Nov. 8, 1878.

çĕn'-tâur, * **çĕn'-tâure, çĕn-tâu'-rŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *centaurus*; Gr. κένταυρος (*kentauros*).]

1. *Mythol.:* A mythical creature, half man, half horse, said to have sprung from the union of Ixion and a Cloud; the most celebrated was Chiron. They inhabited Thessaly, and were also called Hippocentaurs.

"And of the bloodie feast, which sent away
So many *Centaures* drunken soules to hell."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 23.

2. *Astron.:* A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere.

çĕn-tâu'-rĕ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κενταύρεια (*kentaureia*) = relating to a centaur; so called from some confusion with *centaury* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Composite plants, comprising both annual and perennial, herbaceous, or half-shrubby plants, some of them common weeds, as *Centaurea nigra*, the Knapweed of our pastures, while a certain number are esteemed border flowers. Of the annual species one of the most remarkable is *C. americanus*, or *Plectocephalus americanus* of some authors, which has a stout erect stem four to five feet high, oblong lance-shaped leaves, and very large capitules of a lilac-purple tint. The best known in England is the Common Corn-bottle, *C. cyanus*. [CORN-BOTTLE.] *Centaurea Calcitrapa* was once used as a febrifuge.

çĕn'-tâur-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *centaur; -ess.*] A female centaur.

çĕn-tâur-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *centaurea* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ieæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants; tribe Cynareæ.

* **çĕn'-tâu-rīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *centaur; -ize.*] To be or act like a centaur; hence, to be a man and act like a brute.

* **çĕn'-tâur-līke,** *a.* [Eng. *centaur; -like.*] Like or resembling a centaur. (*Sidney.*)

çĕn'-tâu-rȳ, * **çen'-tōr-ȳ,** * **çen'-tōr-ĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *centaureum*; Low Lat. *centaurea*; Gr. κενταύρειον (*kentaureion*), from κένταυρος (*kentauros*) = a Centaur, the plant being said to have been discovered by Chiron the Centaur.]

¶ Popular name of some English plants belonging to the Gentianaceæ: (1) *Chlora perfoliata*, (2) *Centaurea nigra*; *Little Centaury: Erythræa Centaurium*; *More Centaury*: The same as *Great Centaury* (q.v.); *Sea Centaury: Erythræa littoralis* (*Scotch*); *Small Centaury*: The same as *Little Centaury* (q.v.); *Yellow Centaury: Chlora perfoliata* (*Britten & Holland*); *American Centaury*: The English name for the genus Sabbatia, of the gentian order.

çĕn-tē-nar'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *centenarius* = of a hundred.]

* **I.** *As adj.:* Of or relating to a hundred.

II. *As subst.:* A person who has attained to the age of one hundred years.

† **çĕn-tē-nar'-ĭ-ąn-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *centenarian; -ism.*] The act or state of attaining the age of one hundred years.

"Putting aside, however, the questionable legends of *centenarianism*, . . ."—*Echo*, Aug. 15, 1871.

* **çĕn-tē-nar'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *centenarius.*] Of or relating to a hundred. (*Ash.*)

çĕn-tē'-nąr-ȳ, çĕn'-tĕn-ą-rȳ, çĕn-tĕn'-ąr-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *centenarius.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

2. Recurring once in every hundred years.

"*Centennary* solemnities, which returned but once in a hundred years."—*Fuller.*

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The aggregate of a hundred years; a century.

"In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

2. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event.

* **çĕn'-tęnçe,** *s.* [SENTENCE.]

çĕn-tĕn'-ĭ-ēr, *s.* [Fr. *centenier*, from Lat. *centenarius.*]

* 1. A centurion.

"They are an hundred, chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or centurions."—*Time's tore House*, p. 19.

2. An honorary police-officer in Jersey, elected by the inhabitants every three years, and ranking next to the constable, who performs the duties of an English mayor.

çĕn-tĕn'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [Low Lat. *centennis*; from *centum* = a hundred, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Pertaining to a centenary, or hundredth anniversary.

"Her *centennial* day." *Mason: Poems.*

2. Recurring once in a hundred years.

çĕn'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *center; -ing.*] The temporary woodwork or framing on which any arch or vaulted work is constructed. Also called a CENTRE (q.v.).

çĕn-tĕs'-ĭ-mąl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *centésimal*; Lat. *centesimus* = hundredth; *centum* = a hundred.]

A. *As adj.:* Hundredth, by the hundred, per cent.

"This *centesimal* increase is not naturally strange." *Browne: Tract* i.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A hundredth part. [CENTESM.]

"The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

* **çĕn-tĕs'-ĭ-māte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *centesimatus*, pa. par. of *centesimo* = to pick out every hundredth man; *centum* = a hundred.] To inflict the punishment of centesimation.

"Elsewhere we decimate, or even *centesimate*: here we are all children of Rhadamanthus."—*De Quincey: Casuistry.*

* **çĕn-tĕs-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *centesimo* = to pick out every hundredth person; *centesimus* = of or pertaining to a hundred; *centum* = a hundred.]

Milit.: A mode of punishment for mutiny or wholesale desertion, in which every hundredth man was selected for punishment.

* **çĕn'-tĕsm,** *s.* [Lat. *centesima* (*pars*) = the hundredth (part); *centum* = a hundred.] A hundredth part or fraction. (*Bailey.*)

çĕn-tē'-tēs, *s.* [G. κεντητής (*kentetes*) = one who pierces.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Centetidæ. The nose is large and proboscis-like, the body covered with hair intermingled with short prickles as in the hedgehogs, but they cannot like the latter animals roll themselves into a ball. They are found in Madagascar.

çĕn-tē'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *centet(es)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of mammals, order Insectivora. Genera: Centetes, Solenodon, and Gymnura. Found in Madagascar, the Eastern Peninsula, and Cuba.

* **çĕnt'-grāve,** *s.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and Ger. *graf* = ruler, master.] [REEVE.] A lord or ruler of a hundred.

"He was (per eminentiam), called the *Centgrave* or Lord of the Hundred."—*Selden: Laws of Engl.*, pt. 1, ch. 25.

çĕn'-tĭ, *in comp.* [Lat. *centum.*] A hundred.

* **çĕn-tĭ-çĭp'-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *centiceps* (genit. *centicipitis*) = hundred-headed: *centum* = a hundred; *caput* = a head, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Having a hundred heads; hundred-headed. (*Smart.*)

* **çĕn-tĭf'-ĭd-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *findo* = to cut, to divide, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Divided into a hundred parts. (*Smart.*)

çĕn-tĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *centifolius* = hundred-leaved: *centum* = a hundred; *folium* a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. (*Johnson.*)

çĕn'-tĭ-grāde, *a.* [Fr. *centigrade*, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *gradus* = a step, a degree.] Divided into a hundred degrees.

centigrade thermometer, *s.* A thermometer graduated on the scale of Celsius, according to which the freezing-point (= 32° Fahrenheit) is marked zero, and the boiling-point (= 212° Fahrenheit) 100°. [THERMOMETER.]

çĕn'-tĭ-grăm, çĕn'-tĭ-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *centigramme: cent* = a hundred; *gramme* = a grain; from Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *gramma* = a grain.] [GRAM, GRAMME.] A measure of weight, being the hundredth part of a gramme, and equal to ·15433 of a grain troy, or ·16924 of a grain avoirdupois.

çĕn'-tĭ-lĭ-tĕr, çĕn'-tĭ-lī-tre, *s.* [Fr. *centilitre: cent* = a hundred; *litre* = a measure of capacity or volume.] A measure of capacity or volume, being the hundredth part of a *litre*, or a little more than six-tenths of a cubic inch.

* **çĕn-tĭl'-ō-quy (quy as kwȳ),** *s.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *loquor* = to speak.] A work composed by Ptolemy, and so called from its consisting of a hundred aphorisms or sayings.

"Ptolomeus, in his *centiloquy*,—attributes all these symptoms which are in melancholy men to celestial influences."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.* p. 189.

çĕn-tî'me, *s.* [O. Fr. *centisme*; Fr. *centime*, from Lat. *centesimus* = of or pertaining to a hundred, hundredth.] A small French copper coin, the hundredth part of a franc.

çĕn-tĭm'-ē-tĕr, çĕn'-tĭ-mē-tre, *s.* [Fr. *centimètre*, from Lat. *centum* = hundred, and

metrum = a measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, that is rather more than ·39 of an inch.

"The Units Committee of the British Association have recommended that all specifications shall be referred to the *Centimetre*, the Gramme, and the Second. The system of units derived from these as the fundamental units is called the C. G. S. system, and the units of the system are called the C. G. S. units."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. ii. p. 10.

centimetre-nine, *s.* [METRE-SEVEN.]

* **çĕn′-tĭ-nęl,** *s.* [SENTINEL.]

* **çen-tir-er,** *s.* [CENTENIER.]

çĕn′-tĭ-nōde, * **çĕn′-tĭ-no-dȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *centinode;* O. Fr. *centinodie:* Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *nodus* = a knot.] A kind of grass of the genus Illicebrum, a purslane-like plant; knotweed.

† **çĕn′-tĭ-pĕd, çĕn′-tĭ-pēde,** *s.* [Fr. *centipède;* Lat. *centipeda* = hundred-footed; from *centum* = a hundred, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An articulated animal having, in the popular estimation, 100 feet, but scientific men do not guarantee the number. It is opposed to a millepede, *i.e.*, an animal with 1,000 feet, a number no more guaranteed than the former. The real distinction between them is that the Centipedes have only one pair of legs from each ring or "somite" of the body, while in the Millepedes there are to each somite, except the anterior five or six, two pairs. The Centipedes constitute the order Chilipoda, of the class Myriapoda (q.v.). The feet are generally from fifteen to twenty pairs, and the joints of the antennæ not less than fourteen.

* **çĕn-tĭp′-ĕ-dal,** *a.* [Lat. *centum* = hundred; *pedalis* = of a foot long, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] Of a huudred feet in length.

* **çĕn′-tĭ-pēe,** *s.* The same as CENTIPEDE (q.v.).

çĕn′t-nĕr, *s.* [Ger. *centner* = a hundred-weight; from Lat. *centenarius* = of or pertaining to a hundred; *centum* = a hundred.]

1. A weight of one hundred pounds, used in some parts of England and Germany.

"The Liverpool corn measure of 100lb., called a *centner*, he proposes as the unit of measure."—*Standard*, March 30, 1881.

2. A weight of a drachm, divided into a hundred equal parts.

* **çĕn′-tō,** * **çĕn′-tōne** (or as **çĕn-tō′-nē**), *s.* [Lat. *cento* = a garment made up of several pieces joined together; patchwork.]

1. A composition consisting of verses or passages from different authors arranged in a new order.

"*Centones* are pieces of cloth of divers colours. . . . Metaphorically it is a poem patched out of other poems by aid of verses."—*L. Vives: Augustine's City of God*, bk. 17, c. 15, note.

¶ Becoming at length naturalised in our tongue, it dropped the Latin plural *centones* and took the English one *centos* in its room. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 28.)

"From different nations next the *centos* crowd."
Cambridge Scribleriad, bk. ii.

2. *Music:* An opera or musical composition made up of selections from other pieces; a musical medley.

* **çĕn-tŏc′-ụ-lā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *centum* = a hundred; *oculatus* = having eyes, from *oculus* = an eye.] Having a huudred eyes.

* **çĕn′-tŏn-ĭzm,** *s.* [Lat. *cento* (genit. *centonis*) and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The act or art of making up a composition from selections out of other authors; compilation.

çĕn′-tral, *a.* [Lat. *centralis* = pertaining to the centre, from *centrum* = the centre.]

1. Relating to the centre, containing the centre.

2. Situated in or at the centre.

"Palmyra, *central* in the desert . . . fell."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

central artery, *s.*

nat.: That which, given off by the ophthalmic, insinuates itself into the optic nerve in its passage to the retina.

central-eclipse, *s.*

Astron.: A central-eclipse is when the centres of the heavenly bodies, which are affected, exactly coincide, or are directly in a line with the spectator.

central-fire, *s.* & *a.*

* 1. *As substantive:*

Alchemy: The fire which alchemists formerly imagined to be in the centre of the earth, the fumes and vapours of which, as they supposed, made the metals and minerals.

2. *As adjective:*

Gunmaking: Constructed for the use of centre-fire cartridges. [CENTRE-FIRE.]

central forces, *s. pl.*

Mech.: The two antagonistic forces (centrifugal and centripetal) by whose united action bodies are caused to revolve round a central point.

çĕn′-tral-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *central; -ism.*] The same as centralization (q.v.).

† **çĕn′-tral-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *central; -ist.*] One in favour of the policy of centralization.

* **çĕn-trăl′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *centralitas; centralis* = pertaining to a centre; *centrum* = a centre.] The state or quality of being central.

"An actual *centrality*, though as low as next to nothing."—*More: Notes upon Psychozoia*, p. 354.

çĕn-tral-ĭz-ā′-tion, çĕn-tral-ĭẓ-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *centraliz(e); -ation.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making central.

2. *Political:* The system or policy of carrying on all Government at one central spot instead of locally. [CENTRALISM.]

çĕn′-tral-īze, çĕn′-tral-īẓe, *v.t.* [Eng. *central; -ize.*]

1. *Gen.:* To make central, to bring to a centre.

2. *Spec.:* To concentrate in some particular part, as an actual or conventional centre: (generally applied to the process by which the municipal or local administration of a country is overridden by the administration of the court or capital).

". . . his attempt to *centralize* the power of the government."—*Finlay: Greek Revolution*, bk. v., ch. iv.

çĕn-tral-lăs′-sīte, *s.* [From Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a sharp point, a centre, and ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white pearly mineral found near Black Rock, at the Bay of Fundy. Compos.: Silica, 58·86; alumina, 1·4; magnesia, 0·16; lime, 27·92; potassa, 0·59; water, 11·42. (*Dana.*)

çĕn′-tral-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *central; -ly.*] As regards the centre; in a central manner.

çĕn-trăn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Spurred Valerian, a small genus of plants of the order Valerianaceæ, much used for borders in gardens. *Centranthus ruber* grows in the South of England apparently but not really wild. It comes from the south of Europe and north of Africa.

* **çĕn-trā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = a centre.] A tendency to approach the centre.

"What needs that numerous clos'd *centration*
Like wastefull sand ytost with boisterous inundation?"
More: Song of the Soul.

çĕn′-tre (tre as **tĕr), çĕn′-tĕr,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *centre;* Sp. & Ital. *centro;* Lat. *centrum;* Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a prick, a goad, a centre; κεντέω (*kenteō*) = to prick, to goad.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The middle point, that point from which all points on the circumference of any circle, real or imaginary, are equally distant. [III. (3)]

"This erthe . . . hath his *centre* aftre the lawe of kinde."—*Gower*, iii. 92.

(2) The middle portion of anything.

"The market-place, the middle *centre* of this cursed town."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

(3) A point of concentration; the point to which all things converge.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The point on which men's thoughts or minds are concentrated; the principal point.

"The *centre* of the diplomatic difficulty . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 13, 1876.

* (2) The earth.

"The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Observe degree, priority, and place."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* (3) The soul.

"Poor soul, the *centre* of my sinful earth."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 146, 1.

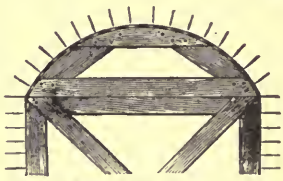
II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom., Nat. Phil., &c.:* [I. 1.]

2. *Mech.:* One of two conical steel pins on a lathe, on which the body to be turned is fixed and revolves.

3. *Building:*

(1) Any timber frame, or set of frames, for



CENTRE OF AN ARCH.

supporting the archstones of a bridge during the construction of an arch. (*Weale.*)

(2) *Pl. centres:* The length of timber disposed in a certain way by the process called centering (q.v.).

4. *Turnery* (*pl. centres*): The two cones with their axes horizontally posited for sustainiug the body while it is turned. (*Weale.*)

III. *Compound Terms:*

(1) *Centre of a bastion:*

Mil.: A point in the middle of the gorge of the bastion, whence the capital line commences; it is generally at the inner polygon of the figure. (*James.*)

(2) *Centre of a battalion on parade:*

Mil.: The middle, where an interval is left for the colours. (*James.*)

(3) *Centre of a circle:*

Geom.: A point within a circle, and so situated that all straight lines drawn from it to the circumference are equal to one another.

(4) *Centre of a conic section:*

Geom.: The point which bisects any diameter, or the point in which all the diameters intersect each other. [Nos. 7 & 11.]

(5) *Centre of a curve of the higher kind:*

Geom.: The place where two diameters meet.

(6) *Centre of a dial:* That part where the gnomon or style, placed parallel to the axis of the earth, intersects the plane of the dial. (*Weale.*)

(7) *Centre of a hyperbola:*

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci.

(8) *Centre of a regular polygon:*

Geom.: A point so situated that the straight line drawn from it to the several angles of the polygon are equal to one another.

(9) *Centre of a sphere:*

Geom.: A point within a sphere, so situated that all the radii running from it to the circumference of the sphere are equal to each other. It is the centre also of every great circle of the sphere.

(10) *Centre of a square:*

Geom.: A point so situated that straight lines drawn from it to the several angular points of the square are equal to each other.

(11) *Centre of an ellipse:*

Conic Sect.: The point of bisection of a straight line joining the foci of an ellipse. [No. 4.]

(12) *Centre of attack:*

Mil.: An attack carried upon a capital in the middle, which generally leads to the half moon. The term is used when works with a considerable front upon three capitals are used in besieging a place. (*James.*)

(13) *Centre of attraction:*

Nat. Phil.: The point to which bodies tend through the attraction of gravity.

¶ *The strength of a centre*, called also *the absolute force of a centre of attraction:* The intensity of force at unit distance. Attraction being inversely as the square of the distance, the strength of a centre of attraction is $= \frac{L^2}{T^2}$, L standing for length, and T for time. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ed. 1875, ch. i., p. 6.)

(14) *Centre of buoyancy:*

Ship-building: The same as *Centre of displacement* (q.v.).

(15) *Centre of cavity:*

Ship-building: The same as *Centre of displacement* (q.v.).

(16) *Centre of conversion:*

Nat. Phil.: A point in a body about which it tends to turn, or turns when struck by another body.

(17) *Centre of displacement:*

Ship-building: The mean centre of the portion of the vessel immersed in the water. It is called also the *Centre of cavity, immersion,* or *buoyancy.*

(18) *Centre of equilibrium in a series of connected bodies:*

Nat. Phil.: A point so situated that if it be supported the whole series of bodies will remain at rest.

(19) *Centre of forces:*

Nat. Phil.: The point of application of a number of forces where they can be counteracted by a single force.

(20) *Centre of friction:*

Nat. Phil.: The point around which anything gyrates.

(21) *Centre of gravity:*

Nat. Phil.: A point in any material body or system of particles rigidly connected which is so situated that if it be supported or fixed the body will remain at rest whatever be the position which the body itself may occupy at the time.

(22) *Centre of gyration:*

Geom.: The point at which, if the whole matter in the body were collected, given forces would produce the same angular velocity of rotation in a given time as they would do if the particles of the body were distributed in their proper places. (*Pen. Cycl.*)

(23) *Centre of immersion:*

Ship-building: The same as *Centre of displacement* (q.v.).

(24) *Centre of inertia:*

Nat. Phil.: The same as *Centre of gravity* (q.v.).

(25) *Centre of magnitude:*

Nat. Phil.: A point in a body equally distant from all its external parts.

(26) *Centre of motion:*

Nat. Phil.: The point which remains at rest while all the other parts move about it.

(27) *Centre of oscillation:*

Nat. Phil., Pendulum, &c.: The point in which the whole of the matter must be collected that the time of the oscillation may be the same as when it is distributed.

(28) *Centre of percussion:*

Nat. Phil.: The point at which the force of the stroke is the greatest possible.

(29) *Centre of position:*

Nat. Phil.: The same as *Centre of gravity* (q.v.).

(30) *Centre of pressure:*

Nat. Phil.: The point at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect as when it is distributed.

(31) *Centre of pressure in a fluid against a plane:*

Hydrostatics: A point so situated that it will just sustain a force equal and contrary to the whole pressure of the fluid.

(32) *Centre of rotation:*

Nat. Phil.: The point around which a body rotates, the centre of motion of a body.

(33) *Centre of spontaneous rotation:*

Nat. Phil.: The centre around which a body, every part of which is free to move, actually does so when struck by a force not passing through its centre of gravity.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

centre-bit, *s.*

Mech.: An instrument turning on a centre, and having a projecting conical point. It is used for boring circular holes of various diameters. The head of the stock is pressed against the breast, and the stock itself caused to revolve swiftly by means of a handle.

centre-board, *s.*

Naut.: A board placed amidship in a well which extends longitudinally and vertically through the keel, and is adapted to be lowered to give a deeper draft, in order to avoid leeway and to give the vessel greater stability under press of canvas. It is the old Dutch lee-board in a central position. A sliding-keel. (*Knight.*)

centre-chisel, *s.*

Metal.: A chisel used to make a dent at the exact centre, to form a starting-point for the drill, in drilling holes in metal. A pointed cold-chisel.

centre-chuck, *s.*

Turning: A chuck which can be screwed on the mandril of a lathe, and has a hardened steel core or centre fixed on it, and also a projecting arm or driver.

centre-drill, *s.*

Turning: A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centres.

centre-fire, *s. & a.* (See the compound).

Centre-fire cartridge: A cartridge in which the fulminate occupies an axial position, instead of being around the periphery of the flanged capsule.

centre-gauge, *s.* A gauge for showing the angle to which a lathe-centre should be turned, and also for accurately grinding and setting screw-cutting tools.

centre-lathe, *s.*

1. A lathe in which the work is supported upon centres at each end; one on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, the back-centre, on the axis in the tail-stock. The latter is adjustable.

2. A pole lathe; a lathe in which the work is held by centres projecting from two posts, and is driven by a band, which passes two or three times around it. The band is fastened at its respective ends to a treadle beneath the lathe and a spring bar above it. (*Knight.*)

centre-line, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A central, longitudinal, vertical section of the hull.

centre-phonic, *s.*

Acoustics: The place where the speaker stands in making polysyllabical and articulate echoes. (*Weale.*)

centre-phonocamptic, *s.*

Acoustics: The place or object which returns the voice. (*Weale.*)

centre-pin, *s.* The pivot on which the needle oscillates in a mariner's compass.

centre-punch, *s.*

Joinery: A small piece of steel, with a hardened point at one end, used for making a small hole or indent.

centre-rail, *s.*

Rail. Engineering: A third, or middle, rail placed between the ordinary rails of a track, and used on inclined planes in connection with wheels on the locomotive in ascending or descending the grade. (*Knight.*)

centre-saw, *s.* A machine for splitting round timber into bolts, instead of riving it, for axe and pick handles, and heavy spokes. It has a sliding carriage, furnished with centre head-blocks, upon which the log is placed; and is provided with a dial-plate and stops, by which the log can be spaced into stuff the desired size. The centres can be adjusted up or down, to suit the work. Is capable of splitting timbers up to 20 inches in diameter, 3½ feet long; cuts invariably toward the centre, and is calculated for a saw 22 inches or less in diameter. (*Knight.*)

centre-second, *s.* A term applied to a watch or clock in which the second-hand is mounted on the central arbor and completes its revolution in one minute. It is more easily read than the ordinary second-hand traversing in its own small dial. (*Knight.*)

centre-valve, *s.* A device in gas-works intended to distribute the coal-gas to the purifiers.

centre-velic, *s.* The centre of gravity of an equivalent sail, or that single sail whose position and magnitude are such as cause it to be acted upon by the wind when the vessel is sailing, so that the motion shall be the same as that which takes place while the sails have their usual positions. (*Weale.*) It is called also *velic-point.*

centre-wheel, *s.* The "third wheel" of a watch in some kinds of movements.

çĕn′-tre (tre as tĕr), çĕn′-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [CENTRE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To place in the centre.

"One foot he *centred,* and the other turned
Round through the vast profundity obscure."
Milton: P. L., viii. 228.

2. *Fig.:* To collect or gather at one point; to concentrate.

"He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast."—*South.*

"But here our hopes are *centred* . . ."
Hemans: Stanzas on the Death of the Princess Charlotte, 5.

II. *Optics:* To grind an optic glass so that the thickest part shall be exactly in the centre.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To be placed or to stand in the centre.

"As God in Heaven
Is centre, yet extends to all, so thou,
Centring receiv'st from all those orbs."
Milton: P. L., ix. 109.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To rest or repose as a body in a state of equilibrium.

"Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre,* errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. To be collected to one point, to be concentrated.

"Speak, for he can, and none so well as he,
What treasures *centre,* what delights, in thee."
Cowper: Hope, 174.

çĕn′-tred (tred as tered or tĕrd), çĕn′-tered, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CENTRE, *v.*]

* **cĕn-trĕ′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *centre; -ity.*] The quality or state of being central; centrality.

"In every thing compost
Each part of th' essence its *centrei y*
Keeps to itself, it shrinks not to a nullity."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii. bk. iii. c. 2. s. 20.

† **çĕn′-tre-mĕnt (tre as tĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *centre; -ment.*] The centre, the chief point.

"They fall at once into that state in which another person becomes to us the very gist and *centrement* of God's creation."—*Cornhill Magazine; On Falling in Love.*

* **çĕn′-trĭc,** * **çĕn′-trĭck,** * **çĕn′-trĭ-çal,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *centr(e),* and suff. *-ic, -ical.*]

A. *As adj.:* Placed in the centre; central.

"Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happiness doth lie."
Donne.

B. *As subst.:* A circle having the same centre as the earth.

"How gird the sphere
With *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er."
Milton: P. L., viii. 83.

* **çĕn′-trĭ-çal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *centrical; -ly.*] Centrally, in the centre.

* **çĕn′-trĭ-çal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *centrical; -ness.*] The state or quality of being central.

* **çĕn-trĭç′-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *centric; -ity.*] The same as CENTRICALNESS.

çĕn-trĭf′-ū-gal, *a.* [Fr. *centrifuge,* from Lat. *centrum* = the centre, and *fugio* = to fly from.]

1. *Mech.:* Having a tendency to or causing to recede from the centre. [CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.]

"They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force."—*Cheyne.*

† 2. *Botany:*

(1) An epithet applied to that kind of inflorescence, which, like the cyme, flowers first at the end and last at the base; called also *Determinate, Definite,* or *Terminal* inflorescence. [CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers is in this case *centrifugal,* that is, from apex to base, or from centre to circumference."—*Balfour: Botany* (1855), § 332.

(2) Having the radicle turned towards the sides of the fruit.

centrifugal drill, *s.* A drill having a fly-wheel upon the stock, to maintain and steady the motion against the effect of temporary impediments.

centrifugal filter, *s.* A filter the cylinder of which has a porous or foraminous

periphery, and is very rapidly rotated on its vertical axis, so as to drive off by centrifugal force the liquid with which the substance contained in the cylinder is saturated.

centrifugal force, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The force which impels a revolving body from the centre to the circumference of its orbit.

¶ Prof. Airy objects to the use of the term *centrifugal force*, saying that there is no *force* in operation. He proposes to substitute the expression "centrifugal tendency." — (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.)

centrifugal gun, *s.*

Mil.: A form of machine-cannon in which balls are driven tangentially from a chambered disk rotating at great speed.

centrifugal inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: An inflorescence in which the terminal flower opens first and the lateral ones successively afterwards. (*Figuier: Vegetable World.*)

CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE—GERANIUM.

centrifugal machine, *s.*

1. *Hydraul.:* A machine contrived to raise water by means of centrifugal force, combined with the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Manufac.:* A machine for drying yarn, cloth, clothes, sugar, &c., by centrifugal action. The fibre or other material is placed in a hollow cylinder with a reticulated periphery of wire gauze, and, being rotated at a rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 revolutions per minute, the water flies off by the centrifugal action, and is collected by the enclosing cylinder, down which it trickles to a discharge-pipe. It is also found useful in removing the must from the grape after crushing. (*Knight.*)

centrifugal pump, *s.* The same as CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE, 1. *Hydraul.*

centrifugal radicle, *s.*

Bot.: An embryonic radicle which is turned away from the centre of a seed.

centrifugal sugar, *s.* A trade-name for sugar prepared in a centrifugal machine.

centrifugal tendency, *s.* A compound term designed to express the same idea as the more common one, *centrifugal force* (q.v.)

"A circular hoop when set to spinning becomes more or less elliptic owing to this *centrifugal tendency*."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.*, 6th ed., pp. 241-2.

çĕn-trĭf'-u-gal-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *centrifugal*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a centrifugal manner.

2. *Fig.:* Spreading outwards.

"The British Association then, as a whole, faces physical nature on all sides and pushes knowledge *centrifugally* outwards."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, 3rd ed., vi. 110.

çĕn-trĭf'-u-ġĕnçe, *s.* [Eng. *centrifug(al)*; *-ence.*] Centrifugal tendency (q.v.).

çĕnt'-rĭng, çĕnt'-ĕr-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [CENTRE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Tending or gravitating towards the centre.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Building:* [CENTERING.]

2. *Optics:* The grinding of a lens, so that the thickest part be exactly in the middle.

çĕn-trĭp'-ĕ-tal, *a.* [In Fr. *centripète*, from Lat. *centrum* = centre, and *peto* = to seek.]

1. *Mech.:* Having a tendency to or causing to approach the centre; having gravity. It is the opposite of centrifugal (q.v.).

"In the same manner the centrifugal force is not a distinct force in a strict sense, but only a certain result of the first law of motion, measured by the portion of *centripetal* force which counteracts it."—*Whewell: History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 285.

2. *Botany:*

(1) An epithet for that kind of inflorescence which, like the spike or capitulum, flowers first at the base and last at the end or centre; called also *Indeterminate, Indefinite*, or *Axillary* inflorescence. [CENTRIPETAL INFLORESCENCE.]

"The expansion of the flowers is thus *centripetal*, that is, from base to apex, or from circumference to centre."—*Balfour: Botany* (1855), § 331.

(2) Having the radicle turned towards the axis of the fruit.

3. *Osteology:* Progressing by changes from the exterior towards the centre, as the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. (*Owen.*) (*Webster.*)

centripetal force, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: A so-called force which tends to make a body move towards a centre.

centripetal inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: An inflorescence in which the lowest flowers open first and the main stem continues to elongate, developing fresh flowers. (*Figuier: Veg. World.*)

CENTRIPETAL INFLORESCENCE—PRIMULA.

centripetal press, *s.* A mechanical contrivance for pressing inwardly on a radial line from all directions in the common plane. (*Knight.*)

centripetal pump, *s.* A pump in which the water is gathered by revolving blades or arms, and drawn to the axis from whence the discharge-tube rises. (*Knight.*)

centripetal tendency, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: A name proposed by Prof. Airy to designate what is now commonly called "centripetal force," but properly speaking is not a force but a tendency. [CENTRIPETAL FORCE.] Centripetal and centrifugal tendencies make the planets revolve around the sun in their present elliptic orbits. If centripetal action ceased, they would fly off into space; if centrifugal action failed longer to operate, they would move with continually augmenting velocity towards the sun, against which they would ultimately impinge, with the effect that everything in them combustible would be burnt.

† **çĕn-trĭp'-ĕ-tal-lÿ,** *adv.* [Eng. *centripetal*; *-ly.*] In a centripetal manner; by centripetal force.

* **çen-trĭp'-ĕ-ten-çÿ,** *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre; *petens* (genit. *petentis*), pr. par. of *peto* = to seek.] The quality of having a tendency to approach the centre. (*Month. Rev.*)

çĕn-trĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *centriscus*; Gr. κέντρισκος (*kentriskos*).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family Fistularidæ or Aulostomidæ, having the head lengthened into a very narrow snout, mouth without teeth, gills broad and flat, body compressed, belly carinate, ventral fins united. (*Craig.*) *Centriscus scolopax* is the Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe, called in Cornwall the Bellows-fish. It is about five inches long. Its habitat is in the Mediterranean. It has been found, though rarely, in the British seas.

* **çĕn-trô-băr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. κεντροβαρικά (*kentrobarika*), the title of a book by Archimedes on the finding the centre of gravity; from κεντροβαρής (*kentrobarēs*) = gravitating towards the centre: κέντρον (*kentron*) = centre, βάρος (*baros*) = weight, gravity.] Relating to the centre of gravity, or to the process of finding it.

centrobaric method, *s.*

Math.: A process invented for measuring or determining the quantity of any surface or solid, by considering it as generated by motion, and multiplying the generating line or surface into the path of its centre of gravity. It is sometimes called the *Theorem of Pappus*, and also, but incorrectly, *Guldinus's properties.*

çĕn-trô-car'-pha, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; κάρφος (*karphos*) = a stalk.]

Bot.: A group of Composites, differing but slightly, if at all, from Rudbeckia (q.v.).

çĕn-trô-clĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a sharp point, a centre; κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch, a bed.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, with two-lipped corollas. The four known species are herbs or small shrubs found in the Peruvian Andes at an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. They have alternate leaves, stalked, toothed, or entire, and covered beneath, as well as the stems, with a white tomentum. The flower-heads are purple, about an inch in diameter; the ray florets are few and female. *Centroclinium adpressum* and *C. reflexum* are cultivated, and produce rose-coloured flowers, smelling like hawthorn. (*Treasury of Botany.*)

çĕn-trô-lĕ'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Bot.: A genus of Desvauxiaceæ, containing a few small tufted sedge-like herbs from Australia and Tasmania. Leaves setaceous, all radical; scapes short and terminated by a simple spike; glumes two, membranous; stamen one; ovaries two to twelve, becoming utricles in fruit. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çĕn-trô-lĭn'-ĕ-ad, *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre; *linea* = a line.] An instrument for drawing lines converging to or passing through a point.

çĕn-trô-lĭn'-ĕ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *centrum* = centre; *linealis* = pertaining to a line, from *linea* = a line.]

A. *As adj.:* An epithet applied to lines converging to or meeting in a point or centre.

B. *As substantive:* A centrolinead.

çĕn-trô-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; λοβός (*lobos*) = a hood, a capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees from Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela. The leaves are a foot or more in length, and clad with a rusty pubescence. The pod is the most remarkable part of the plant. It is like the fruit of the common maple. It is about nine inches in length, the lower or seed-bearing portion globular, and clad with long, straight prickles; the upper or winged portion thin, papery in texture, about 2½ inches broad, and bearing on its back a long, straight, spurred spine, which is the hardened style. *Centrolobium paraënse* furnishes one of the most esteemed timbers of the Orinoco; its colour is bright orange while fresh, fading to brown after exposure.

çĕn-trŏl'-ô-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a goad, a spur; λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family Coryphænidæ, with elongated bodies, the dorsal fin commencing evenly with the pectoral; ventral fin small; anal fin half as long as the dorsal; vent central; lateral line prominent. *Centrolophus morio* is the "Black fish," rarely met with on the British coasts. It is intensely black above, especially on the fins. It is of a paler colour beneath.

* **çĕn'-trô-nĕl,** *s.* [A corrupt form of *centinel* (q.v.).] A sentinel.

çĕn-trō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur, from the anthers being furnished with a long spur.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Melanostomaceæ, having large purple flowers.

çĕn-trô-nŏt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *centronotus*, the typical genus; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A lapsed family of fishes, of which Centronotus (q.v.) was the type.

çĕn-trô-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a goad, a spur; νότος (*notos*) = the back: so called from the fact that the dorsal fin is entirely composed of spines.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Blenniidæ, with ten species, of which one, *C. gunellus*, the Gunnel-, or Butter-fish, is British. The body is elongate; dorsal (of spines only) and anal fins of equal length and falcated; caudal fin large and forked; scales minute.

çĕn-trô-pō'-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; πώγων (*pōgōn*) = a beard.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliaceæ, natives of tropical America. All the plants are under-shrubs with irregular flowers on long axillary stalks. It is alleged that the succulent fruit of Centropogon is eatable (*Lindley*), though the Lobeliaceæ are generally dangerous.

çĕn-trô-pō'-ma, çĕn-trô-pō'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a goad, a spur; and πῶμα (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. *Centropomus undecimalis*, the specific name of which refers to the fact that it had eleven rays to the posterior dorsal fin, frequents the mouth of some South American rivers. It is called by the English residents the Sea-pike, and is eaten.

çĕn-trō-prĭs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; and πρίστις (*pristis*) = a large fish, prob. the saw-fish (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. *Centropristis nigricans*, one of the species called Black Perch or Black Bass, is abundant in the rivers of the United States, and is esteemed for the table.

çĕn'-trō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Coccyzinæ or Hooked-billed Cuckoos.

çĕn-trō-sĕ-lē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceæ, from British Guiana. It consists of but a single plant, which has a short, creeping stem, subcordate, petiolate leaves, and solitary axillary peduncles. The calyx is five-parted, with serrate segments. It is distinguished from Nemetanthus, to which it is allied, by the spur of the flower, coupled with the habit and the toothed segments of the calyx. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

çĕn-trō-sē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spur; σῆμα (*sēma*) = a mark, a device.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous prostrate or twining perennial plants, distinguished by having on the back and near the base of the standard a short spur. The species are entirely American, and are mostly found in Brazil. The large and elegant pea-like flowers are white, violet, rose, or blue in colour, single or in axillary racemes. The pods are very narrow, compressed, thickened at both sides, and terminating in a long point; in some species they are eight inches in length. Upwards of twenty species are known.

çĕn'-trŭm, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *centrum;* Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a horse-goad, . . . the stationary part of a pair of compasses.]

Anat. & Zool.: A centre, applied specially to the "bodies" of vertebræ. (*Huxley.*) The central portion or "body" of a vertebra. (*Nicholson.*)

* **çĕn'-trÿ,** *s.* [SENTRY.]

"The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea."
Gay.

çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr (*pl.* **çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr-ī),** *s.* [An adaptation of Lat. *centumviri: centum* = a hundred; *viri*, nom. pl. of *vir* = a man.]

Rom. Antiq.: One of the centumviri or judges appointed by the prætor to decide common causes amongst the Romans. They were selected from the most learned in the law, and were elected from the thirty-five tribes, three out of each tribe, so that their number really was one hundred and five, though, for the sake of the round number, called *centumviri*. They were afterwards increased in number to one hundred and eighty, yet still retained their original name.

çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *centumviralis* = pertaining to the *centumviri.*] Pertaining to the centumviri or a centumvir. (*Ash.*)

çĕn-tŭm'-vĭr-ąte, *s.* [Fr. *centumvirat;* Lat. *centumviratus.*] The office or position of a centumvir. (*Quar. Rev.*)

çĕn-tŭn'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = bind-weed.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Primulaceæ. *Centunculus minimus* is the Bastard Pimpernel, a British annual weed with alternate ovate leaves and sessile flowers. A book-name for it is the Small Chaffweed.

çĕn'-tu-ple, *a.* [Fr. *centuple;* Lat. *centuplex* = a hundred-fold: *centum* = a hundred; *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto* = to twist, to weave.] A hundred-fold. (*Ben Jonson.*)

* **çĕn'-tu-ple,** *v.t.* [CENTUPLE, *a.*] To multiply or increase a hundred-fold.

"Then would he *centuple* thy former store,
And make thee far more happy than before."
Sandys: Paraphr. of Job.

* **çĕn-tū'-plĭc-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *centuplicatus*, pa. par. of *centuplico* = to make a hundred-fold: *centum* = a hundred; *plico* = to weave, to twist.] To make a hundred-fold, to repeat a hundred times.

* **çĕn-tū'-plĭ-cā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CENTUPLICATE, *v.*] Made a hundred-fold, repeated a hundred times.

"I perform'd the civilities you enjoyn'd me to your friends here, who return you the like *centuplicated*, . . ."—*Howell*, bk. iv., Let. 2.

* **çĕn-tū'-plĭ-cā-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CENTUPLICATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of multiplying a hundred-fold.

* **çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *centurialis* = pertaining to a century; *centuria* = a century; *centum* = a hundred.] Pertaining to a century or a hundred. (*Edin. Cycl.*)

* **çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Eng. *century; -an.*] A centurion. (See example under *centenier.*)

* **çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *centuriatus*, pa. par. of *centurio.*] To divide into centuries or hundreds. (*Coles.*)

* **çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *centuriatus*, pa. par. of *centurio.*] Pertaining to, or divided into, centuries or hundreds.

"The *centuriate* assemblies."—*Holland: Livy*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

* **çĕn-tūr-ĭ-ā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *centurio* = to divide into centuries or hundreds.] A name given to historians who distinguish times by centuries, which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history. Used specially of the Magdeburg centuriators—viz., Matthias Flacius, John Wigand, Matthew Judex, Basil Faber, Andrew Corvinus, Thomas Holthunters, and others, who between A.D. 1559 and 1574 published a Church History in thirteen volumes, each volume comprising a century.

"The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **çĕn'-tu-rĭe,** * **çĕn'-tūr-ÿ** (1), *s.* [CENTAURY.]

"Of lauriol, *century* and fumytere."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,443

çĕn-tūr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *centurio*, from *centum* = a hundred.]

Roman Antiq.: A Roman military officer commanding a century or a company of infantry, consisting of one hundred men. He answered to our captain. (*Mat.* viii. 5.)

* **çĕn'-tu-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *centur(y); -ist.*] The same as CENTURIATOR (q.v.).

"You cannot justly join Osiander and the *centurists* with the heathens."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 105.

çĕn'-tu-rÿ (2), *s.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum* = a hundred.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An aggregate number of a hundred of things.

"And on it said a *century* of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

(2) A period of a hundred years.

". . . though our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older . . ."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.:* Any exceedingly long period of time. (*Colloquial.*)

"And fair unblemish'd *centuries* elaps'd,
When not a Roman bled but in the field."
Thomson: Liberty, pt. iii.

* **II.** *Roman Antiq.:*

1. A division of the Roman tribes for the election of magistrates, the passing of laws, &c., on which the voting was by centuries.

2. A company of cavalry; a sub-division in the Roman army.

¶ *Centuries of Magdeburg:* An ecclesiastical history, arranged in thirteen centuries, compiled by a great number of Protestants at Magdeburg. (*Webster.*) Bacon also wrote a work on natural history, under the title of *Ten Centuries of Natural History*, it being divided into ten books, each containing one hundred short articles.

century-plant, *s.* The American Aloe, *Aloe americanus*, so called from its being formerly supposed to flower only once in each century.

* **ceorl,** *s.* [CARL, CHURL.]

çē'-pą, *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: The common onion, *Allium cepa.*

çē-pā'-ceous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cep(a); -aceous.*]

Bot.: Alliaceous, having an odour like that of onions or garlic.

* **çē-pĕv'-ōr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cepa* = an onion; *voro* = to devour.] Feeding upon onions.

çĕph-ą-ēl'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and εἴλω (*eilō*) = to roll or twist tight up, from the flowers growing closely together.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Cinchonaceæ, one of the species of which, *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, a little creeping-rooted Brazilian plant, yields the well-known emetic of that name. *C. ruelliæfolia* is poisonous, and is used to kill rats and mice.

* **çĕph-ą-lą-căn'-thŭs,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Dactylopterus (q.v.).

* **çĕph-ąl-ăl'-ġĭc,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *cephalalgicus;* Gr. κεφαλαλγικός (*kephalalgikos*): κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἀλγέω (*algeō*) = to pain, to suffer pain.]

A. *As adj.:* Affected with, suffering from, or producing headache.

B. *As subst.:* A remedy for the headache.

". . . *cephalalgics*, icterics, apoplegmatics, acoustics, as their several cases required."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

* **çĕph-ąl-ăl'-ġÿ** (*Eng.*), **çĕph-ąl-ăl'-ġĭ-ą** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [Fr. *céphalalgie;* Gr. κεφαλαλγία (*kephalalgia*) = headache: κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἀλγέω (*algeō*) = to suffer pain.]

Med.: The pathological name for the headache.

çĕph-ąl-ăn'-thĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄνθερα (*anthera*) = an anther.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, three species of which are common in this country, *Cephalanthera pallens, ensifolia*, and *rubra.* They have nearly regular white or red half-closed flowers with a saccate hypodril.

çĕph-ąl-ăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The head or capitate inflorescence of a composite flower. (*Brande.*)

çĕph-ąl-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Cinchonaceæ, called in North America Button-wood. *Cephalanthus occidentalis* is a bushy shrub with leaves opposite, or sometimes three in a whorl, and yellowish-white flowers in round heads of the size of a marble. It is common in swamps from Carolina to Canada. The inner bark of the root is an agreeable bitter, and is often taken as a remedy in obstinate coughs.

çĕph-ąl-ăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, from the form of the groups of the flowers, and Lat fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Teazel-worts. There are about twenty species known, occurring in Middle Europe, North Asia, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are mostly perennial herbs, a few only being annual. The flowers are white, yellow, or lilac.

çĕph-ąl-ăs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalaspis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil fishes, order Ganoidei, sub-order Ostraeostei, or Placoderms. They commence in the Upper Silurian, but do not attain importance till the Devonian period. [CEPHALASPIS.]

çĕph-ąl-ăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone formation. The cephalic shield is prolonged behind into three acute projections, the two lateral ones produced backwards so as to make the buckler resemble "a saddler's knife," *i.e.*, the instrument with which leather merchants and shoemakers cut their leather. The species are sometimes called Bucklerheads. The most common one is *Cephalaspis Lyellii.* It is found in Forfarshire.

çĕph'-al-āte, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.]

A. *As adj.:* Having a distinct head; belonging to the Cephalata (an old synonym of Cephalophora, q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A mollusc having a head.

çĕph-al-ē-my-ī'-a, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; μυῖα (*muia*) = a fly.]

Entom.: A genus of dipterous insects of the family Œstridæ, or Gadflies.

çĕph-ăl'-ĭc, * çĕph-ăl'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *céphalique;* Gr. κεφάλικος (*kephalikos*) = pertaining to the head; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the head; useful as a remedy for pain in the head.

"*Cephalick* medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain."—*Arbuthnot: On Alim.*

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or remedy for pains in the head.

cephalic index, *s.*

Anat., Ethnol.: The ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull.

cephalic snuff, *s.*

Pharm.: The name of an errhine powder, the chief ingredient in which is asarabacca.

cephalic vein, *s.* A vein running along the arm, so called because the ancients used to open it for disorders of the head.

† çĕph-al-ĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] Belonging to or situated in the head.

çĕph-al-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and med. suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the brain or its investing membranes.

çĕph-al-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Biol.: A word first used by J. Dana to indicate the tendency in certain animals to have their forces localised in or near the head.

"This centralization is literally a *cephalization* of the forces. In the higher groups, the larger part of the whole structure is centred in the head."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. ii., p. 1,397.

çĕph'-al-ĭze, *v.t.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*).]

Biol.: To cause cephalization in (an animal) or of (its limbs).

çĕph'-al-ō, *in comp.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.] Pertaining to the brain.

cephalo-branchiata, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as TUBICOLA (q.v.).

cephalo-branchiate, *a.*

Zool.: Having branchiæ (gills) upon the head. Example, the Serpulæ in the class Annelida.

çĕph-ăl'-ŏd-īne, *a.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head, *d* euphonic, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Forming a head. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

*** çĕph-al-ŏg'-raph-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of the head.

† çĕph'-al-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Head-shaped.

çĕph-al-ŏl'-ŏ-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; and λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise.]

Anat.: A treatise on the head.

çĕph-al-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the size of the fetal head during parturition.

çĕph-al-ŏph'-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: A sub-class of mollusca containing those which possess a distinct head. They are called also Eucephala.

çĕph-al-ŏph'-ŏ-oŭs, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalophor(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the Cephalophora.

çĕph-ăl'-ŏ-phŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and λόφος (*lophos*) = crest.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes, peculiar to tropical or southern Africa. The males have horns which are short, straight, simple cones, slanting backwards, and a long tuft of hair (whence the name) directed backwards behind the ears. They are known as Bush-bucks, and there are several species, the smallest, the Pigmy Bush-buck, being no bigger than a rabbit. The better form Cephalolophus is gaining ground.

çĕph-al-ŏp'-ŏd-a (*Lat.*), **çeph'-al-ŏ-pŏds** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A class of molluscs, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles, used for crawling and seizing objects. It includes the Argonaut, Octopus, Cuttle-fish, &c., with the fossil Belemnites and Ammonites. They are furnished with two large eyes, and mostly with an internal shell. They swim with the head backwards. The Nautilus and Spirula form the living types of hundreds of species which have become extinct, and the remains of which are found in great abundance in secondary strata; they occur also in the Palæozoic formations. [AMMONITE.] The Cephalopoda are divided into two orders: Dibranchiata, containing those which have two branchiæ only, and Tetrabranchiata, or those which have four branchiæ.

CEPHALOPOD.

2. *Palæont.:* The order Tetrabranchiata comes first in time, appearing in the Lower Silurian rocks, attaining its maximum in Palæozoic times, and decreasing through Mesozoic and Cainozoic periods till now its solitary representative is the genus Nautilus. The order Dibranchiata began with Mesozoic epoch and has since increased, reaching its maximum in the present day. (*Nicholson.*)

çĕph'-al-ŏ-pōde, *s.* [Fr. *céphalopode*, from Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the order Cephalopoda.

çĕph-al-ŏ-pŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cephalopod*, and suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalopods.

çĕph-al-ŏp'-ŏ-doŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cephalopod*, and suff. *-ous*.] The same as CEPHALOPODIC.

çĕph-al-ŏp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and πτερόν (*pteron*) a feather, a wing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Cephalopteridæ (q.v.). *Cephaloptera giorna* is large in size. It occurs in the Mediterranean.

çĕph-al-ŏp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cephalopter(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, sub-order Plagiostomata. The jaws have many small teeth and the tail a long barbed spine. The head looks horned from its having two small projecting appendages; hence the name Cephaloptera.

HEAD OF CEPHALOPTERA.

çĕph-al-ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [CEPHALOPTERA.]

Ornith.: A genus of the Coracinæ or Fruit-crows, family Corvidæ, having an enlarged crest of feathers on the head, which advances in front and overshadows the bill. *Cephalopterus ornatus* is the Umbrella-bird of Brazil.

çĕph'-al-ŏt, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.] The same as *cerebrot* (q.v.).

çĕph-al-ŏ-tā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cephalot(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: The Australian Pitcher-plant, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a curious herb, with radical leaves, which is a plant of very doubtful affinity, has been considered provisionally as a distinct family under this title. It has a very short or contracted stem, with spoon-shaped stalked leaves, among which are mingled small pitcher-like bodies, placed on short stout stalks, and closed at the top like the true pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes*). These pitchers are of a green colour, spotted with purple or brown, and provided with hairs.

çĕph-al-ŏ-tăx'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head (referring to the clusters of the male flowers); Lat. *taxus* = a yew.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniferous plants, belonging to the family Taxaceæ. They are nearly allied to the *Taxus* or Yew in general habit, foliage, and essential characters. There are four or five species known, all from Japan or North China. One, *Cephalotaxus Fortuni*, is frequently found in our collections of Conifers.

çĕph-al-ō'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head, οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of mammiferous animals, natural order Cheiroptera, with conical head, ears short, and tail but little apparent.

çĕph-al-ŏ-thŏr'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; θώραξ (*thōrax*) = chest.]

Entom. & Zool.: The name given to the first division of the body of the Arachnida and Crustacea, consisting of the head and chest united.

çĕph'-al-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [From Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, and τομος (*tomos*) = cutting.]

Surg.: An instrument for cutting into the fetal head, to assist its forcible contraction and facilitate delivery.

*** çĕph-al-ŏt'-ŏm-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head, τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

1. *Anat.:* The dissection of the head.

2. *Midwifery:* The removal of the brain of a child impacted in the pelvis.

çĕph'-al-ŏ-trībe, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head; τρίβω (*tribō*) = to rub away, to crush.] An obstetrical instrument for crushing the head of the child in the womb, in order to facilitate delivery. (*Webster.*)

çĕph-al-ŏt'-rĭ-chŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head; θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematici (hyphomycetous Fungi). *Cephalotrichum curtum* is an extremely minute plant growing upon the leaves of sedges, with scattered, short, brown, erect filaments, bearing somewhat globular heads composed of tufts of forked or ternate branches, with one or two short acute branchlets, slightly scabrous, bearing smooth spores. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

çĕph-al-ō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Bot.: A genus of very singular dwarf pitcher-plants, of which only one species is known, *Cephalotus follicularis*, a native of swampy places in King George's Sound. [CEPHALOTACEÆ.]

† çĕph'-al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλ(ή) (*kephal[ē]*) = head; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Zool.: Having a head, applied principally to a division of Molluscs, the Cephalata, which includes the Univalves, &c. (*Dana.*)

çĕph'-al-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεφαλωτός (*kephalōtos*) = furnished with a head.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Cod-fishes (Gadidæ), in which the head is remarkably large, depressed, and broad.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of dipterous insects.

Çē'-pheŭs, *s.* [Named after the husband of Cassiopeia and father of Andromeda.]

Astron.: A constellation in the Northern hemisphere, lying between Cassiopeia and Draco. In the British Catalogue thirty-five stars are enumerated.

çē'-phŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κηφήν (*kēphēn*) = a drone.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous insects, of the family Xiphydriidæ. Mr. Stephens enumerates ten species of this genus occurring in Britain. *Cephus pygmæus* is common in flowers, particularly buttercups.

çē'-pō-la, *s.* [Lat. = a small onion, a chive.]

Ichthy.: A genus of anguilliform fishes, order Thoracica, having the head roundish, compressed, teeth curved; gill-membrane with six rays; body ensiform and naked.

çē-pŏl′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cepola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Band-fishes, a family of fishes in which the body is very long, compressed, and ribbon-like. Genera Cepola, Gymnetrus Trichiurus, &c. Some are British.

* **çĕp′-tĕr,** * **çĕp′-tre,** * **çĕp′-tyr,** *s.* [SCEPTRE.]

* **cep-tur-ĭt,** *a.* [SCEPTRED.]

* **çĕr-ā′-çĕous,** *a.* [Lat. *cer(a)* = wax, and Eng. suff. *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or made of wax; like wax in appearance. Specially in botany. (*Brande.*)

çĕr-ā′-dĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = bees-wax, and ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: Ceradia furcata, a half succulent plant from the most barren part of South-west Africa, yields African Bdellium. It is a brittle, resinoid substance, fragrant when burned, and must not be confounded with ordinary Bdellium. (*Lindley.*)

çĕr-ā′-gō, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax. Second element in the compound unknown.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting principally of the pollen of flowers, and used by bees for food.

çĕr′-ą-ĭn, çĕr′-ą-īne, *s.* [From Lat. *cera* = wax, and Eng., &c. suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The part of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and not saponified by potash.

çĕ-răm-bŭç′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cerambyx*, genit. *cerambyc(is)*; suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects, which have the head large and vertical, the jaws sharp and strong, the tarsi prehensile, and the thorax nearly as broad as the body. They live upon solid or decayed wood, both in their larva and perfect states.

çĕ-răm′-bŭx, *s.* [Lat. *cerambyx*; from Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, and ἄμβυξ (*ambux*) = a cup, from the form of the joints of the antennæ.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, or beetles, the typical one of the family Cerambycidæ. They are widely distributed all over the world, but mainly in hot countries. The Musk Beetle (*C. Moschatus*) is found on willows in England. It has a strong but agreeable odour, somewhat resembling that of attar of roses.

çē-răm-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *cerami(um)*; fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Florideous Algæ. Rosered or purple sea-weeds with a filiform frond, consisting of an articulated, branching filament, composed of a single string of cells, sometimes coated with a stratum of small cells. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕ-răm′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κεραμικός (*keramikos*) = pertaining to pottery; κέραμος (*keramos*) = a potter.] Of or pertaining to pottery, or the art of pottery.

çĕ-răm′-ĭcs, *s.* [CERAMIC.] All the varieties of baked or burnt clay. It is distinguished from *vitrics*, in which silex predominates, the result being glass.

çĕr-ąm-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [A dimin. from Gr. κεράμιον (*keramion*) = a pitcher.]

Bot.: A name given to the globose-ovate or conical capsule of rose-spored Algæ. Examples are afforded by Laurencia.

† **çĕr′-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *ceram(ic); -ist.*] A maker of pottery or earthenware; a potter.

çĕr-ā′-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεράμιον (*keramion*) = a little pitcher, from the shape of the capsules.]

Botany:

1. A genus of marine, rose-spored Algæ belonging to the order Ceramiaceæ. The tips of the filaments are incurved. Several species occur on our coasts, *Ceramium rubrum* being especially common.

2. A synonym of Didymochlæna, a peculiar genus of South American Ferns. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çĕr′-ą-pŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = horn, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipodous Crustaceans. *Cerapus tubularis*, the Caddis-shrimp, occurs among Sertulariæ in the sea, near Egg harbour in the United States.

çĕr-ar′-ĝyr-īte, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn; ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of a pearl-grey, greyish-green, or whitish colour; transparent. Composition: Chlorine, 24·7; silver, 75·3. It is found principally in Peru, Chili, and Mexico.

çĕr′-ą-sĭn, çĕr′-ą-sĭne, *s.* [Lat. *ceras(um)* = a cherry, and Eng. suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* The portion of the gum of the cherry, plum, and other trees, insoluble in water.

2. *Min.:*

(1) A mineral, the same as Mendipite (q.v.).

(2) Cromfordite (q.v.).

† **çĕ-răs′-ĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [From Lat. *cerasinus* = cherry-coloured.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cherry-coloured.

2. *Chem.:* Pertaining to cerasin.

çĕr′-ą-sīte, *s.* [Lat. *ceras(um)*=a cherry, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Native muriate of lead.

çĕr-ăs′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κεράστης (*kerastēs*) = horned, from κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A horned serpent, *Cerastes horridus.*

"Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,
Cerastes horned, hydrus, and elops drear."
Milton: P. L., x. 525.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Indian and African vipers, remarkable for their fatal venom, and for two little horns or pointed bones placed over each eye. They are of a livid grey colour, and have a most terrific appearance.

HEAD OF CERASTES.

çĕ-răs′-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*)= a horn, from the shape of the capsules.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of Caryophyllaceæ, containing small, white-flowered plants, generally called Mouse-ear Chickweeds. The petals are generally bifid. The number of sepals, petals, and stamens varies; it is generally five in the two former, and ten in the staminal whorl. Several species occur in Britain. *Cerastium arvense* is a common English plant. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çĕr′-ą-sŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κέρασος (*kerasos*) = a cherry-tree.]

Bot.: The Cherry-tree, a genus of trees of the order Amygdalaceæ. Three species are British—(1) *Cerasus vulgaris*, called also *Prunus cerasus*, the Dwarf Cherry; (2) *C. Avium*, called also *Prunus Avium*, the Gean, and (3) *Cerasus Padus*, called also *Lauro-cerasus Padus* and *Prunus Padus*, the Bird Cherry. Hooker considers Nos. 1 and 2 mere varieties of each other. The first of these is generally supposed to have originated the Garden Cherry, and the second the Morella. The leaves, bark, and fruit of *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus* (the Common Laurel), and the oil derived from them, are virulent poisons, owing to the amount of prussic acid which they contain. For a similar reason *C. capricida*, of Nepaul, kills, as the Latin specific name imports, the goats of that region. *C. Padus* and *C. virginiana* have the deleterious property in less measure. All the species of Cerasus yield a gum analogous to gum tragacanth. The leaves of *Cerasus Avium* have been used as a substitute for tea. A variety of the same tree is used in the Vosges and in the Black Forest in the preparation of the liquor called "Kirschwasser." The kernel of *C. occidentalis*, a West Indian species, is employed in flavouring the liquor called "Noyau." The bark of *Cerasus virginiana* is prescribed as a febrifuge. So also is that of *C. capollim* of Mexico. [CHERRY.]

† **çĕr′-ąte,** *s.* [Lat. *ceratus*, pa. par. of *cero* = to cover with wax; *cera* = wax.] A pharmaceutical preparation of wax, oil, and some softer substance made into a plaister.

* **çĕr-ā′-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *ceratus* = waxed, pa. pa. of *cero* = to wax; *cera* = wax.] Waxed, covered with wax. (*Bailey.*)

çĕ-rā-tĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Oxytrichina. It is furnished with cilia, horns on the fore part of the body, but neither hooks nor styles. One species, *Ceratidium cumeatum*, Dujardin considered to have been a mutilated Oxytricha. The appearance of horns arises from the anterior part of the body being deeply notched. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

* **çer′-ą-tīne,** *a.* [From Gr. κερατίνης (*keratinēs*) = the fallacy called the horns: κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] Sophistical.

çĕr-ą-tī′-tēs, çĕr′-ą-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn, and suff. ιτης (*itēs*).] [ITE.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ, with a discoidal shell, having lobed sutures with the lobes oviculated. They exist from the Devonian to the Cretaceous formations, occurring in Europe and India.

çĕ-rā′-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*), dim. of κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Isariacei (hyphomycetous Fungi), containing a generally diffused British plant, *C. hydnoides*, which grows on rotten wood, has a tuft of white simple or slightly-branched prickle-like processes, which produce on their surface sterigmata (spicules, Berk.), each of which is surmounted by a spore which easily falls off. The whole plant readily collapses into a mucilaginous mass. The cellular appearance figured by Greville depends on the collapsing of the processes. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

2. A kind of fruit, placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpi. It is similar to the siliqua, but has no septum.

çĕr′-ą-tō, *in compos.* [From Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn.] Provided with a horn or horns.

cerato-branchial, *a.*

Comp. Anat.: A term applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to the longer bent pieces supported by the bones which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes.

cerato-glossus, *s.*

Anat.: A name for the hyo-glossus muscle, from its appearance and insertion into the tongue. (*Mayne.*)

cerato-hyal, *a.* Pertaining to the larger of the two chief parts of the hyoid bone.

çĕr′-ą-tō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn; κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A term for a hernia of the corner of the eye, consisting in the protrusion of the inner layer by the pressure of the aqueous humour at some point where the outer layer is destroyed by ulceration.

çĕr′-ą-tōde, çĕr′-ą-tōse, *s.* [Gr. κερατώδης (*keratōdēs*) = horn-like.] The horny or fibrous skeletal substance of sponge.

çĕr-ăt′-ō-dŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn; and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of fishes, order Dipnoi. With Lepidosiren, till lately placed among the Amphibia, it constitutes the point of transition between Fishes and Amphibians. *Ceratodus Fosteri* is the Australian Mud-fish.

2. *Palæont.:* Agassiz first founded the genus on certain horned teeth found in Triassic and Jurassic rocks. Seventeen types of teeth have since been found in Queensland in Australia, and in Central India.

çĕr-ą-tō′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*) = a little horn; dim. of κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, from the shape of the pods.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants. *Ceratonia Siliqua* is the Carob (q.v.).

çĕ-rā-tō-phŷl-lā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ceratophyll(um)*; and Lat. nom. pl. fem. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of plants, consisting

of floating herbs with whorls of multifid, cellular leaves.

çĕr-a-tŏ-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a plant, a leaf, the petals resembling a horn in shape.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the Ceratophyllaceæ, of which it is the only known genus, and has only one known species. *C. demersum* (Hornwort) is fairly common in ponds and slow streams in Britain.

çĕr a-tŏph'-ȳ-ta, *s.* [Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn; φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.] A tribe of Corals, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. It includes Antipathes and Gorgonia.

çĕ-răt'-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [From Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = a horn; and τομός (*tomos*) = cutting.] A knife used in dividing the cornea.

çĕ-rā'-trīne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cetraria* = Iceland Moss, with the position of some of the letters reversed, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: The bitter principle extracted from Iceland Moss. (*Webster.*)

çĕ-râun'-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. κέραυνος (*keraunos*) = thunder.]

Physics: That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

çĕ-râun'-ite, *s.* [Gr. κέραυνος (*keraunos*) = thunder, and Eng. suffix *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A thunder-stone. (*Cleaveland.*)

* **çĕ-râun'-ŏ-scōpe,** *s.* [Gr. κέραυνος (*keraunos*) = thunder; σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to examine.] An instrument or machinery employed in the ancient mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

çĕr'-bĕr-a, *s.* [Named after *Cerberus.*]

Bot.: A genus of poisonous plants of the nat. order Apocynaceæ. They are principally ornamental shrubs, and are natives of the Friendly Isles, India, &c. The fruit of *Cerbera Ahovai* is a deadly poison. The kernels of *C. Manghas* are emetic and poisonous; those of *C. Odollam lactaria* and *salutaris* are believed to be harmless, but it is doubtful if they are really so.

çĕr-bĕr'-ĕ-an, çĕr-bĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [CERBERUS.] Of or pertaining to Cerberus.

Çĕr'-bĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Cerberus*; Gr. κέρβερος (*kerberos*).]

Myth.: A three-headed dog, fabled to guard the gates of hell, and whose bite was poisonous.

çĕr-cär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail; Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-aria.*] Originally considered a genus of Infusoria, but since shown to be the second stage in the development of a Trematode worm or fluke. The body is oblong, depressed, changeable; the mouth subterminal, armed or unarmed; acetabulum sub-central; tail filiform, simple, attenuate at the apex, deciduous. They are found parasitically on the body, or within the intestines, liver, ovaries, &c., of Mollusca (Symnæus, Planorbis, &c.), and may be obtained by wounding the body in water.

Cercariæ Seminis, Spermatozoa, or *Spermatic Animalcules:* A name given by the older naturalists to certain moving bodies found in the seminal vessels in animals, and even in plants. Ehrenberg placed them under the Hanstellate Entozoa. They are now known to be inorganic. [SPERMATOZOA.]

çĕr-cär'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Cercarians.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An intestinal animalcule of the shape of a tadpole, having its body terminated by a tail-like appendage. (*Owen.*)

çĕr-cär'-ĭ-form, *a.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercaria*; and Class. Lat. *forma* = form.]

Zool.: Formed like the Cercaria. (*Huxley.*)

* **çĕrçhe,** *v.* [O. Fr. *cerche.*] [SEARCH.]

* **çer'-çiour,** *s.* [Fr. *chercher* = to seek.] [SEARCH.] A searcher.

"*Cerciouris,* vestaris, &c."—*Aberd. Reg.*

çĕr'-çĭs, *s.* [Gr. κερκίς (*kerkis*) = the rod or the comb by which the threads of the woof were driven home . . . a poplar-tree or the Judas-tree. (See definition.).]

Bot.: A common genus of plants. Tribe, Bauhinieæ. *Cercis siliquastrum* is a tree, a native of the South of Europe, and of several countries in Asia. It is a handsome low tree with a spreading head. The leaves are remarkable for their unusual shape; they are of a pale, bluish-green colour on the upper side, and sea-green on the under. The flowers have an agreeable acid taste, and are mixed in salads, and the flower-buds are pickled. It has received the name of the Judas-tree, from the tradition that it was upon a plant of it, near Jerusalem, that the traitor Judas hanged himself.

* **çĕr'-cle,** *v.* & *s.* [CIRCLE.]

* **çer-clyng,** *s.* [CIRCLING.]

çĕr-cŏ-çē'-bŭs, *s.* [From Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail, and κῆβος (*kēbos*) = an ape.]

Zool.: A genus of Quadrumana. Tribe or section, Catarhina. *Cercocebus sabæus* is the Green Monkey or Guenon. It comes from Africa, and is not unfrequently seen in menageries.

çĕr-cŏ-lā'-bēş, *s.* [From Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail, and λαβή (*labē*) = a grip or hold.]

Zool.: A genus of Rodents, the typical one of the family Cercolabidæ (q.v.). The tail is long and prehensile. Locality, South America.

çĕr-cŏ-lā'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercolabes*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rodentia, comprising the American Porcupines. It is closely akin to the Hystricidæ or ordinary Porcupines, but the American species climb trees, which their congeners in the Old World never attempt to do.

çĕr-cŏ-lĕp'-tēş, *s.* [From Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = tail, and λήπτης (*lēptēs*) = one who takes; λαμβάνειν (*lambanein*) = to take.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Cercoleptidæ.

çĕr-cŏ-lĕp'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cercolept(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of plantigrade carnivorous Mammals. The species are generally called Kinkajous. They are small in size and inhabit tropical America.

çĕr-cŏm'-ŏ-nadş, *s. pl.* [CERCOMONAS.] Dujardin's English name for the genus Cercomonas.

çĕr-cŏm'-ŏ-naş, *s.* [Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail; Lat. *monas* = unity, a unit, a monad: Gr. μονάς (*monas*). [MONAD.] A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina. Body rounded or discoidal, tuberculated, with a variable posterior prolongation in the form of a tail, which is longer or shorter and more or less filiform. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çĕr-cŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cercop(is)*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, found abundantly in grassy places. The larvæ have the property of producing the frothy substance, like saliva, commonly known as Cuckoo-spit. The species are numerous.

çĕr'-cŏ-pĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cercope* = a grasshopper.]

Entom.: A genus of Homopterous insects, the typical one of the family Cercopidæ.

çĕr-cŏ-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail; and πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Zool.: A genus of long-tailed monkeys, having a prominent muzzle of about an angle of 60°, cheek-pouches, and callosities on the seat. The Cercopitheci belong to the section Catarhina and the sub-section containing the Baboons; these have a long tail and both cheek-pouches and natal callosities. They are found in Africa.

Çer'-dŏn-īte, *s.* [From the founder *Cerdon*, and suff. *-ite.*]

Ch. Hist.: A follower or supporter of Cerdon, a heretic in the second century, who denied the resurrection, rejected the Old Testament, and asserted that our Lord's body was only a phantom.

† **çēre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cere*; Lat. *cera* = wax.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wax.

2. *Animal Physiol.:* The naked skin which in some birds, such as the hawks, covers the base of the bill.

cere-cloth, *s.* [CERECLOTH.]

* **çēre,** * **çēare,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cerer*; Fr. *cirer*; Lat. *cera* = wax. Cf. Wel. *cwyr*; Ir. & Gael. *ceir*; Gr. κηρός (*kēros*), all = wax.]

1. To wax, or cover with wax. [CERECLOTH.]

"... strong brown thread *cered*, ..."—*Wiseman.*

2. To wrap up in a cerecloth.

"Then was the bodye bowelled, embawined and *cered.*"—*Hall: Hen. VIII.,* an. 5.

GRANULES OF BARLEY STARCH.

çē'r-ĕ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cerealis* = pertaining to Ceres, the goddess of corn and tillage.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to wheat or other grain.

B. *As subst.* (*generally in the plural*): Any corn or grain used for food.

"The flour of the *cereals*, oats, barley, rye, and maize."—*Dr. Gay: Dietaries.*

çēr-ĕ-ā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *cerealis.*]

* 1. *Roman Antiq.:* The annual feast of Ceres, held on the 19th of April.

† 2. Cereals.

cēr'-ĕ-a-lĭn, *s.* [Fr. *céréaline*; Lat. *cerealis* = of or pertaining to Ceres.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance found by M. Mége Mouries in bran.

* **cēr-ĕ-ā'-lĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cereali(s)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to corn, cereal.

"The Greek word . . . may signify any edulious or *cerealious* grains."—*Browne: Tract* 1, para. 15.

† **çĕr'-ĕ-bĕl** (*Eng.*), **çĕr-ĕ-bĕl'-lŭm** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *cerebellum* = a little brain, dim. of *cerebrum* = a brain.]

1. *Anat.:* A portion of the brain situated beneath the posterior lobes of the cerebrum, and about one-seventh the size of the latter, from which it is protected by the *tentorium cerebelli*. It is composed of grey matter on the surface and white in the interior. In shape the cerebellum is oblong and flattened, largest from side to side, and divided into two hemispheres, separated on the upper surface by the superior vermiform process; on the under surface there is a deep fissure termed the vallecula or valley, corresponding with the medulla oblongata. On making a vertical incision the arbor vitæ cerebelli is seen, the white central substance resembling the trunk of a tree with branches, branchlets, and leaves. Nearer the commissure than to the lateral border is a yellowish grey dentated line, the corpus rhomboideum, or ganglion of the cerebellum. The cerebellum is associated with the rest of the brain by three pairs of rounded peduncles or cords, the superior proceeding forwards and upwards to the testes, forming the anterior part of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle with the valve of Vieussens between them; the middle, the largest, are lost in the pons varolii, and the inferior descend to the posterior part of the medulla oblongata, and form the inferior portion of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle.

2. *Physiol.:* It is connected with the powers of motion, and is largest in those animals which require the combined effort of a great variety of muscles to maintain their usual position and execute their ordinary movements. It does not appear to affect voluntary power, or reflex movements, but chiefly combined motor action. According to Dr. Ferrier the cerebellum is the co-ordinating centre for the muscles of the eyeball. In the system of phrenologists, first propounded by Gall, it is the organ of the sexual instinct, and Dr. Carpenter says it seems not improbable that the lobes of the cerebellum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of muscular movements, whilst the central portion may be the seat of the sexual sensations. This view is, however, not generally held.

† **çĕr-ĕ-bĕl'-lar, çĕr-ĕ-bĕl'-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cerebel*; *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the cerebel, or brain.

çĕr-ĕ-bĕll-ī′-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cerebell(um)*; and suff. *-itis* (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cerebellum (q.v.).

çĕr′-ĕ-bral, çĕr-ē′-bral, *a.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] Of or pertaining to the brain.

"... the softer or dental branch ... the harsher or *cerebral* forms."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iii., p. 219.

cerebral ganglia, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Nerve centres situated in the head of some of the inferior animals.

cerebral hemispheres, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The two hemispheres dividing the upper part of the brain.

cerebral nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The nerves, twelve in number, running from the brain to the eyes, the nose, the tongue, and other parts of the bodily frame.

† **çĕr-ĕ-bral-ĭ-zā′-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *cerebral*, and suff. *-ization.*] Enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upwards against the palate.

çĕr′-ĕ-brāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] To have the brain acting.

† **çĕr-ĕ-brā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.]

Physiol.: The action of the brain. [UNCONSCIOUS-CEREBRATION.]

çĕr′-ĕ-brĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the brain.

cerebric acid, *s.*

Chem.: A fatty acid, extracted by means of ether from the matter of the brain after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. When pure it is white and crystalline.

çĕr-ĕb′-rĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the hair, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Resembling the brain; brain-like.

çĕr′-ĕ-brĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$, a light amorphous powder, without taste or smell; it swells up like starch when boiled with water, and is converted, by boiling with dilute acids, into a saccharine substance and other products. (*Fownes.*)

çĕr-ĕ-brī-tĭs, *s.* [From Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain, and Lat. & Gr. suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the substance of the brain. Cerebritis may be either acute or chronic. The acute form of the disease runs a very rapid course and usually terminates fatally. The symptoms are as follows, viz., a deep-seated, violent, oppressive, and persistent pain in the head, with some feverishness and vomiting, pallor of the face, low and irregular pulse, depression of spirits, confusion of thought, then convulsions, loss of sensation, paralysis, coma, and death. Chronic cerebritis, to which the term ramollisement or softening of the brain is frequently applied, is usually of a local or partial character, and is consequently much slower in its progress. This form of the disease, which may or may not be a sequence of the acute, is characterised by certain well-marked symptoms such as loss of memory, failing intellectual powers with a consciousness of the decline, dull and protracted pain in the head, tingling or numbness in different parts of the body, impairment of the faculties of sight and hearing, and paralysis slowly increasing. Cerebritis is usually associated with meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and is then called Encephalitis. When this complication occurs the symptoms just described are of a more marked character. [BRAIN-FEVER.]

çĕr′-ĕ-brō, *in compos.* [From Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] Pertaining to the brain, as *cerebro-spinal* (q.v.).

cerebro-spinal, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to that part of the nervous system which consists of the brain and spinal cord.

¶ *The cerebro-spinal axis:* The brain and spinal cord. Also called the *cerebro spinal centres* and the *cerebro-spinal system.*

çĕr′-ĕ-brŏĭd, *a.* [Lat. *cerebr(um)* = the brain; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Belonging to the brain.

† **çĕr-ĕ-brŏp′-ą-thy,** *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain, and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, affection; πάσχω (*paschō*) = to suffer.]

Med.: A hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring in those whose brains have been overtaxed. (*Dunglison.*)

* **çĕr′-ĕ-brōse,** *a.* [Lat. *cerebrosus*, from *cerebrum* = the brain.] Brainsick, mad. (*Scott.*)

* **çĕr-ĕ-brŏs′-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *cerebros(e)*; suff. *-ity.*] Brainsickness, madness.

* **çĕr′-ĕ-brŏt,** *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.] The same as CEREBRIC ACID (q.v.).

çĕr′-ĕ-brŭm, çĕ-rē′-brŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cerebrum* = the brain.]

1. *Anat.:* The higher and front portion of the brain, as opposed to the cerebellum, the hinder and lower portion. The cerebrum is composed of a number of convolutions externally, and divided superiorly by the great longitudinal fissure, containing the *falx cerebri*, and marking the original development of the brain (q.v.),

BRAIN OF MAN.
1. Cerebrum. 2. Cerebellum.

into two symmetrical halves, which are connected by a broad band of white substance, the corpus callosum. If either hemisphere be cut through, a centre of white substance will be found surrounded by a grey border, following the zigzag of the sulci and convolutions. Each hemisphere is divided into an anterior, middle, and posterior lobe; the anterior rests on the roof of the orbit, and is separated by the fissure of Sylvius from the middle lobe, which lies in the middle fossæ of the base of the skull, and is separated from the posterior at the ridge of the petrous bone; the posterior rests on the tentorium. On the middle line of the corpus callosum is the raphe, a linear depression, and a section on each side of it exposes the ventricles (q.v.) extending from one end of the hemispheres to the other.

2. *Physiol.:* According to Dr. Ferrier — (1) The anterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres are the chief centres of voluntary motion and of the active outward manifestations of intelligence. (2) Individual convolutions are separate and distinct centres; and in certain groups of convolutions are localised the centres for various movements—*e.g.*, eyelids, face, mouth, tongue, ear, neck, hand, foot, and tail of animals. (3) The action of the hemisphere is in general crossed; but certain movements of the mouth, tongue, and neck are bilaterally co-ordinated from each cerebral hemisphere.

"Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em
Of *cerebrum* and cerebellum."
Prior: Alma, iii. 155.

çĕre′-cloth, * **sĕar-cloth,** *s.* [Eng. *cere*, from Lat. *cera* = wax; and *cloth.*] Cloth smeared over with some glutinous or waxy substance; used sometimes for covering up wounds and bruises, but principally for wrapping up dead bodies.

"The corpses, stripped of their *cerecloths* and ornaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* **çĕre′-clothed,** *a.* [Eng. *cerecloth*; *-ed.*] Wrapped in cerecloths.

"Handsomely *cereclothed.*"—*Sir T. Browne: Hydriotaphia.*

çĕred, *pa. par.* or *adj.* [CERE, *v.*] (*Chaucer.*)

çĕre′-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed. [CERECLOTH.]

"Why thy canonizd bones, hearsed in earth,
Have burst their *cerements!*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-ąl, *a. & s.* [Fr. *cérémonial*; Lat. *ceremonialis*, from *ceremonia* = ceremony.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or relating to ceremonies, or rites.

"... the *ceremonial* rites of marriage!"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

* 2. *Fig.:* Formal, observant of ceremonies and forms.

"He moves in the dull, *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroidered coat upon his back."
Dryden: Juvenal, x.

B. *As subst.:* Outward form or rite, especially of church worship; ceremony, formality.

"The conference was held with all the antique *ceremonial.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-ąl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ism.*] A fondness for or adherence to ceremony and outward form or rites.

* **çĕr-ĕ-mō-nĭ-ăl′-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ity.*] The quality of being ceremonial; ceremoniousness.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ly.*] According to ordained rites and ceremonies. (*Goodwin.*)

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonial*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ceremonial or addicted to ceremonialism; fondness for outward form and rites. (*Johnson.*)

* **çĕr′-ĕ-mŏn-ĭ-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ceremony*; *-less.*] Free from ceremony or outward show or pomp; simple.

çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ceremony*; suff. *-ous.*]

* 1. Consisting of or conducted with ceremonies.

"O, the sacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

2. Attentive to outward form.

"You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious*, and traditional."
Shakesp.: Rich. III., iii. 1.

3. According to the rules of society; respectful.

"Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 3.

4. Formal, precise, exact, punctilious in the observance of outward forms.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"The old caitiff was grown so *ceremonious.*"—*Sidney.*

(*b*) *Of things:*

"... a set of *ceremonious* phrases, ..."—*Addison: Guardian.*

¶ For the difference between *ceremonious* and *formal*, see FORMAL.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *ceremonious*; *-ly.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally, according to proper form.

"*Ceremoniously* let us prepare
Some welcome for the mistress of the house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

† **çĕr-ĕ-mō′-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ceremonious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ceremonious or fond of outward form and ceremonies; ceremonialism. (*Johnson.*)

çĕr′-ĕ-mŏn-ȳ, * **çĕr′-ĕ-moin,** * **çĕr′-ĕ-mŏn-ie,** * **çĕr′-ĭ-moin,** * **çĕr′-ȳ-moyn, çĕr′-ȳ-mon-ȳ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cerimonie*; Lat. *cærimonia.*]

1. An outward form or rite in religion.

"That ye fulfillen the *cerymoyns* and domes."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xi. 32.

2. The outward forms of state; royal pomp

"And what have kings that privates have not too
Save *ceremony*, save general *ceremony!*
And what art thou, thou idol *ceremony?*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* 3. Any thing or observance held sacred.

"To urge the thing held as a *ceremony.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* 4. A sign, prodigy, or superstition.

"I never stood on *ceremonies*,
But now they fright me."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

5. The forms of society; civility, propriety.

6. Formality, preciseness, punctilious observance of forms.

¶ Sometimes personified.

"Then *Ceremony* leads her bigots forth."
Cowper: Expostulation, 118.

Master of the Ceremonies: A person whose duty it is to superintend the forms and ceremonies to be observed by the persons present on any public occasion.

¶ For the difference between *ceremony* and *form* see FORM.

çĕr′-ĕ-ō-līte, *s.* [CEROLITE.]

çĕr-ĕ-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *cereus* = waxen, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = the face.]

Zool.: The Pigeon-goose, an Australian genus of the Anatidæ or Duck family, and the sub-family Anseriuæ, or Geese. *Cereopsis Novæ Hollandiæ* is abundant on the south coast of Australia and the adjacent islands.

* **çĕr′-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cereus*, from *cera* = wax.] Waxen, consisting of or containing wax.

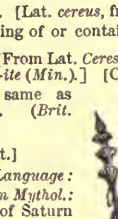
çĕr′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From Lat. *Ceres* (genit. *Cereris*), and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] [CERES.]

Min.: The same as CERITE (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

Çĕr′-ēs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.: Roman Mythol.:* The daughter of Saturn and Ops, and the goddess of Corn and Tillage. She is generally represented with ears of corn on her head, and holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, her sacred flower.



CERES.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to corn.

"This ground with Bacchus, that with *Ceres* suits,
That other loads the trees with happy fruits."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 81.

II. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the first found. It was discovered by Piazzi on January 1, 1801. Having observed it at Palermo, in Sicily, he called it Ceres, after the old tutelary divinity of that island. [I.] Under favourable circumstances it has been seen by the naked eye as a star of the seventh magnitude, but more generally it looks like one of the eighth magnitude, only the light has a red tinge, and a haze is round the planet as if it had a dense atmosphere.

çĕr′-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cereus* = a wax-candle, from the appearance of the shoots.]

Bot.: The Torch-thistle, a large genus of plants of the order Cactaceæ, remarkable for

CEREUS.

their singularity of form, and the beauty of the flowers. *Cereus giganteus*, the Suwarrow or Saguaro of the Mexicans, is the largest and most striking of the genus. It rises to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and looks more like a candelabra than a tree of the normal type. Other notable species are *C. senilis*, the long gray bristles of which give it the appearance of the head of an old gray-haired man. *C. grandiflorus* is the "night-flowering Cereus," but there are others which also flower at night. *C. speciosissimus*, an erect plant, and *C. flagelliformis*, a creeper, are not unfrequently met with in gardens.

* **çĕr′-foyl,** *s.* [CHERVIL.]

"Avance, *cerfoyl*, herbe Robert."—*Relig. Antiq.*, i. 55.

* **çĕrġe,** * **çĭerġe,** * **sĕrġe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cerge, cierge, sierge*; Sp. *cirio* = a wax taper; Lat. *cereus* = waxen; *cera* = wax.] A wax taper.

"Ther brenden *cerges* inne."—*Havelok*, 594.

* **çer-gyn,** *v.* [SEARCH.]

"*Cergyn. Scrutor, rimor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕr′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Prob. formed irregularly from Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of the dipterous family Syrphidæ (q.v.), characterised by elongated antennæ with a terminal style.

* 2. An unidentified cestoid worm.

* **çĕr′-ĭ-ąl,** *a.* [CERRIAL.]

* **çeriawnt,** *s.* [SERGEANT.]

"*Ceriawnt* of mace. *Apparitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕr-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [From Lat. *cera* = wax, and *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot., &c.: Producing wax. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

çĕr′-ĭn, çĕr′-īne, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax, and Eng. suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* A substance composed of fine crystalline needles, deposited whilst cooling, when wax has been boiled in alcohol. It is composed of carbon 48, hydrogen 50, and oxygen 2. It forms 70 to 80 per cent of beeswax. It is white, analogous to wax, fusible at 134° F. When treated with caustic alkali ley it is converted into margaric acid and *ceraïne*.

2. *Min.:* A brownish-black mineral, a variety of Allanite (q.v.), found in East Greenland, generally massive, and rarely crystallized in four-sided prisms. It is composed of silica 35·4, protoxide of cerium 29·9, oxide of iron 25·4, alumina 4·1, lime 9·2. Sp. gr., 3·5—4·0.

çĕr′-ĭn-īte, *s.* [From Lat. *cera* = wax, and Eng. suff. *-in, -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [CERIN.]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white mineral akin to Heulandite, but massive with a waxy lustre. Found in the trap of the Bay of Fundy.

çĕr-ĭn′-thē, *s.* [Lat. *cerinthe, cerintha*; Gr. κερίνθη (*kerinthē*) = the plant called *Cerinthe major* (see def.).]

Bot.: A small genus of borage-worts. The species are mostly European. Two, *Cerinthe major* and *minor*, have been long cultivated in gardens under the name of Honey-wort.

çĕr-ĭn′-thĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [From *Cerinthus*, their founder, who flourished about A.D. 88.]

Eccles. Hist.: A heretical sect, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew by birth, who attempted to unite the doctrines of Christ with the opinions of the Jews and Gnostics. He believed that the Demiurge, or Creator of the World, who was not the Supreme Being, was also lawgiver of the Jewish nation. He having fallen off in character, God sent Christ, an æon, to enter into a certain Jewish man called Jesus, to subvert the power of the Demiurge, who, irritated, produced the crucifixion. The æon Christ shall again return to the man Jesus, and reign with his followers in Palestine for 1,000 years. Cerinthus is believed to have been born before the crucifixion of Our Lord, and St. John is said by Irenæus to have written his Gospel in opposition to his doctrines. The sect did not continue long.

çĕr-ĭ-ŏp′-ŏr-ą, *s.* [The first element is prob. Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn; the second is Gr. πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Cerioporidæ (q.v.).

çĕr-ĭ-ō-pŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cerioporá* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A lapsed family of Polyzoa, containing species with a solid, simple, or branched cœnœcium, with crowded contiguous cells.

çĕr′-ĭ-ŏps, *s.* [From Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = beeswax, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye, the face.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the Mangrove family, from tropical Asia and Australia. They are closely related to the genus Rhizophora. The seed germinates and protrudes from the fruit while still attached to the bough.

çĕr-ĭ-or′-nĭs, *s.* [Formed irregularly from Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird. The proper formation would be *ceratornis*.] [TRAGOPAN.]

çĕr′-īph, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Type-founding: One of the fine lines of a letter, especially one of the fine cross-strokes at the top and bottom of capitals. (*Savage.*)

çĕr-īs′e, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cerise* = a cherry, from Lat. *cerasus*.]

A. *As subst.:* A cherry colour; a light bright red.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of cerise.

çĕr′-īte (1), *s.* [Named by the discoverers after the planet Ceres, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, a siliciferous oxide of cerium, of a brown or cherry-red colour, slightly translucent, and brittle. It is found in Sweden.

çĕr′-īte (2), *s.* [CERITHIUM.]

Palæont.: Any individual of the genus Cerithium or the family Cerithiidæ.

çĕr-ĭ-thĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cerithium*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of gasteropodous molluscs, section Holostomata (Sea-snails). The shells are long and spiral, with many whorls and a horny operculum. They are widely distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas.

çĕ-rĭth′-ĭ-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cerithi(um)*; *-oid.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or resembling the genus Cerithium.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Cerithiidæ.

çĕr-ĭth′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. κεράτιον (*keration*) = a little horn, dimin. of κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Cerithiidæ (q.v.). 136 recent species are known, and 460 fossil, the latter from the Trias onward till now.

çĕr′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Named by the discoverers after Ceres.]

Chem.: A metal (Sym. Ce.; At. Wt., 92) found with two other metals, lanthanum and didymium, in cerite. Powdered cerite is made into a thick paste with concentrated sulphuric acid, and heated nearly to redness. The mass is then treated with water, saturated with H_2S, filtered, acidified with HCl, and precipitated by oxalic acid. This precipitate heated in the air to redness gives a brown powder of the mixed oxides. Nitric acid dissolves the oxides of lanthanum and didymium, and leaves the oxides of cerium. The oxides of lanthanum and didymium are separated by the repeated crystallization of their sulphates (see Watts's *Dict. of Chemistry*). Cerium is obtained by reducing its chloride with sodium as a grey powder which decomposes water slowly. It dissolves in dilute acids with evolution of hydrogen. Cerous oxide, CeO, obtained by igniting the carbonate or oxalate, is a greyish-blue powder, which, in the air, oxidises into ceroso-ceric oxide, Ce_3O_4, a yellowish-white powder. The salts of the former are colourless, those of the latter brown-red or yellow.

cerium carbonate, *s. Min.:* Lanthanite (q.v.).

cerium fluoride, *s. Min.:* Fluocerite (q.v.).

cerium phosphate, *s. Min.:* Churchite (q.v.).

cerium silicate, *s. Min.:* Cerite (q.v.).

çĕr-mą′-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Latinized from Gr. κέρμα (*kerma*), gen. κέρματος (*kermatos*) = a slice.]

Entom.: A synonym of Scutigera (q.v.).

çĕr-mą-tĭ′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cermati(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A synonym of Scutigeridæ (q.v.).

* **çerne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cerne* = a circle; Lat. *circinus* = a pair of compasses.] A magic circle traced or paced; a ring, a circle.

"She . . . made a *cerne* with hir wymple all aboute . . . Merlin."—*Merlin* (*E.E.T.S.*), iii. 681.

çĕr′-nŭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cernuus* = stooping.]

Bot.: Drooping, hanging, pendulous.

çĕr′-ō-grăph, *s.* [CEROGRAPHY.] A writing on wax; an encaustic painting.

***çĕr-ō-grăph′-ĭc,** ***çĕr-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *cerograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to cerography.

* **çĕr-ŏg′-rąph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cerograph(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in cerography.

* **çĕr-ŏg′-rąph-ĭ,** *s.* [Gr. κηρογραφία (*kērographia*) = painting with wax: κηρός (*kēros*)

= wax; γραφία (*graphia*) = writing, painting; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. The act or art of writing on wax.

2. The art of engraving on copper covered with a thin film of wax, from which stereotype plates are taken. (*Moxon.*)

çĕr′-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A greenish or yellowish-white mineral; transparent or translucent. Comp.: Silica, 47·34; magnesia, 29·84; water, 21·04; hardness, 2–2·5. Sp. gr. 2·3—2·4. Lustre vitreous or resinous. It occurs at Frankenstein, in Silesia. It feels greasy to the touch, whence its name. (*Dana.*)

* **çĕr-ō′-ma,** *s.* [Lat. *ceroma;* Gr. κήρωμα (*kēroma*) = ointment for athletes; κηρόω (*kēroō*) = to anoint, to wax over; κηρός (*kēros*) = wax.] That part of the ancient gymnasia and baths in which athletes used to anoint themselves.

* **çĕr′-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A method of divination, formerly practised, by dropping melted wax into water and observing the figures formed.

† **çĕ-rôon′,** *s.* [Seroon.] A bale or package made of skins. (*Webster.*)

çĕr-ō-pē′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = beeswax, and πηγή (*pēge*) = a well, a fountain.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiads (Asclepiadaceæ), containing more than fifty species of perennial herbaceous plants, natives of India and Africa. They have a bulbous root, and short erect or twining stems. The calyx is five-parted. Several species are employed for food; in some cases the whole plant is eaten as a salad, in others the fleshy leaves, stems, and tubers are used as pot vegetables. *Ceropegia edulis* is said to be eaten, whence its specific name.

* **çē-rŏph′-ĕr-ą-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *ceroferarius,* from Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; φέρω (*pherō*) = to carry.]

1. An acolyte, an assistant of lower grade in a church, whose office it was to carry the candles in any religious procession. (*Fuller.*)

2. A stand for candles.

† **çĕr-ō-plas′-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *céroplastique;* Gr. κηροπλαστικός (*kēroplastikos*) = of or for modelling in wax: κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to model.]

A. *As adj.:* Modelled in wax.

B. *As substantive:*

Sculp. (*of pl. form*): The art or science of modelling figures in wax.

çĕr-ŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; πτερίς (*pteris*) = a fern.]

Bot.: A name formerly applied to the species of Gymnogramma, or Gold and Silver Ferns.

çĕr′-ō-sīne, çĕr′-ō-sĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cera* = wax; Gr. κηρός (*keros*) = wax, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A waxy substance found on sugar-canes. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

çĕr′-ō-tāte, *s.* [Cerotic Acid.]

* **çĕr′-ō-tu,** *s.* [Low Lat. *cerotum;* Lat. *ceratum.*] The same as Cerate (q.v.).

"In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose."—*Wiseman.*

çĕr′-ō-tēne, *s.* [Low Lat. *cerot(um),* and Eng. suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{54}$ = Cerylene. An olefine hydrocarbon, melting at 57°, obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax.

çĕr-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Low Lat. *cerot(um),* and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

cerotic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_{26}H_{53} \\ | \\ COOH \end{matrix}$. A monobasic fatty acid which crystallises in small grains, melting at 78°, which distil without decomposition; its salts are called cerotates. This acid is the principal constituent of cerin, the portion of beeswax which is soluble in boiling alcohol, from which cerotic acid may be prepared by precipitating with lead acetate, decomposing the precipitate with acetic acid, and recrystallising from boiling alcohol. Also from the dry distillation of Chinese wax, which consists of ceryl-cerotate.

çĕr-ŏx′-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax; ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood, a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Palmaceæ (Palms). *Ceroxylon andicola* yields wax, which forms a coating over its trunk.

çĕr′-rĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *cerrus;* Fr. *cerre* = a variety of oak.] [Cerial.] Of or pertaining to the Cerris or Bitter-oak.

çĕr′-rĭs, çĕr′-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cerrus.*]

Bot.: The Bitter-oak, *Quercus cerris.*

* **çĕrss,** *v.t.* [Fr. *chercher.*] To search.

"Als at the kingis hienes deput & ordand certane cesouris [cersouris] in euirilk toun, quhilk is ane port, quhilk aid haue power to *cerss* the salaris [sailors] & passaris furth of the Rome for hauffing furth of money be quhat sumeuir persoune spirituale or temporale, . . ."—*Acts Ja. IV.,* A. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

* **çĕrt,** *a.* [Fr. *certes,* from Lat. *certus* = certain, assure.] Sure, certain.

¶ *For cert:* With a certainty, beyond a doubt. (*Fife.*)

cert-money, *s.*

Law: Head-money paid yearly by tenants of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes of the hundred.

çĕr′-taĭn, * **çer-taine,** * **çer-tayn,** * **çer-ten,** * **çer-tein,** *a., adv.,* & *s.* [O. Fr. *certein;* Fr. *certain;* Ital. *certano;* Lat. *certus,* with suff. *-anus.* Connected with Lat. *cerno* = to perceive, and Gr. κρίνω (*krinō*) = to judge.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Objectively:*

1. Sure to happen, inevitable.

"Virtue that directs our ways,
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise."
Dryden.

*2. Trustworthy; on which one can depend; reliable.

"If he myght on tham troste
That thei were *certayn.*"
Langtoft, p. 45.

3. Fixed, settled, determined beforehand.

"You shall gather a *certain* rate every day."—*Exodus,* xvi. 4.

4. Indubitable, unquestionable, past doubt.

"Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied without obstinacy and folly."—*Tillotson.*

5. Unfailing.

"I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper."—*Mead.*

II. *Subjectively:*

1. Sure, convinced, assured.

(1) With *of.*

"This the mind is equally *certain of,* whether these ideas be more or less general."—*Locke.*

(2) With an infinitive.

* 2. Determined, resolved.

"However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Consort with thee."
Milton: P. L., ix. 952.

III. *Indefinitely:*

1. *In agreement with a subst.:* Some one.

"And Jesus answering said, A *certain* man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, . . ."—*Luke* x. 30.

"After wol I speke in pryvyte
Of *certeyn* thing that toucheth the and me."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,493.

2. *Absolutely:* An undetermined number or quantity.

"How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it."—*Carew: Survey.*

¶ *To make certain:* To inform. [Lat. *certiorem facere.*] [Ascertain.]

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. *Absolutely:* Certainly, surely, undoubtedly.

"I wol telle it non other man, *certayn.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,495.

2. *With a prep.: In certain, in certayne, for certain* = certainly, assuredly.

"Yet how should I *for certain* hold, . . ."
Tennyson: The Two Voices.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. Certainty, sure facts.

"Wherof the *certaine* no man knoweth."
Gower, i. 8.

2. A number or amount, either stated or not; a quantity.

"He took with him a *certen* of his idle companions."—*Bale: Acts of Eng. Votaries.*

3. A fixed period or limit.

"Every time hath his *certein.*"
Gower, iii. 291.

"After he had contynued a *certaine* of time."—*Fabian's Chronicle: Hen. VI.,* p. 461.

¶ *Of a certain:* Assuredly, certainly.

"*Of a certain* these things are pretty toys."—*Scott: Fair Maid,* ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *certain, sure,* and *secure:* "*Certain* respects matters of fact or belief; *sure* and *secure* the quality or condition of things. A fact is *certain,* a person's step is *sure,* a house is *secure. Certain* is opposed to dubious, *sure* to wavering, *secure* to dangerous. A person is *certain* who has no doubt remaining in his mind; he is *sure* when his conviction is steady and unchangeable; he is *secure* when the prospect of danger is removed. When applied to things, *certain* is opposed to what is varying and irregular; *sure* to what is unerring; *secure* is used only in its natural sense. It is a defect in the English language, that there are at present no *certain* rules for its orthography or pronunciation; the learner, therefore, is at a loss for a *sure* guide. Amidst opposing statements it is difficult to *ascertain* the real state of the case. No one can *ensure* his life for a moment, or *secure* his property from the contingencies to which all sublunary things are exposed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çĕr-taĭn,** * **çer-teyne,** *v.t.* [Certain, *a.*] To certify, to inform.

çĕr′-taĭn-lȳ, * **çer-taĭn-liche,** * **çer-tane-ly,** * **çer-teyn-lie,** * **çer-ten-lich,** *adv.* [Eng. *certain; -ly.*]

1. Assuredly, beyond doubt or question, of a certainty.

"*Certenlich* we be schent."
Seven Sages, 367.

"*Certainly* he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt."—*Dr. H. More: Decay of Christian Piety*

2. Without fail.

"And he said, *Certainly* I will be with thee . ."—*Exod.* iii. 12.

* **çĕr′-taĭn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *certain; -ness.*] The quality of being certain; certainty.

* **çer-taint,** *a.* [A pa. par. of *certain,* v.] Certain, sure. (*Scotch.*)

"It is most *certaint* his crowner Gunn deceived Aboyne, . . ."—*Spalding,* i. 177.

çĕr′-taĭn-tȳ, * **çer-tein-te,** * **çer-teyn-te,** * **çer-tayn-tye,** *s.* [Eng. *certain; -ty.*]

1. The quality or state of being certain or free from doubt.

"If it myght that weys be brouht to *certeynte.*"—*Langtoft,* p. 278.

"In hopeless *certainty* of mind."
Byron: Mazeppa, v. 17.

2. The quality or state of being fixed.

3. Assurance, confidence.

"Forthy may no *certeinte* be sette upon his jugement."
Gower: C. A., i. 48.

". . . at a verye venture, soe as it should be harde to builde any *certayntye* of charge to be raysed upon the same."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

4. A thing certain, sure, or indubitable and undeniable.

"Nay, 'tis most credible; we here receive it,
A *certainty* vouch'd from our cousin Austria."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

¶ *At a certainty* = in a state of confidence or assurance.

". . sometimes our way is clean, sometimes foul; sometimes up hill, sometimes down hill; we are seldom *at a certainty.*"—*Bunyan: P. P.,* pt. ii.

Of a certainty: Assuredly, undoubtedly.

* **çĕr′-tŏs,** * **çer-tys,** *adv.* [Fr. *certes,* from Lat. *certus* = sure.] Certainly, assuredly.

"And *certes,* if it nere to long to heere,
I woide han told yow fully the manere."
Chaucer: The Knight's Tale, 877-8.

"*Certes,* who bides his grasp will that encounter rue."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 22.

çĕr′-thĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *certhia;* Gr. κέρθιος (*kerthios*) = a little bird, a tree-creeper. See def.]

Ornith.: The Creeper, or Ox-eye, a genus of birds, the typical one of the family Certhidæ (q.v.). They are noticeable for their colour: as *Certhia viridis,* the Green Creeper, and *C. aurantia,* the Orange-coloured Creeper; and by the shape of the beak: as *C. falcata,* the Sickle-billed Creeper. *C. familiaris,* the Common or Brown Creeper, is British. [Creeper.]

çĕr-thĭ′-ĭ-dæ, * **çĕr-thĭ′-ą-dæ,** *s. pl.* [From Lat. *certhia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Tenuirostral birds,

with long, slender, and slightly arched bills, and short legs furnished with strong claws, which enable them to creep about upon the trunks and branches of trees. The family as now restricted contains four or five genera, with about a dozen species, and is often divided into two sub-families, Certhiinæ (Tree-creepers), and Tichodrominæ (Wall-creepers).

çĕr-thī-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *certhia* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Certhiidæ (q.v.).

çĕr'-tie, çĕr'-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *certes*, from Lat. *certus* = certain.] (Generally with the pronoun.) "My certie" = my faith; in good troth. (*Scotch.*)

† **çĕr'-tĭ-fī-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *certify*; *-able*.] That may or can be certified; reliable.

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Fr. *certificat*; Ital. *certificato*, from Lat. *certificatus*, pa. par. of *certifico* = to make certain: *certus* = certain; *facio* = to make.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Testimony, witness.

"A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. —*L'Estrange.*

2. A written document certifying the truth of any matter.

"I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company."—*Addison.*

* 3. A character.

"To obtain the *certificate* which one of the ancient philosophers aspired to, that there was one that knew how to hold his peace."—*Bacon: Advt. of Learning*, bk. ii.

¶ *A bankrupt's certificate:* The document granted to a bankrupt, with the consent of his creditors, certifying that he has surrendered and made a full disclosure of his property.

II. *Law:* A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of anything done therein. (*Cowel.*)

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [CERTIFICATE, *s.*]

* 1. To verify or vouch for by certificate.

2. To grant a certificate to (generally found in the *pa. par.*).

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CERTIFICATE, *v.*]

* 1. Verified or vouched for by certificate.

2. Having had a certificate granted, as a *certificated* teacher, a *certificated* bankrupt.

çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CERTIFICATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of granting a certificate to a person.

çĕr-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tiŏn, * **çĕr-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *certificatio*, from *certificatus*, pa. par. of *certifico* = to certify: *certus* = sure, certain; *facio* = to make.]

1. *English Law:*

(1) The act of certifying, notice.

"He was served with a new order to appear, &c. with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed."—*Burnet: Hist. Ref.* B. 2.

* (2) Information, notice.

"Of the whiche ridinge that other knight had *certificacion*."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 174.

2. *Scots Law:* Some intimation given to a person as to what will happen if he fail to obey an order of the court.

* ¶ *Certification of Assize:* A writ for re-examining a judicial matter. Now a new trial is granted instead.

* **çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tŏr**, *s.* [Eng. *certificat(e)*; *-or.*] One who certifies, or vouches for anything. (*W. Taylor.*)

* **çĕr-tĭf'-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *certificator*; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to a certificate; of the nature of a certificate.

çĕr'-tĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CERTIFY, *v.*]

çĕr'-tĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *certif(y)*; *-er.*] One who certifies or gives a certificate.

çĕr'-tĭ-fȳ, * **çer-ti-fie**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *certifier*; Sp. *certificar*; Ital. *certificare*, from Low Lat. *certifico* = to make certain: *certus* = certain; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To make a person certain or assured of anything, to inform.

"They schulde write and *certifie* the Senatoures."—*Trevisa*, i. 43.

"The English ambassadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him."—*Bacon.*

¶ With *of* before the thing certified to.

"For to *certifie* hym *of* this cas."—*Hampole: Pricke of Consc.*, 6,543.

* 2. To make a thing sure or certain.

"This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

* 3. To testify to or vouch for the truth or accuracy of any document or statement.

II. *Intrans.:* To testify to or vouch for any matter or statement.

çĕr'-tĭ-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CERTIFY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Dr. . . . has signed a certificate *certifying* to the insanity of . . ."—*Daily News*, Nov. 5, 1877.

C. *As subst.:* The act of testifying or giving a certificate to the truth or accuracy of any matter.

* **çĕr-tion-ăt**, *a.* [Apparently from Eng. *certain*, with suff. *-at* = *-ate*.] Certified.

"The party defendar aucht and suld be warnit of the said continewatioun, and *certionat* of the last day affixit be vertew thairof."—*Acts Mary* (1558), ed. 1814, p. 522.

çĕr-tio-rär'-ī (tio as shĭ-ō), *s.* [Low Lat. = to be made more certain; inf. pass. *certioror*, from *certior*, comp. of *certus*. The word gives the name to the writ in which it appears.] For definition see extract.

"*Certiorari* [is] an original writ issuing out of the Common Law Jurisdiction in the Court of Chancery in civil cases, and the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench in criminal cases, addressed in the Queen's name to the judges or officers of inferior courts, commanding them to certify or to return the records of a cause depending before them, &c. If the suggestions of the *certiorari* bill are not proved, a writ of procedendo may be obtained by the defendant, &c."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

* **çĕr-tio-rā'-tĕd (tio as shĭ-ō)**, *a.* [Lat. *certioratus*, pa. par. of *certioror* = to make certain, to assure, to acquaint; *certus* = certain; *certior*, comparative.] Informed, assured.

"I cannot call Master Chiffinch neither, as he is employed on the King's especial affairs, as I am this instant *certiorated* from the Court at Whitehall."—*Scott: Peveril*, ch. xli.

† **çĕr'-tĭ-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *certitudo*, from *certus* = certain.] The quality or state of being certain or assured, certainty.

". . . but even in these cases the solution can be hardly more than conjectural; it cannot presume to the *certitude* of historic truth."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews*, 3rd ed., pref., vol. i., pt. xiv.

çĕr'-tȳ, *s.* [CERTIE.]

* **çĕr'-ūle, çĕr-ū'-lĕ-an, çĕr-ū'-lĕ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus* = sky-blue.] Of a sky-blue colour, sky-coloured.

"This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament."—*Dr. H. More: Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 3.

† **çĕr-ū'-lĕ-ā-tĕd**, *a.* [As if pa. par. from v. *ceruleate* = to paint sky-blue.] Painted sky-blue.

çĕr-ū'-lĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleum* = a blue colour—*lapis-lazuli* (*Pliny*).] For definition see etymol.

* **çĕr-u-lĭf'-ĭc**, * **cē-ru-lĭf'-ĭck**, *a.* [From *cerule* (Lat. *cæruleus*), and *facio* = to make.] Having the power to produce, or producing a blue colour.

"The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are separated one from another."—*Grew.*

çĕr'-u-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cæruleus* = sky-blue, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A name given to the colouring matter in a salt or substance of an intensely blue colour, obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and adding potash to the solution.

çĕr-ū'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *cera* = wax.]

Physiol.: The wax or wax-like secretion of the ear, which is given out by the follicles ranged along the inner surface of the *meatus auditorius externus.* [EAR.]

"When *cerumen* accumulates and hardens in the ears, so as to occasion deafness, it is easily softened by filling the meatus with a mixture of olive oil and oil of turpentine."—*Brande*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

çĕr-ū-mĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cerumen* (genit. *ceruminis*); *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing cerumen.

çĕr-ū'-mĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cerumen* (genit. *ceruminis*), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to the cerumen or wax of the ear.

ceruminous glands, *s.*

Anat.: The follicles, or numerous small glands situated between the cutaneous lining and the cartilage of the external auditory canal.

çĕr-ūr'-a, *s.* [From Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = horn and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail. So named from a horn-like appendage on the tail of the larva.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Bombycidæ. *Cerura vinula* is the Puss-moth (q.v.)

çĕr'-ūse, *s.* [Fr. *ceruse*; Sp. *cerusa*; from Ital. and Lat. *cerussa*; from Gr. κήρ (*kēr*), genit. κηρός (*kēros*) = death, poison: from its poisonous qualities.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name given to white lead or carbonate of protoxide of lead. Comp.: Oxide of lead, 83·58; carbonic acid, 16·42. It is prepared from the subacetate of protoxide of lead by a current of carbonic acid, on exposing metallic lead in minute division to air and moisture; and also by the action of the vapour of vinegar on thin sheets of lead, by which the metal is both oxidised and converted into a carbonate. Mixed with oil it is used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it.

"A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour, whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*; as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like."—*Quincy.*

2. *Min.:* [CERUSSITE].

* **cĕr'-ūsed**, *a.* [CERUSE.] Washed over or treated with a cosmetic prepared from ceruse.

"Here's a colour, what ladies cheek,
Though *cerus'd* over, comes near it."
Beaum. and Flet.: Sea Voyage.

cĕr'-u-sīte, çĕ-rŭs'-sīte, *s.* [Lat. *cerussa* = white lead; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, transparent or subtranslucent, of a white, grey, or greyish-black colour, sometimes tinged blue or green by some of the salts of copper. Hardness, 3—3·5; sp. gr., 6·465—6·480. Comp.: Carbonic acid, 16·5; oxide of lead, 83·5. It is found, in connection with other lead minerals, in several places in Britain, and also on the Continent. The crystals are thin, broad, and brittle. The lustre is adamantine or vitreous, sometimes pearly. (*Dana.*)

* **çĕr'-va-lĕt**, † **çĕr'-vĕ-lăt**, *s.* [Fr. *cervelat.*] [SAVELOY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of sausage.

Music: A short wind instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone. (*Webster.*)

çĕr-văn-tē'-şĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Cervantes, the celebrated Spanish author.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order of Sandal-worts. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of Peru, having scattered entire simple leaves. The fruit of *Cervantesia tomentosa* is used as food in Peru.

çĕr-văn'-tīte, *s.* [From Cervan(tes), in Spain, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of a sulphur-yellow or nearly whitish colour. Lustre, greasy or pearly, bright, or earthy; hardness, 4—5; sp. gr., 4·084. Comp.: Oxygen, 20·8; antimony, 79·2. It is widely distributed.

* **çer-vawnte**, *s.* [SERVANT.]

"*Cervawnte. Servus, vernaculus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çĕr'-vĭ-cal, *a.* [Lat. *cervicalis* = pertaining to the neck; *cervix* (genit. *cervicis*) = the neck.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the neck.

"The aorta, bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries . . ."—*Cheyne.*

† **çĕr'-vĭ-çīde**, *s.* [Lat. *cervus* = a deer, a stag; *cædo* = to kill.] The act of deer-slaying.

çĕr'-vĭ-cō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cervix* (genit *cervicis*) = the neck.] Pertaining to or connected with the neck.

* **cervico-branchiata**, *s. pl.*

Zool.: An order of Mollusca forming De Blainville's sub-class Paracephalophora Hermaphrodita. The organs of respiration are

situated in a large cavity above the neck, and open widely in front. Head distinct, with two contractile conical tentacula; eyes sessile at their external base. It included two families, Retifera and Branchifera.

çẽr'-vĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *cervus* = a stag; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of mammals. Order, Ruminantia. The males of all the species and also the female of the reindeer have antlers, which are deciduous, this last character completely distinguishing them from the Bovidæ (Oxen). The antlers also are solid, thus discriminating them from the Cavicornia. [CERVUS.] The species are widely distributed and well known. But none are found in Africa south of the Sahara or in Australia. Genera, *Cervus, Capriolus, Alce,* &c.

2. *Palæont.:* It is doubtful if they were in existence in Eocene times. There is no doubt with respect to their existing from the Miocene onward.

çẽr-vĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cerv(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cervidæ, containing the true deer. Antlers may be present in the males only or in both sexes, and canines are small or absent.

çẽr'-vīne, *a.* [Fr. *cervin;* Sp. & Ital. *cervino,* from Lat. *cervinus* = pertaining to stags; *cervus* = a stag.]

1. *Zool.:* Of or pertaining to the Cervidæ, or Stag family of animals; of the nature of deer.

2. *Bot.:* Of a deep, tawny colour, such as the dark parts of a lion's hide.

çẽr'-vĭx, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The neck; that portion of the body which is between the head and the shoulders, especially the back part of the neck. The term is also used of constricted parts, as *cervix uteri* = the narrow part of the uterus; *cervix vesicæ* = the neck of the bladder.

çẽr-vu-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cervul(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Cervidæ (q.v.), containing the Muntjacs. The males are horned and have tusk-like canines.

çẽr'-vu-līne, *a.* [CERVULUS.] Pertaining to the Cervulinæ or Muntjacs.

çẽr'-vu-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dim. from *cervus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The sole genus of Cervulinæ. [MUNTJAC.]

çẽr'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* The type-genus of the family Cervidæ. *C. elaphus* is the Red-deer or Stag; *C. canadensis* the Wapiti of North America.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Miocene onward.

*** çẽr'-vȳç-a-ble, * çer-vyc-y-a-ble, * cer-vys-a-ble,** *a.* [SERVICEABLE.]

*** çẽr'-vȳçe,** *s.* [SERVICE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** çẽr'-vȳlle,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ceruelle* = the brain.] To dash out one's brain, to brain.

"To ceraylle: excerebrare."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** çẽr'-vȳl-lẽr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cervyll(e); -er.*] One who knocks out another's brains.

"A ceruyller: excerebrator."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

çẽr'-ȳl, çẽr'-ȳle, *s.* [From Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = bees-wax; and Eng., &c., suff. *-yl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: An organic radical, $C_{27}H_{55}$.

ceryl cerotate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{55}.C_{27}H_{53}O$ = Chinese wax, a white crystalline substance produced on certain trees in China by the puncture of a species of Coccus. It melts at 82°, soluble in alcohol. By dry distillation it yields cerotic acid and Cerylene, $C_{27}H_{54}$.

çẽr'-ȳl-ēne, *s.* [From Eng., &c., *ceryl,* and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The same as *cerotene* (q.v.).

çer-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *ceryl* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ceryl.

cerylic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{55}$ (OH) = Cerotic alcohol. Obtained by fusing Chinese wax with solid potash, yielding potassium, cerotate, and ceryl alcohol. It is a waxy substance, melting at 97°; heated with potash lime it gives off H, and is converted into potassium cerotate.

*** çer-yn,** *v.t.* [SEAR.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** çeryows,** *a.* [SERIOUS.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çē'-şa-rĕ, *s.* [A coined word of no etymology.]

Logic: A syllogism in which the first and third propositions are universal negatives, and the second a universal affirmative, as—

"E no animal is incorporeal,
A all angels are incorporeal,
E therefore no angel is an animal."

çē-şär'-ĕ-an, çē-sär'-ĭ-an, *a.* [CÆSARIAN.]

Cesarewitch, *s.* [CZAREWITCH.]

*** çese,** *v.t. & i.* [CEASE.]

"To cese: cessare, desinere."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** çēsed (1),** *pa. par. & a.* [CEASED.]

*** çēsed (2),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [SEIZED.]

çē'-şĭ-oŭs, *a.* [CÆSIOUS.]

*** çesone,** *s.* [SEIZING.]

"Cesone in londe or othyr good takinge. Saisina."
Prompt. Parv.

*** çĕs-pĭ-tĭ'-tioŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cæspititius* = of or pertaining to turf; *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf.] Resembling turf; made of turf.

"Breadth of the cespititious ramparts."—*Gough.*

çĕs'-pĭ-tōse, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *cæspitosus* = full of turf; *cæspes* (genit. *cæspitis*) = a turf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to plants which grow in tufts or patches.

çĕs'-pĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Same etymol. as *cespitose* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to turf, resembling turf.

çĕss (1), * çesse (1), *s.* [Corrupted from *assess* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally* (*of excess*):

* 1. The act of assessing or levying a rate or tax.

2. The tax or rate assessed.

"The like cess is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison."—*Spenser.*

* II. *Fig.:* Apportionment; hence, due share.

"I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutts's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all cess."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.,* iii. 1.

¶ The word is now little used in England, but is still common in Ireland.

cess-payer, *s.* One who pays cess or county rates. (*Ireland.*)

". . . the Court, consisting of one magistrate and six cesspayers, only awarded 12s."—*Daily Telegraph,* May 11, 1881.

çĕss (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. It only occurs in the compound *cesspool.* Skeat suggests *suspool* = hog's wash, a puddle, a heap of filth; Gael. *sos* = a coarse mess.]

cess-pipe, *s.* A pipe for carrying off waste water, &c., from a sink or cesspool.

cess-pool, * sess-pool, * sus-pool, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A deep hole or well for sewage to drain into. The use of cesspools, which are a most prolific source of disease, is now forbidden in towns or other places where a proper system of drainage by water-carriage is provided.

2. *Fig.:* Any receptacle of filth.

"The cesspool of agio, now in a time of paper money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined; exhales from itself sudden fortunes, like Aladdin-palaces."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii.

*** çess (3), * çesse (2),** *s.* [CEASE.] A ceasing or cessation.

çĕss (1), *v.t.* [CESS, *s.*] To assess, to impose a rate or tax on.

"They came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me."—*Briskett: Discourse on Civil Life,* p. 157.

*** çĕss (2), * çesse, * çessen, * sessen,** *v.t. & i.* [O.Fr. *cesser;* Ital. & Lat. *cesso.*] [CEASE.]

I. *Trans.:* To still, to calm, to cause to be quiet.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cease.

2. *Law:* To neglect a legal duty. [CESSOR (1).] (*Webster.*)

*** çĕs'-sant,** *a.* [Lat. *cessans,* pr. par. of *cesso* = to cease.] Intermittent, ceasing, not continuous.

çĕs-sā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cessatio,* from *cesso* = to cease.]

1. The act of ceasing, or stopping.

"The day was yearly observed for a festival, by cessation from labour."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. The state of being at rest.

"A long cessation of discourse ensued."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xx., 387-8.

3. The end of action; the state of ceasing to be or act.

"The serum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. A temporary suspension of warfare; a truce. (Generally in the phrase *cessation of arms* or *hostilities.*)

"When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to give them some respite, by a cessation."—*King Charles.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cessation, stop, rest,* and *intermission:* "To *cease* respects the course of things; whatever does not go on has *ceased;* things *cease* of themselves: *stop* respects some external action or influence; nothing *stops* but what is supposed to be *stopped* or hindered by another: *rest* is a species of *cessation* that regards labour or exertion; whatever does not move or exert itself is at *rest: intermission* is a species of *cessation* only for a time or at certain intervals. That which *ceases* or *stops* is supposed to be at an end; *rest* or *intermission* supposes a renewal. A *cessation* of hostilities is at all times desirable; to put a *stop* to evil practices is sometimes the most difficult and dangerous of all undertakings: *rest* after fatigue is indispensable, for labour without *intermission* exhausts the frame." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çĕs-sā'-vĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he has ceased, or omitted; third pers. sing. pret. of *cesso* = to cease.]

Law: A writ so called.

"Cessavit [is] a writ which [gave the lord power to recover lands] when a man who held lands by rent or other services, neglected or ceased to perform his services for two years together, or where a house had lands given to it on condition of performing some certain spiritual services . . . and neglected it."—*Wharton: Law Lexicon.*

*** çĕsse,** *v.t. & i.* [CESS (2), *v.,* CEASE.]

"For naturall affection soone doth cesse."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 2.

çĕs'-sẽr (1), *s.* [CESS (2), *v.*]

Law: A neglect to perform the services or payment for two years, under which lands are held. [CESSAVIT.]

*** çĕs'-sẽr (2),** *s.* [CESS (1), *v.*] One who assesses; an assessor.

*** çĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *cessible; -ity.*] The quality of yielding or giving way.

"If the subject strucken be of a proportionate cessibility, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke . . ."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

*** çĕs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *cessible,* from Lat. *cessum,* sup. of *cedo* = to yield, to give way.] Of a yielding quality; giving way. (*Digby.*)

*** çĕs'-sĭng, * çes-inge, * çĕss'-ȳngo, * çes-yng,** *s.* [CEASING.] Ceasing, cessation.

çĕs'-sĭ-ō bō-nör'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cessio* = a yielding or giving up; *bonorum* = of goods; gen. neut. pl. of *bonus* = good.]

Law: A voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

çĕs'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *cession;* from Lat. *cessio* = a yielding, a giving up; from *cessum,* sup. of *cedo* = to yield, to give up.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of yielding or giving way to force or pressure.

"Sound is not produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding, or cession, it produceth no sound."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. The act of surrendering or giving up property or territory.

". . . a cession of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces."—*Temple.*

3. The act of retiring from or abandoning.

"The cession of her claims on the earldom of Angus . . ."—*Froude: History of England,* vol. ii., ch. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Law:* [CESSIO BONORUM].

2. *Eccles. Law:* The act of giving up or vacating a benefice by accepting another without a proper dispensation.

***çĕs′-sion-ar, *çes′-sion-are,** *s.* [CESSIONARY.] The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; synonymous with assignee.

"Gif ony makis—ane uther *cessionar* and assignay general to all reversiounis pertening to him, and he thairefter mak ane uther assignay in special to ane reversioun pertenand to him, the samin special assignatioun is of nane avail,—in respect of the general assignatioun maid of befoir."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 448.

çĕs′-sion-ar-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *cessionnaire;* Low Lat. *cessionarius;* from Low Lat. *cessiono* = to cede, to yield; from Lat. *cessio* = a yielding, a giving up.] An epithet applied to a bankrupt who has surrendered all his property for the benefit of his creditors. (*Wharton.*)

***çĕss′-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cess* (1), *s.;* suff. *-ment.*]

1. The act of assessing or imposing a rate or tax.

2. An assessment, rate, or tax. (*Johnson.*)

çĕs′-sŏr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cess* (2), *v.;* suff. *-or.*]

Law: He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cess, or cessing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ cessavit brought against him. Where it is said the tenant cesseth, such phrase is to be understood as if it were said, the tenant cesseth to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement. (*Cowel.*)

***çĕs′-sŏr** (2), *s.* [CESS (1), *v.*] An assessor.

". . . the corruption of victuallers, *cessors*, and purveyors."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

çĕs′-sŏr (3), *s.* [Eng. *cessure* (?)]

Law: The same as CESSURE (q.v.).

çĕss′-pīpe, *s.* [CESS-PIPE.]

çĕss′-pôol, *s.* [CESS-POOL.]

***çĕs′-süre,** *s.* [Lat. *cesso* = to cease.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cessation.

"Since the *cessure* of the wars, I have spent a hundred crowns out of purse."—*Puritan*, act 1.

2. *Law:* The act of ceasing or neglecting to perform any duty. [CESSOR (1), *s.*]

***çĕst,** *s.* [CESTUS.] A lady's girdle.

"Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous *cest*." *Sylvester: Magnificence*, 949.

***çest, *cessit,** *pret.* and *pa. par. of v.* [CEASE, SEIZE.]

çĕs′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cest(um)* (q.v.), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Ctenophora (q.v.) with a single genus, Cestum (q.v.).

çĕs′-tōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, shape.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the Cestoidea.

2. Noting the adult condition of a tænia.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An intestinal worm, belonging to the order Cestoidea.

† **çĕs-tōĭ′-dĕ-a,** *s. pl.* [Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, shape.]

Zool.: An order of intestinal worms, long and slender, flattened like a piece of tape, and having the anterior end of the body armed with spines, hooks, or suckers for adhering to their host. Typically, these animals consist of a number of segments, which are, however, only reproductive parts, budded off from the head, and containing male and female elements. [TAPEWORM.]

***çĕs′-tŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *cestus.*] A girdle.

"My *ceston* or my fan, or both?" *Peele: Arraign. of Paris*, iii. 2.

çĕs-trā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cestr(um);* fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, natives of the West Indies. The species are shrubs. They are now generally merged in Solanaceæ. [CESTRINEÆ.]

çĕs-trā′-çĭ-ŏn, *s.* [A dim. from Gr. κέστρον (*kestron*) = a dart.]

Ichthy.: A genus of cartilaginous fishes, the typical one of the family Cestraciontidæ (q.v.). Only known recent species *Cestracion Philippi* (the Port Jackson shark), having two dorsal fins, each furnished with a sharp spine in front; the ventral fin between the two dorsals; caudal fin unequally forked.

çĕs-trā′-çĭ-ŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [CESTRACIONTIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or connected with the Cestraciontidæ.

B. *As subst.:* A shark of the family Cestraciontidæ.

çĕs-trā-çĭ-ŏn′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cestracion*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: In Prof. Owen's classification a family of the Plagiostomi, the only one ranked under the sub-order, tribe, or group Cestraphori (q.v.).

"The *cestraciontidæ* are generally called Port Jackson sharks."—*Prof. Owen: Palæontology.*

çĕs-trăph′-ŏr-ī, *s. pl.* [From Gr. κέστρα (*kestra*) = a tool or weapon, pickaxe, or poleaxe; φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A group, tribe, or section of fishes, order Elasmobranchii, sub-order Plagiostomi. They have a strong spine in front of each dorsal fin, and obtuse back teeth. Only recent genus, Cestracion (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The fin-spines called Ichthyodorulites belong mainly to this group. They are found chiefly in the Palæozoic rocks.

çĕs-trĭn′-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cestr(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, of the order Solanaceæ, in which the limb of the corolla is plicate, valvate, or induplicate in æstivation; calyx, five-toothed; corolla, funnel-shaped, five-lobed, and regular; stamens, five; anthers, dehiscing lengthways; ovarium on a cupulate disk; pericarp, capsular or baccate. (*Craig.*)

çĕs′-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. κέστρον (*kestron*) = betony.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, Bastard Jasmine, the typical one of the order Cestraceæ. *Cestrum Hediundo, auriculatum, laurifolium* and *Pseudoquina* are bitter febrifuges. Many species of Cestrum, and notably *C. euanthes lævigatum, corymbosum, Parqui,* and *bracteatum* are diuretic. They are also emollient, and are applied in a fresh state to wounds and ulcers to cleanse them, while finally the bruised leaves and unripe fruits are used by the people of Brazil in liver-complaints and in *Catarrhus vesicæ. C. macrophyllum* and *nocturicum* are used to poison wild beasts.

çes-tui, çĕs-tuy (pron. **çĕst-wē**), *pron.* [The obj. case of Norm. Fr. *cist, cest* = Mod. Fr. *ce* = this one.] For definition see etymol.

cestui que trust, *s.*

Law: One in whose trust, or for whose use or benefit another man is enfeoffed or seized of lands or tenements.

cestui que use, *s.*

Law: One to whose use another man is enfeoffed of lands or tenements.

cestuy qui vie, *s.* He on whose life land is held.

çĕs′-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Cestidæ (q.v.), consisting of gelatinous riband-like animals several feet in length. *Cestum Veneris* is Venus's Girdle, found in the Mediterranean; it is phosphorescent.

***çĕs′-tŭs** (1), *s.* [Lat. *cestus*, from Gr. κεστός (*kestos*) = a girdle.]

Antiquities:

1. The girdle of Venus, on which were represented all things calculated to excite love.

"With smiles she took the charm, and, smiling, press'd The powerful *cestus* to her snowy breast." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xiv. 255-6.

2. The girdle, full of studs, with which the bridegroom girded the bride at the wedding, and which he loosed again with his own hands at night.

çĕs′-tŭs (2), *s.* [CÆSTUS.]

***çe-sun,** *s.* [SEASON.]

***ce-sun,** *v.t.* [SEIZE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

çĕ-şür′-a, çĕ-şüre, *s.* [CÆSURA.]

çĕ-şür′-al, *a.* [CÆSURAL.]

çē-tā′-çĕ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cete, cetus;* neut. pl. suff. *-acea;* Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of mammiferous animals, which have no hind limbs. They have the form of fishes, with the exception of the horizontal tail, an instrument useful in enabling them to rise speedily to the surface of the water for respiration, which they are obliged to do frequently, as they breathe with lungs. Their blood is warm; they are viviparous, and suckle their young. They were formerly divided into the *Cetacea herbivora* and *C. ordinaria*, the first comprising the manatees or lamantins, the halicore or dugongs, and the extinct Rhytinus; the latter the whales, dolphins, narwhals, porpoises, and cachelots; or the order may be divided into the Sirenia and Cetacea, the latter with the following families:—(1) Balænidæ (Whalebone Whales), (2) Delphinidæ (Dolphins and Porpoises), (3) Catodontidæ (Sperm Whales), (4) Rhynchoceti (Xiphioid Whales), and (5) Zeuglodontidæ (all fossil).

2. *Palæont.:* The Cetacea appear to begin in the Eocene, from which they extend onwards till now.

"The *Cetacea*, in fact, have so much the external form of fishes, that ordinary observers would not hesitate to consider them as such."—*Swainson: Nat. Hist.; Quadrupeds*, § 185.

çē-tā′-çĕ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cetaceus* = pertaining to a whale; *cete, cetus* = a whale.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Cetacea, cetaceous.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: An animal belonging to the Cetacea.

"The dugong, a phytophagous *cetacean*."—*Sir J. E. Tennent: Ceylon*, ix. 7.

***çē-tā′-çĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cetaceus* = pertaining to a whale; *cete, cetus* = a whale.] Of or pertaining to the Cetacea; of the whale kind.

"Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

çē-tā′-çĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of Lat. *cetaceus* = of or pertaining to a whale; *cete, cetus* = a whale.]

Pharm.: An oily, concrete, crystalline, and semi-transparent matter, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whales, but especially of the spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus.*

çē′-tē (1), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale.]

Zoology:

1. The whale (q.v.).

"This *cete* thanne hise chaueles luketh." *Bestiary in Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), 513.

2. In some classifications one of two suborders of Cetacea, the other being the Sirenia.

***çe-te** (2), *s.* [CITY.]

çē′-tēne, *s.* [Lat. *cet(e), cet(us)* = a whale, and Eng. suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}$. An olefine hydrocarbon, boiling at 275°. It is a colourless liquid obtained by distilling ethal repeatedly with glacial phosphoric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water.

çē-tĕ-ō-sâu′-rŭs, *s.* [CETIOSAURUS.]

çĕt′-ĕr-ăch, *s.* [Fr. *cétérac;* Ital. *cetracca;* a name probably of Arabic origin. (*Mahn.*)]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of

CETERACH.
1. Portion of fertile frond, showing scaly bark.
2. Ditto, with scales removed.

the group Asplenieæ, distinguished by having distinct simple sori, reticulated veins of which

the marginal veinlets are free, and fronds clothed thickly with scales. One species is a commonish native fern, called Miltwaste or Scale-fern. To this plant was formerly attributed a marvellous influence over the spleen, and Vitruvius states that it had the effect of destroying that organ in certain Cretan swine which fed upon it. It is said to be employed usefully as a bait for rock-cod fishing on the coast of Wales. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

"*Ceterach* groweth upon old stone walls and rockes, in dark and shadowie places throughout the west part of England; especially upon the stone walls by Bristowe, as you go to St. Vincent's Rock, and likewise about Bath, Wells, and Salisburie, where I have seen great plenty thereof. . . . Spleene-wort, or Miltwaste, is called in Greek ἀσπλήνιον, in Latin likewise Asplenium, and also Scolopendria; of Galga Mula herba, in shops *Ceterach* . . . in English, Spleenwort, Miltwaste, Scaleferne, and Stoneferne."—*Gerarde: Herball*, p. 1141 (ed. 1633).

* **çete-wale,** * **sete-wale,** * **sede-wale,** * **sed-wale,** * **set-uale,** *s.* [O. Fr. *citoual, chitoual.*] [SETWALL.]

Bot.: The herb Valerian.

"*Cetewale*, herbe. *Zedorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Ther springen herbes greet and smale,
The licorys and the *cetewale*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,172.

* **çe-the-grande,** * **çe-te-grande,** *s.* [Lat. *cete* = whale; *grande* = great, large.] The whale.

"*Cetegrande* is a fis,
The moste that in water is."
Bestiary in Old Eng. Miscell., l. 499.

çē'-tĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cet(e)* = a whale, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a whale.

cetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of cetin, but which has been found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and cetin.

* **çē'-tĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *cet(e)* = whale; *cædo* = to kill, on the analogy of *parricide*, &c.] A whale-killer. (*Southey: Letters*, vi. 317.)

çē'-tĭn, çē'-tĭne, *s.* [Fr. *cétine*, from Lat. *cet(e)*, *cet(us)* = a whale, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The pure, solid, crystalline mass of spermaceti. It occurs in beautiful silvery scales.

çē-tĭ-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ąn, *s.* [CETIOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Cetiosaurus (q.v.)

çē-tĭ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, çē-tĕ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cete* = a whale; *saurus* = a saurian.]

Palæont.: A name given by Owen to a genus of fossil Saurians found in the oolitic and cretaceous formations. It belongs to the order Deinosauria. Only one species is known. Its height when standing on all fours must have been ten feet, and its length fifty, sixty, or seventy feet. It was herbivorous.

çē-tŏch-ĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cetochil(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of marine Entomostraca, belonging to the order Copepoda.

çē-tŏch'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = the whale; χιλός (*chilos*) = food.]

Zool.: A genus of marine Entomostraca (Crustacea), the typical one of the family Cetochilidæ. It is distinguished by the two small styliform appendages to the head, the inferior antennæ being two-branched, the branches nearly equal, the unbranched jaw feet, the six-jointed thorax and four-jointed abdomen, and the last pair of legs being forms like the rest. There is only one British species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis.* Its colour is bright-red. It forms part of the food of the whale and various fishes. Length one to ten inches. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çē-tō-lŏg'-ĭ-cąl, *a.* [Eng. *cetolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining to cetology.

çē-tŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cetolog(y); -ist.*] One skilled in cetology.

çē-tŏl'-ō-ĝy, *s.* [Fr. *cétologie*, from Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, to speak.] The science or natural history of the animals known as Cetacea. (*Crabb.*)

çē-tō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cetoniadæ. *Cetonia aurata*, the Rose-beetle, is a beautiful insect, about three-quarters of an inch long, of a bright-green and sometimes coppery colour. It is found commonly in England in May and June on roses.

çē-tō-nĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cetonia*; and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The Floral Beetles, a family of Coleopterous insects of great variety and beauty. They live and move amongst trees, plants, and flowers, which are their natural food. The autennæ are small, ten-jointed; basal joints short, the three terminal joints comparatively long; thorax triangular; elytra straight, and obtusely rounded at the apex. It is one of the most interesting groups of Coleoptera, and all the species have brilliant colours.

çē-tŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale; ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὄψις (*opsis*) = a face.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes with oblong, round, thick bodies, and short tails; eyes vertical and very minute.

çē-tŏt'-ō-līte, *s.* [From Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = any sea monster; οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = ear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An ear-bone referred to some cetacean mammal. Specimens are found in the Red Crag, which is of Miocene age.

çē-trär'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *cetra, cætra* = a short Spanish leather shield, from the form and leathery quality of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, tribe Cetrariei. Thallus bright-brown, rigid, erect or ascending, divided into laciniæ, with shining cortical layer; apothecia dull or bright-brown; spermatia cylindrical. There are three British species, *Cetraria islandica*, the well-known Iceland-moss [CARAGHEEN], *C. Delisei*, and *C. aculeata.* (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

çē-trär'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cetrar(ia)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).] Of or belonging to Cetraria or Iceland-moss.

cetraric-acid, *s.* An acid which forms one of the components of Cetrarine (q.v.).

çē-trär'-ĭ-eĭ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cetrari(a)*, and Lat. pl. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, of the family Lichenacei, having the thallus compressed, fruticulose, or membranously dilated; apothecia on the margins of the laciniæ or lobes. Genera, Cetraria and Platyoma.

çē-t'-rär-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cetrar(ia)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The bitter principle of the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland-moss, which is a mixture of cetraric acid, a fatty acid, and an indistinctly crystalline substance, neither acid nor basic, which has not been properly examined.

çē-t'-ule, *s.* [Lat. *cetus* = a whale; Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A substance obtained in the state of an oxide in spermaceti; its hydrate corresponds to alcohol, and is termed *ethal*, from the first letters in *ether* and *alcohol.* Cetule consists of thirty-two atoms of carbon, and thirty-three of hydrogen.

çē'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cetus*, from Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a whale.]

1. *Zool.:* The whale (q.v.).

2. *Astron.:* The Whale, a large constellation in the southern hemisphere. It occupies the greatest space of any in the heavens, and contains ninety-seven stars, of which two are of the second magnitude, eight of the third, nine of the fourth, &c.

çē-t'-ŷl, *s.* [From Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea monster, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: Organic radical, $C_{16}H_{33}$.

çē-tŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c., *cetyl* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from or consisting to a greater or less extent of cetyl.

cetylic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{33}(OH)$ = Sexdecyl Alcohol = Ethal. Obtained from spermaceti, a crystalline fatty substance found in cavities in the head of *Physeter macrocephalus.* This substance consists of cetyl palmitate $C_{16}H_{33}$-$C_{16}H_{31}O_2$, which is converted into potassium palmitate and cetyl alcohol by heating it with solid potash. The cetyl alcohol is dissolved out and crystallised from ether. Cetyl alcohol is a white crystalline substance which melts at 50°. Heated with sodium it forms sodium cetylate, $C_{16}H_{33}MO$. Heated with potash-lime it is converted into potassium palmitate.

çĕt-ŷ-wăll, set-wall, *s.* [CETEWALE.] *Valeriana pyrenaica*, or some other species of Valerian. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

çeū-thō-rhŷn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. κεύθω (*keuthō*) = to hide; ῥυγχος (*rhunchos*) = the snout.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects of the family Curculionidæ. Antennæ eleven-jointed; basal joint as long as the remainder taken together; club ovate; rostrum sometimes long, bent, and filiform, at other times short and straight; thorax attenuated; elytra rounded at extremities, and do not entirely cover the abdomen; extremities of tibiæ without spines. The species are very numerous; many are exceedingly small in size. *Ceuthorhynchus didymus* is abundant on the common stinging-nettle. When touched, these little beetles roll themselves into a ball, contract the legs, and allow themselves to fall to the ground, when they can with difficulty be distinguished from the mould. Hence they are best captured by sweeping.

çēv'-ą-dāte, *s.* [In Fr. *cévadate*, from *cevadilla* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term for a combination of cevadic acid and a salifiable base.

çē-văd'-ĭc, *a.* [From *cevad(illa)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*).] Of or belonging to the *Veratrum sabadilla*, or caustic barley.

cevadic acid, *s.* An acid obtained by the action of potash on the fatty matter of the Cevadilla, or Sabadilla plant.

çē-vąd-ĭl'-ą, sē-bąd-ĭl'-ą, sa-bąd-ĭl'-ą, *s.* [From the Spanish-Mexican name *cebadilla* = a little oat; dimin. of *cebada* = oat.]

Bot.: A species of Veratrum, the seeds of which have become an article of considerable importance from their containing a considerable quantity of Veratria. [VERATRIA.] It is a native of Mexico. The flowers have a smell resembling that of Barberry. The plant is now called *Asagræa officinalis.*

çĕv'-ą-dĭne, *s.* [From Sp. Mexican *cebada* = an oat, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid with the formula $C_{32}H_{49}NO_{9}$, found in cevadilla.

* **çē'-vĭl,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Chem.: A Paracelsian name for a certain hard substance in the earth, similar to a calculus in man, indurated from an earthy tartar by the spirit of wine, which is in the liquor of the earth; it is stated to be an appropriate remedy against the formation of stone or gravel in man.

Çēy-lŏn, *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Singhalese *Sinhala*, in the word *Sinhala-dwipa* = the island of lions, from Sansc. &c. *singh* = a lion, the same word which occurs in *Singapore* = the city of lions, and as a title of Seikhs and Rajpoots, as *Goolab Singh* = Goolab the Lion, or the Lion-like Goolab.]

Ceylon-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Flocaria candida*, an algal; called also Jaffna moss.

Çēy-lŏn-ēse', *a.* & *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Ceylon*; and suff. *-ese.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Ceylon.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Ceylon. [CINGALESE.]

çēy'-lŏn-īte, çēy'-ląn-īte, *s.* [Fr. *ceylanite*, from *Ceylon*, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q.v.), from Ceylon; also called *Iron-Magnesia Spinel.* Colour, dark-green, brown to black, mostly opaque or nearly so. Sp. gr., 3·5—3·6.

çē'-ŷx, *s.* [Gr. κήϋξ (*kēüx*), κήξ (*kēx*) = a sea-bird, not clearly identified.]

Ornith.: A genus of the Kingfishers of the family Alcedinidæ, with only three toes, two in front, and one behind. There are eleven species from the Oriental region and the Austro-Malayan sub-region.

c fa ut, *s.* A note in the scale of music.

"Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortensio's passion,
B mi, Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C fa ut, that loves with all affection."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

C. G. S. A contraction for Centimetre, Gramme, and Second, the three fundamental units recommended for universal adoption by the Committee of the British Association for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units.

"We accordingly recommend the general adoption of the *Centimetre*, the *Gramme*, and the *Second*, as the three fundamental units; and until such time as special names shall be appropriated to the units of electrical and magnetic magnitude hence derived, we recommend that they be distinguished from 'absolute' units otherwise derived by the letters *C. G. S.* prefixed, these being the initial letters of the names of the three fundamental units."—*First Report of Comm. of British Assoc. for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units.* (1873.)

chăb'-a-şïe, chăb'-a-şïte, *s.* [Gr. χαβαζίος (*chabazios*) = one of a number of precious stones mentioned in the poem περὶ λίθων (*peri lithōn*) = about stones, ascribed to Orpheus.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral of a white or flesh-red colour; lustre vitreous, transparent, or translucent. Hardness, 4—5; sp. gr., 2·08—2·19. Compos.: Silica, 45·63—52·20; alumina, 17·44—21·87; lime, 4·24—13·30; soda, 0·25—4·07; potassa, 0·17—3·03; water, 17·98—22·29. It is widely distributed.

çhăb'-leau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr. *chabler* = to fasten a cable to, to drag.]

Mech.: A middle-sized rope, used to draw craft up a river; a tow-rope.

çhăb'-lïs (*s* silent), *s.* [From the place where it is made.] A white wine made at Chablis, a town in France.

çha-bôuk', çha-bûk', *s.* [Hind. *chabuk* = a whip.] The long whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

"Concerning Feramorz, and literature, and the *chabuk*, as connected therewith."—*Moore: Light of the Harem.*

cha-bræ'-a, *s.* [Named after Chabré, a botanist of Geneva.]

Bot.: A genus of garden plants, order Compositæ, sub-order Labiatifloræ.

çhāçe, *v.* & *s.* [Chase.]

çhăck (1), **çhěck,** *s.* [From the sound made by the bird.] A local name for the Wheatear.

"The White Ear,—here denominated the *chack*, is a migratory bird, . . ."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 308.

çhăck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Jamieson suggests Eng. *check*, as a stop to hunger.] A snack, a luncheon. (*Scotch.*)

". . . hospitable invitation, 'to come back and take part o' his family-*chack*.'"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

çhăck, *v.i.* & *t.* [A word probably formed from the sound produced by the action.]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. *Horsemanship:* To toss up and shake the head suddenly and frequently, as a horse does to avoid the subjection of the bridle.

2. *Ord. Lang.:* To clack, to make a clinking noise. (*Scotch.*)

"Some's teeth for cold did *chack* and chatter,
Some from plaids were wringing water."
Cleland: Poems, p. 35.

II. *Trans.:* To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke, as when the sash of a window falls on the fingers. (*Scotch.*)

* **çhăck'-ar-al-lȳ,** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *eschecquer*, Eng. *checker* (q.v.). A species of cotton cloth imported from India; is in French called *chacart.*] Apparently some kind of checkered or variegated cloth.

"No proud Pyropus, Paragon,
Or *Chackarally*, there was none."
Watson: Coll., i. 28.

***chacke-blynd-man,** *s.* [Probably = buffet, strike the blind man, from the noise of a blow or smack.] Blindman's buff.

"He will haue us to seeke after the church, as children, at *Chacke-blynd-man*."—*Bp. Forbes: Eubulus*, p. 37.

çhack-ït, *partic. adj.* [Fr. *eschequé.*] Chequered. (*Scotch.*)

"His *chackit* plaid the speckl't spink outvies."
Tarras: Poems, p. 1.

çhack-low-rie, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Mashed cabbage mixed amongst barley-broth. (*Aberd.*)

çhăc'-ma, *s.* [From Hottentot *t'chackamma*, the native name of the animal.]

Zool.: A baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius*, found in South Africa. It is dark-coloured,

HEAD OF CHACMA.

tending to green. These animals go in large marauding parties to rob gardens.

chac'-ō, *s.* [Native name.] An unctuous kind of earth found near La Paz, Bolivia; it is made into little pats, and eaten with chocolate.

çha-cō'ne, çha-çoon', *s.* [Fr. *chacone;* Ital. *ciaconna;* Sp. *chacona.*]

Music: A kind of Spanish dance in triple time, something like a saraband. It was borrowed by the Spaniards from the Moors.

* **çhăd** (1), *s.* [Shad.]

çhăd (2), *s.* [Ger. *schadde* = a turf, a clod; Flem. *kaade* = a bank.] Gravel, such small stones as form the bed of rivers. (*Scotch.*)

* **çhăd** (3), *s.* [Probably from St. Chad, the patron saint of Lichfield.] Only in compounds.

* **chad - farthings,** *s. pl.* Farthings formerly paid among the Easter dues for hallowing the font for christenings. (*Halliwell.*)

* **chad-pennies,** *s. pl.* Pennies formerly paid at Lichfield Cathedral on Whitsunday in aid of the repairs. (*Brewer.*)

çhăd'-dȳ, *a.* [Chad (2), *s.*] Gravelly; as, "chaddy ground," that which chiefly consists of gravel. (*Scotch.*)

* **chad'-lock,** *s.* [Carlock.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Sinapis arvensis.*

Water-chadlock: Nasturtium amphibium. (*Gerarde.*)

chæ-nō-pleū'-ra, *s.* [Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to open, and πλευρά (*pleura*) = the sides.]

Bot.: A genus of West Indian shrubs, of the order Mælostomaceæ.

chæ-nŏs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to open, to gape, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A considerable genus of South African shrubs, belonging to the order Scrophulariaceæ. Leaves dentate, opposite; flowers axillary or racemose, pedicellate; calyx five-parted; corolla deciduous, funnel-shaped; style simple, stigma sub-elevate.

chær-a-dō'-dï-a, *s.* [From Gr. χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice; second element doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of endogenous plants, order Amaryllidaceæ. A cold infusion of the leaves of *Chæradodia chilensis*, the Thekel of Chili, is used by the natives as a purgative and diuretic.

chæ-rō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, from the agreeable smell of the leaves.]

Bot.: Cicely, or Chervil, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe Scandicinæ. [Chervil.] *Chærophyllum temulum*, or *temulentum*, a plant one to three feet high, with purple-spotted stems, reflexed bracteoles and deltoid twice-pinnate hairy leaves, is common in Britain, from Moray and Ross, southward; ascending to 1,200 feet in Yorkshire; rare in Ireland. Other alleged British species are doubtful.

chæ'-ta, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, loose, flowing hair . . . a bristle.]

* 1. *Anat.:* An old term for the hair at the back of the head, and about the temples.

2. *Bot.:* A bristle. The slender stalk of the spore-case of mosses; also called *Seta* (q.v.).

chæ'-tē-teş, *s.* Latinised from Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, loose, flowing hair, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tabulate corals, the typical one of the family Chætetidæ. It is found from the Silurian to the Permian.

chæ-tĕt'-ï-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chætetes* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Tabulate corals, containing species with a compound corallum of closely approximated imperforate corallites without septa. They occur from the Lower Silurian to the Permian period.

chæ-tĭf'-ĕr-a, chæ-tĭf'-ĕr-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chæta* = a bristle, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: A group of Spoon-worms [Gephyrea] having the mouth at the base of the proboscis, two strong ventral bristles, and the vent terminal.

chæ-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Chætifera.]

1. Furnished with, or bearing, bristles.

2. Belonging to, or connected with, the Chætifera (q.v.).

chæ-tŏç'-ĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = hair, a bristle, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of marine and fossil Diatomaceæ, having the frustules concatenate; valves equal, sub-cylindrical, with two processes, one on each side, which are subsequently converted into very long, thin, and interwoven siliceous filaments. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ-tō-dĕr'-ma, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *chæta* = a bristle, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Zoology:

1. A primitive or degraded genus of Gastropoda Isopleura, with a single species, *C. nitidulum*, from about 100 fathoms in the North Sea. It is a small, worm-shaped animal, and the shell is replaced by numerous minute calcareous spines in the surface of the skin. They were formerly thought to be Spoon-worms.

2. (Used as a pl.) The same as Chætodermata. (*Lankester.*)

chæ-tō-dĕr'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Chætoderma.]

Zool.: An order of Gastropoda Isopleura, consisting of the single genus Chætoderma.

chæ-tō-dĕr'-ma-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chætodermat(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Bearing spines in the integument.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætodermata.

chæ-tō-dïs'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, a bristle, and δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disk.]

Zool.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, having the frustules disk-shaped; valves circular or oval, with radiating dots and a submarginal circle of obtuse processes unconnected by means of special radiating lines of dots with the centre.

chæ'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle; ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the old family Chætodontidæ. The body is oval; the mouth more or less pointed; no spine on the pre-operculum, or prickles before the dorsal fin, which is single. There are about 70 species from the tropical parts of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific, nearly all characterised by brilliant coloration.

chæ'-tō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Chætodontidæ.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the family Chætodontidæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any fish of the family Chætodontidæ.

chæ-tō-dŏn'-tï-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chætodon*, gen. *chætodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthyology:

* 1. A family of Acanthopterygian fishes from tropical seas. The body is compressed and elevated, and covered with finely ctenoid or smooth scales. The mouth, which is in front of the snout, is generally small. Dorsal consisting of nearly equal spinous and soft parts, and the dorsal and anal fins are so thickly covered with scales that it is almost impossible to tell where the fins begin and the body ends. Teeth villiform or setiform in bands, no canines or incisors. In this sense it is equal to Squamipinnes.

2. Later ichthyologists who use the term restrict it to Chætodon and its near allies.

chæ-tō-găs'-trą, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = a belly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of tropical America, belonging to the order Melastomaceæ. It derives its name from the tube of the calyx being bristly.

chæ-tō-glē'-ną, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, a bristle, and γλήνη (*glēnē*) = the pupil of an eye.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Peridina. Carapace hispid, or studded with rigid spines; no traverse furrow; an eye-spot present; organ of motion a flagelliform filament. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ-tŏg'-ną-thą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long, loose, flowing hair, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw, the mouth.]

Zool.: A class of small marine worms with but two genera, Sagitta and Spadella, both of which have British representatives.

chæ-tŏg'-ną-thoŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chætognath(a);* Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætognatha (q.v.).

chæ-tō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, a bristle; etymol. of *mium* doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Perisporiacei (Ascomycetous Fungi), having a filamentous mycelium bearing superficial roundish or ovate conceptacles clothed with hairs, finally opening above and containing clavate asci with paraphyses; sporidia simple, ovate. The asci in this genus are very delicate, and are readily absorbed, so that frequently there is not a trace of them, and the sporidia seem naked (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ-tō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair, and νότος (*notos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of microscopic animals found in fresh water, amongst aquatic plants. They appear to be allied to the Rotifera, but have neither mastax nor trochal disk. With one or two allied genera, they are now held to constitute a distinct phylum, Gastrotricha.

chæ-tŏph'-ōr-ą, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair; φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, producing, φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to produce.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Chætophoridæ (Confervoid Algæ), characterised like Draparnaldia by setigerous branched filaments, but differing from the latter by the filaments being imbedded in a gelatinous matrix. The Chætophoræ are found in fresh water, forming little green protuberances on stones, sticks, &c., usually bright green. The zoospores are formed singly in joints, and bear four cilia. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*) There are about six British species known, all from fresh water.

2. *Zool.* (*As a pl.*): A sub-class or order of Annelida, comprising those in which progression takes place by means of chitinous setæ, or by suctorial disks. Of the former section the Earthworms, Tubeworms, and Sandworms are examples; of the latter, the Leeches. (*Nicholson.*)

chæ-tō-phŏr'-Ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chætophor(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Confervoid Algæ growing in sea or fresh water, invested with gelatine; either filiform or (a number of filaments being connected together) expanded into gelatinous, branched, definitely or shapeless fronds or masses. Filaments jointed, furnished with bristle-like processes. Fructification consisting of spores and four-ciliated zoospores, formed out of the contents of the articulations. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ'-tō-pŏ[1], *a. & s.* [CHÆTOPODA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætopoda.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Chætopoda (q.v.).

chæ-tŏp'-ōd-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = long flowing hair, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zoology:

1. In Prof. Ray Lankester's classification, one of the three branches of the phylum Appendiculata, the other two being Rotifera and Arthropoda.

2. An order of Annelidæ, containing those marine worms with dorsal branchiæ and nonsuctorial. [OLIGOCHÆTA, POLYCHÆTA.]

chæ-tŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chætopod(a);* Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging to or characteristic of the Chætopoda (q.v.).

chæ'-tōps, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and ὄψ (*ops*) = a face.]

Ornith: A genus of birds, belonging to the Myotherinæ or Ant-thrushes, so named from the bristly feathers in front of the face.

chæ'-tōp-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a hair; ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὄψις (*opsis*) = a face.]

Bot.: A genus of Mucedines (Hyphomycetous Fungi) characterised by erect jointed threads, whorled below, above simple and flagelliform, bearing cylindrical spores from the tips of the branchlets. One species only is known, *Chætopsis Wanchii.* (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chæ'-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*)=a bristle, a hair, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: The Francolins, a genus of birds belonging to the Perdicidæ or Partridges, so named from the tarsus of the male being armed with spurs.

chæ-tō-spōr'-ą, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and σπορά (*spora*) = a sporule.]

Bot.: A genus of Algæ, of the order Confervoidæ, so named in reference to the fine capillary divisions of the filaments.

chæ-tŏs'-tōm-ą, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot.: A genus of small, dry, heath-like Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the order Melastomaceæ. Stems leafless at base; flowers solitary, rather small, purple with yellow anthers.

chæ-tür'-ą, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle; and οὐρα (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith: A genus of birds of the family Cypselidæ (Swifts), so named from the shafts of the tail-feathers being prolonged into acute points.

chæ-tu-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chætur(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Spine-tailed Swifts, a sub-family of Cypselidæ (q.v.), with four or five genera.

chæ'-tu-rīne, *a.* [CHÆTURINÆ.] Belonging to or characteristic of the sub-family Chæturinæ; spine-tailed.

chæ-tür'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαίτη (*chaitē*) = a bristle, a hair, and οὐρα (*oura*) = a tail.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses belonging to the tribe Agrostidæ. The only species described, *Chæturus fasciculatus,* is a small annual grass, a native of Spain. It derives its name from the silky appearance of the panicles.

* **çhaf,** *s.* [CHAFF.]

çhaf-ąnt, *a.* [Eng. *chaf(e),* and suff. *-ant.*]

Her.: Enraged, furious. (Used of a boar.)

* **chaf-are,** *s.* [CHAFFER (1), *s.*]

çhāfe, *chaufen, *chauffe, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *chaufer;* Fr. *chauffer,* from Low Lat. *califico* = to warm; Lat. *calefacio: calidus* = warm; *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make warm, to warm.

"Charcoal to *chaufen* the knyght."
Antiurs of Arthur, xxxv.

2. To warm or heat by rubbing.

"They laid him upon some of their garments and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover."—*Sidney.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To heat in rage or fury.

"May view her *chafe* her waves to spray,
O'er every rock that bars her way."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 7.

2. To make angry, to inflame the passion.

"Her intercession *chaf'd* him so."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

* 3. To become mixed with by motion, to perfume.

"Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabic spices grew."
Suckling.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To rub together.

"Breathed upon the neighbouring forest,
Made its great boughs *chafe* together."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, i.

†2. To dash against, to struggle with.

"From the sound of Teviot's tide,
Chafing with the mountain's side."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 14.

3. To be worn out by friction.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fume or rage in spirit, to fret.

"As two wild Boares together grapling go,
Chaufing and foming choler each against his fo."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 29.

"Yet stay within—here linger safe,
At thee his rage will only *chafe.*"
Byron: The Bride of Abydos, ii. 22.

2. Especially to fret or grieve exceedingly over some galling wrong or slight from a superior, which one cannot resent openly.

"She treated him as an underling; he *chafed* under the treatment, and was often on the point of returning home."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science,* 3rd. ed., xii 353.

¶ For the difference between *to chafe* and *to rub,* see RUB, *v.*

* **çhāfe,** *s.* [CHAFE, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Heat excited by friction.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Heat of mind, rage, fury.

"When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe,* sent for him to Whitehall."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. Heat of the passions.

"Pan riots now; and from his amorous *chafe*
Ceres and Cybele seem hardly safe."
Cowper: Transl. of Milton; On the Approach of Spring.

çhāfed, *pa. par. & a.* [CHAFE, *v.*]

"Again the Ægean, heard no more afar,
Lulls his *chafed* breast from elemental war."
Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

çhāf'-ĕr (1), *s.* [CHAFE, *v.*]

1. One who chafes.

*2. A saucepan, a pot, a chafing-dish.

"Ij *chafers* of brasse, and ij litill brasse pottya."—*Paston Letters,* iii. 466.

çhāf'-ĕr (2), *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceafor, ceafar;* Dut. *kever;* Ger. *käfer.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Entom.: A beetle—one of the Scarabæidæ. [COCKCHAFER.]

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of the insect described under A.

"Round ancient elms, with humming noise,
Full loud the *chafer* swarms rejoice."
T. Warton: Odes, xi.

çhāf'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *chafe; -ry.*] A forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. (*Phillips.*)

***çhāfe'-wax,** *s.* [Eng. *chafe,* and *wax.*] [CHAFF-WAX.] An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fitted the wax for the sealing of writs. The office was abolished by 15 and 16 Victoria, c. 87, § 23. (*Harris, &c.*)

* **çhāfe'-wēed,** *s.* [CHAFFWEED.]

çhaff, *caf, *çhaf, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ceaf;* Dut. *kaf;* Ger. *kaff.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The husks of corn or grasses separated from the grain by threshing and winnowing.

"We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

"The ungodly are not so: but are like the *chaff* which the wind driveth away."—*Ps.* i. 4.

(2) Hay and straw chopped up fine for feed for cattle.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything light and trifling, or of little value; refuse.

"Art thou a man of gallant pride,
A soldier, and no man of *chaff!*"
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

"Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature,
That makes the spirit of the mind mud too."
Beaum. and Flet.: Elder Brother.

(2) Hence applied to the wicked at the Day of Judgment. (*Matt.* iii. 12.)

"At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast
Shall winnow, like a fan, the *chaff* and grain."
Longfellow: God's Acre.

(3) A joke; banter; the act of quizzing a person. (*Colloquial.*)

"Drake's *chaff,* if possible, was sharper than his hawklike swoop."—*Lucas: Secularia,* p. 176.

¶ *Old birds are not caught with chaff:* Experienced persons are not taken in by unsubstantial or worthless baits.

"With which *chaff* our noble *bird* was by no means to be *caught*."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

II. *Botany:*

1. The popular name for the dry calyx of corn and grass called *gluma* by Linnæus.

2. The scales or bracts on the receptacles which subtend each flower in the heat of many composite plants, as in the sunflower.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chaff-bag, *s.* A mattress filled with chaff or straw. (*U. S. Local.*)

chaff-cutter, *s.*

1. A man who cuts chaff for feed for animals.

2. A machine constructed for the purpose of cutting chaff for feed.

chaff-engine, *s.* The same as CHAFF-CUTTER, 2.

chaff-flower, *s.* A book-name for *Alternanthera Achyrantha.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chaff-halter, *s.* A lady's bridle with double reins.

chaff-seed, *s.* An American name for Schwalbea. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çhaff, *v.t.* [CHAFF, *s.*] To banter, to joke. (Used also intrausitively.)

"A dozen honest fellows . . . *chaffed* each other about their sweethearts."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. xv.

* **çhaffed,** * **çhaved,** *a.* [CHAFF.] Mixed with chaff, chaffy.

"With *chaved* cley the wounde ayein to bynde."—*Palladius,* xii. 21.

* **çhăf'-fĕr,** * **çhaf-far,** * **çhaf-fare,** * **chafir,** * **çhef-far-en,** *v.i. & t.* [A corruption of O. Eng. *chapfare: chap* = A.S. *ceap* = a bargain, a price; *fare* = A.S. *farn* = a journey, business. Cf. Ger. *kaufen* = to buy.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. Originally to higgle or dispute in bargain-making; hence, to bargain simply.

"It was chosen for cheefe to *chefaren* in."
Alisaunder: Fragment, 1,210.

"'Welcome English!' they said—these words they had learned from the traders
Touching at times on the coast, to barter and *chaffer* for peltries."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

2. To talk a great deal and idly, the element of bargain-making having disappeared.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To bargain, to buy; to sell or expose for sale.

"He *chaffred* Chayres in which Churchmen were set,
And breach of lawes to privie ferme did let."
Spenser: Moth. Hubb. Tale, 1,159.

II. *Fig.:* To bandy, to exchange.

"Approching nigh, he never staid to greete,
Ne *chaffar* words, prowd corage to provoke."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v 3.

* **çhăf'-fĕr** (1), * **chaf-are,** * **çhaf-fare, chafir,** * **çhap-fare,** * **çheap-fare,** * **chef-fare,** * **chaf-fere,** *s.* [CHAFFER, *v.*]

1. The act of bargaining or dealing (*lit. & fig.*).

"Somme chosen *chaffare*."—*P. Plowman,* 61.

"This is the feondes *chaffare*."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 310.

2. Goods, merchandise, articles for sale.

"And nought oonly my gold, but my *chaffare*."
Chaucer: The Schipmannes Tale, l. 14,696.

çhăf'-fĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The round-lipped whale.

"Delphinus Orca, (Lin. Syst.) *Chaffer-whale,* Grampus."—*Edmonstone: Zetl.,* ii. 300.

çhaf'-fĕr (3), *s.* [CHAFF, *v.*] One who banters or jokes with another.

* **çhăf'-fĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chaffer; -er.*] One who bargains; a dealer, a buyer.

"*Chafferer* of wares. *Negotiator.*"—*Huloet.*

* **çhăf'-fĕr-ĭng,** * **çhafferynge,** * **çhafir-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAFFER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of bargaining for or buying goods.

"That no man overgo, neither disceyve his brother in *chaffaringe.*"—*Wycliffe: 1 Thess.,* iv. 6.

"A *chafrynge; commercium, commutacio.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **çhăf'-fĕrn,** * **çhaf-erne,** *s.* [CHAFE, *v.*] [Fr. *chauffoir* = a stove, a warming place.] A vessel for heating water.

* **çhăf'-fĕr-ĭ,** *s.* [Eng. *chaffer; -y.*] The practice of buying and selling; traffic.

"The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*; that is, buying and selling."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

çhăf'-fĭnçh, *s.* [From Eng. *chaff,* and *finch.*] A bird, so called because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song. (*Phillips: World of Words.*) This well known and beautiful bird is locally called spink, beech-finch, pink, twink, skelly, shell-apple, horse-finch, scobby, and shilfa. It is the *Fringilla cœlebs* of ornithologists. It is a permanent resident, making a beautiful nest, with four or five eggs, bluish-white, tinged with pink and with spots and streaks of purplish red.

* **çhăf'-fle,** *v.i.* [(?) A corruption of *chaffer* (q.v.).] To chaffer or higgle.

"While they were thus '*chaffin*' back an' for'a't,' as Angus would have described their conversation, the princess and her pretty attendant arrived at the arbour."—*Saint Patrick,* iii. 197.

† **çhaff-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chaff; -less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without or free from chaff.

2. *Fig.:* Free from any worthless qualities.

"Made me to fan yon thus: but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 7.

* **çhăff-red,** * **çhăf-fĕred (red** as **ĕrd),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAFFER, *v.*] Bargained or haggled with; beaten down.

"'Reserve thy boon, my liege, she said,
'Thus *chaffered* down and limited."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, ii. 21.

* **çhaff-wăx,** *s.* [CHAFEWAX.]

çhaff-wēed, * **chāfe'-wēed,** *s.* [Eng. *chaff,* and *weed.*]

Bot.: A popular name for several plants:—(1) Cudweed, a species of Gnaphalium, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum;* (2) *Filago germanica.* (*Britten & Holland*); (3) *Centunculus minimus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

çhaf-fy, *a.* [Eng. *chaff; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Like or full of chaff.

"If the straws be light and *chaffy,* and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Light as chaff, worthless.

"The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration."—*Glanville.*

(2) Inclined to make fun of another, addicted to jokes.

II. *Bot.:* The same as PALEACEOUS (q.v.).

çhāf'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAFE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of rubbing or heating by friction.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of inflaming the mind or passions.

(2) The state of being inflamed in mind, fretting, raging.

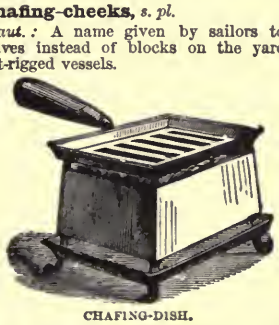
"The inward *chafings* and agitations of his struggling soul."—*South: Serm.,* vol. ix., ser. 1.

chafing-board, *s.*

Naut.: A board fixed to the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing. [CHAFING-GEAR.]

chafing-cheeks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A name given by sailors to the sheaves instead of blocks on the yards in light-rigged vessels.



CHAFING-DISH.

chafing-dish, *s.* A vessel to make anything hot in; a portable grate for coals.

". . . *chafingdishes,* posnets, and such other allowed vessels."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

chafing-gear, *s.*

Naut.: The stuff put upon the rigging and spars to prevent their being chafed, such as mats, sinnet, spun-yarn, strands, battens, &c.

* **çhăf'-lĕt,** *s.* [? O. Fr. *eschafault* = a scaffold, with dimin. suff. *-let.*] A small scaffold or platform. (*Malory: Arthur.*)

* **çhăf'-rŏn, çhăff'-rŏn,** *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.] Armour for the head of a war-horse.

"With a *chafron* of steel on each horse's head, and a good knight on his back."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xl.

çhaft, * **çhafte** (1), *s.* [O. Icel. *kjaptr, kjöptr;* Sw. *käft;* Dan. *kjæft.*] A jaw.

"'Cleave the pock-puddlng to the *chafte!*' cried one voice."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiii.

chaft-blade, *s.* The jaw-bone. (*Scotch.*)

chaft-bone, * **chafte-ban,** *s.* A jaw-bone.

"With the *chafte-ban* of a ded has,
Men sais that therwit slan he was."
MS. Cott. Vespas., A. iii., f. 7.

chaft-talk, chaft-taak, *s.* Talking, prattling.

"For as far as I him excell
In toulyies fierce an' strong,
As far in *chaft-taak* he exceeds
Me wi' his sleeked tongue."
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 2.

chaft-tooth, *s.* A jaw-tooth. (*Scotch.*)

* **çhafte** (2), *s.* [SHAFT.]

"A *chafte:* vhi Arowe. A *chafte:* vbl Spere, &c."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **çhaft'-mŏnd,** *s.* [SHAFTMAN.] A measure of about six inches.

"*Chaftmond.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **chagan,** *s.* [See def.] An old form of Cham, or Khan. (*Gibbon: Decline and Fall,* ch. lv.)

cha-gī-ga (h silent), *s.* [Heb. חֲגִיגָה (*chagiga*) = festivity.]

Jewish Antiq.: A festive offering, not less in value than 2 meals (16 grains of corn), offered in connection with the Passover. It was one of two peace-offerings. It was generally a sacrificial victim. The name does not come from the Bible, but from the Talmud.

". . . the remaining sacrifices to be offered during the paschal week, and especially of the *Chagiga,* which was to be consumed towards the end of the first feast day."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (trans. 1846), § 121.

çhăg-rēen', *s.* [SHAGREEN.]

çhag-rĭn', *s. & a.* [Fr. *chagrin* = "carke, melancholy, care, thought" (*Cotgrave*), the origin of which is unknown, but supposed to be connected with *shagreen* (q.v.). According to Trench *chagrin* and *shagreen* were originally but different spellings of the same word. Dryden ridiculed the word, showing that it was of recent introduction when he wrote. (*Trench: Eng. Past and Present,* pp. 44, 65.).]

A. *As subst.:* Vexation, mortification, ill-humour.

"I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins,* . . ."—*Pope: Letters.*

* **B.** *As adj.:* Chagrined, vexed, put out of humour.

"Dear, my dear, pity me; I am so *chagrin* to day."—*Dryden: Marriage A-la-Mode,* iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *chagrin* and *vexation,* see VEXATION.

çha-grĭn', *v.t. & i.* [CHAGRIN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To vex, to tease, to mortify, to put out of humour.

"Don't do anything to *chagrin* her."—*Fielding: Intrig. Chamb.,* ii. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be vexed, annoyed, or put out of humour.

"I would not have your ladyship *chagrin* at my bride's expression."—*Fielding: Love in sev. Masques.*

çha-grĭn'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAGRIN, *v.*]

çhāil-lĕt'-ĭ-ā, *s.* [Named in honour of M. Chaillet.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Chailletiaceæ. The species are small shrubs, and are principally natives of Brazil. The seeds of *Chailletia toxicaria,* a native of Sierra Leone, are called by the colonists Ratsbane, and are used for poisoning rats.

çhāil-lĕt-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chailleti(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Dicotyledons, consisting of shrubs with alternate bistipulate, short-stalked, oval, acute, feather-nerved, entire leaves; flowers axillary, white, usually with the peduncles adhering to the petioles. There are nearly seventy species, natives of the tropics, and distributed into four or five genera, of which the principal are Chailletia, Moacurra, and Tapura.

çhāin, * çhāine, * çhayne, * çheine, * çheyne, * çhine (*Eng.*), *** çhenzie, * chenyie** (*Scotch*), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cadene, chaaine, chaine;* Fr. *chaîne;* Ital. *catena;* Lat. *catena;* M. H. Ger. *kétene;* O. H. Ger. *kétina, chêtinna;* Ger. *ketten, kette.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A line formed of a series of metal links connected with or fitted into each other, and used for various purposes, as of restraint, support, connection, transmission of mechanical power, &c.

"*Cheyne. Cathena, bola.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A series of links of gold or silver, worn as an ornament.

"And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck."—*Genesis*, xli. 42.

(3) (*Pl.*) Fetters, bonds, manacles.

"Petre was slepinge bitwixe twey knyghtis, boundene with twey *chaynes*"—*Wyclife: Deeds*, xii. 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which confines, fetters, or binds.

"Rivet the *chains* of habit."—*Lamb: Elia.*

(2) A state of subjection or moral captivity.

"A Briton's scorn of arbitrary *chains*."
Cowper: Table Talk.

(3) A series of material things connected with and following each other in succession.

"The *chain* of fortifications which Diocletian and his colleagues had extended along the banks of the great rivers, . . ."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ii. 45.

"From the *chain* of Taurus to the shores of the Euxine."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, ch. 33.

(4) A connected series or line of immaterial things, as of events, causes, thoughts, or arguments.

"Here no *chain* of succession could be pleaded."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surveying:* A line formed of a series of iron links, used in measuring land. That now used is known as Gunter's chain, from the name of the inventor. It is 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links, each link being equal to 7·92 inches. Ten square chains are equal to one acre.

2. *Sporting:* The trail of an otter.

3. *Naut.* (*chains*, properly *chain-wales*, or *channels*): Broad and thick planks projecting horizontally from the ship's outside, to which they are fayed and bolted, abreast of and somewhat behind the masts. They are formed to project the chain-plate, and give the lower rigging greater outrig or spread, free from the topsides of the ship, thus affording greater security and support to the masts, as well as to prevent the shrouds from damaging the gunwale, or being hurt by rubbing against it. Of course they are respectively designated fore, main, and mizzen. They are now discontinued in many ships, the eyes being secured to the timber-heads, and frequently within the gunwale to the stringers or lower shelf-pieces above the water-way. *In the chains* applies to the leadsman, who stands on the channels between two shrouds to heave the hand-lead.

". . . tossed it into the main *chains*, to the man who had thrown the stern-fast."—*Marryat: Midship. Easy.*

4. *Weaving:* The warp threads of a web. It is called also *fitting* or *hoist*, and in the case of silk it is denominated organzine.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between a *chain*, a *fetter*, a *band*, and a *shackle*:—"All these terms designate the instrument by which animals or men are confined. *Chain* is general and indefinite; all the rest are *chains;* but there are many *chains* which do not come under the other names, a *chain* is indefinite as to its make; it is made generally of iron rings, but of different sizes and shapes: *fetters* are larger, they consist of many stout *chains: bands* are in general any thing which confines the body or the limbs; they may be either *chains* or even cords: *shackle* is that species of *chain* which goes on the legs to confine them; malefactors of the worst order have *fetters* on different parts of their bodies, and *shackles* on their legs. These terms may all be used figuratively. The substantive *chain* is applied to whatever hangs together like a *chain*, as a *chain* of events; but the verb *to chain* signifies to confine as with a *chain:* thus the mind is *chained* to rules, according to the opinions of the free-thinkers, when men adhere strictly to rule and order; and to represent the slavery of conforming to the establishment, they tell us we are *fettered* by systems. *Band* in the figurative sense is applied, particularly in poetry, to every thing which is supposed to serve the purpose of a *band;* thus love is said to have its silken *bands*. *Shackle*, whether as a substantive or a verb, retains the idea of controlling the movements of the person, not in his body only, but also in his mind and in his moral conduct; thus a man who commences life with a borrowed capital is *shackled* in his commercial concerns by the interest he has to pay, and the obligations he has to discharge." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Chain of locks:*

Hydraulic Engineering: A succession of lock-chambers, the lower pair of gates of each of which (except the lowest) forms the upper pair of gates for the chamber below. [CANAL-LOCK.]

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chain-belt, *s.*

1. A chain forming a band or belt for the conveyance of power.

2. A chain covered with piping or overlaid with strips to form a round belt.

chain-boat, *s.* A boat used in harbours for recovering chain-cables and anchors.

chain-bolt, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A large bolt to secure the chains of the dead-eyes through the toe-link, for the purpose of securing the masts by the shrouds. Also the bolts which fasten channel-plates to the ship's side.

2. *Carp.:* A bolt having an attached chain by which it may be drawn back, falling by its own gravity or pushed into place by a spring.

chain-bond, *s.* The tying together of parts of a wall by a chain or iron bar built in.

chain-bridge, *s.*

1. A form of ferry-bridge in which the passage is made by chains laid across the river and anchored on each side, and moving over chain-wheels on board, driven by engines. Such a ferry-bridge used to cross the Itchen, in Hampshire. [FERRY-BRIDGE.]

2. An early form of the suspension-bridge in which catenary chains supported the floor. The first was erected over the Tees, in 1741. Rods with eyes and connecting-links were used by Telford on the Menai Suspension Bridge, 1829; steel wires laid up into cables are now used. [SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.]

*** chain-bullets,** *s. pl.* [CHAIN-SHOT.]

"My friend and I
Like two *chain-bullets*, side by side, will fly
Thorow the jawes of death."
Heywood: Challenge for Beautie, 1636.

chain-cable, *s.*

Naut.: A cable made of iron links. They are not new; Cæsar found them on the shores of the British Channel. Smyth, in his *Sailor's Word-Book*, says that in 1818 he saw upwards of eighty sail of vessels with them at Desenzano, on the Lago di Garda. They have all but superseded hemp cables in recent times; they are divided into parts fifteen fathoms in length, which are connected by shackles, any one of which may be slipped in emergency; at each 7½ fathoms a swivel used to be inserted, but in many cases they are now dispensed with. Chain-cables were made in England by machinery in 1792, and introduced into the British merchant-service by Captain Brown of the "Penelope," West India merchantman, 400 tons burden, 1811. The cable had twisted links. Chain-cables are generally made in lengths of from 12½ to 25 fathoms; each length is usually provided with a swivel. The lengths are joined together by shackles (q.v.). A cable's length is 100 fathoms of 6·08 feet each, and is one-tenth of a nautical mile. Chain-cables are stowed in chain-lockers, generally near the mainmast, or just before the engine and boiler compartment. The locker-space required may be found by the following rule: Multiply the square of the diameter of the cable-iron in inches by 35. The product is the space required in cubic feet, nearly. Four kinds of apparatus are used for regulating or checking the motion of the cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes, and for holding on by the cable after the anchor has taken hold. These are Controllers, Bitts, Stoppers, Compressors (q.v.).

Chain-cable compressor: A curved arm of iron which revolves on a bolt through an eye at one end. At the other is a larger eye in which a tackle is hooked; it is used to bind the cable against the pipe through which it is passing and check it from running out too quickly.

Chain-cable controller: A contrivance for the prevention of one part of the chain riding on another while heaving in.

Chain-cable shackles: Used for coupling the parts of a chain-cable at various lengths, so that they may be disconnected when circumstance demands it.

chain-coral, *s.* An elegant European species of fossil, *Catenipora escharoides.*

chain-coupling, *s.*

Railroad Engineering:

1. A supplementary coupling between cars, as a safety-device in case of accidental uncoupling of the prime connector.

2. A shackle for a chain whereby lengths are united as in a chain-cable, or a shackle or clevis to unite a chain with an object.

chain-fastening, *s.* A sailor's bend, or cable mooring.

chain-gang, *s.* A gang or number of persons chained together, in order to prevent the escape of any one.

chain-gear, *s.* A form of cog-gearing in which an open linked chain catches up the cogs or sprockets of the wheel, and is the means of motion thereof, or conversely. [CHAIN-WHEEL.]

chain-guard, *s.*

Hor.: A mechanism in watches provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch being over-wound.

chain-hook, *s.*

Nautical:

1. An iron rod with a handling eye at one end and a hook at the other for handling the chain-cable.

2. A cable-stopper which clamps the link of a chain between two other links.

chain-inclinometer, *s.* A form of level in which the inclination of the surveyor's chain is indicated on a scale by the pointer on the end of the level.

chain-knot, *s.*

1. A succession of loops on a cord, each loop in succession locking the one above it, and the last one locked by passing through it the end of the cord.

2. A kind of knot used in splicing. [KNOT.]

3. The loop-stitch of some sewing-machines [STITCH.]

chain-lifter, *s.*

Naut.: A cast-iron grooved rim, with projections, situated at the foot of the capstan-barrel, and forming the drum around which the chain-cable is wound in weighing anchor.

chain-locker, *s.* The same as *chain-well* (q.v.).

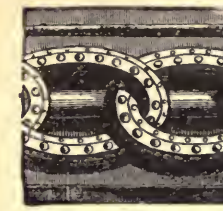
Chain-locker pipe:

Naut.: The iron-bound opening or section of pipe passing through the deck, and through which the chain-cable passes to or from the locker in which it is stowed.

CHAIN-MAIL.

chain-mail, *s.* A kind of armour made of interlaced rings or links.

chain-moulding, *s.*
Archit.: A kind of moulding used in the Roman style, made in imitation of a chain.



CHAIN-MOULDING.

chain-pier, *s.* A pier which runs out into the sea and is supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

chain-pin, *s.*
Surveying: The wire pin, having a loop at one end and pointed at the other, employed by surveyors for marking the termination of each chain in measuring distances.

chain-pipe, *s.* An aperture through which a chain-cable passes from the chain-well to the deck above.

chain-plates, *s. pl.* Plates of iron with their lower ends bolted to the ship's sides under the channels, and to these plates the dead-eyes are fastened; other plates cap over and secure them below. Formerly, and still in great ships, the dead-eyes were linked to chain-pieces, and from their being occasionally made in one, they have obtained this appellation.

chain-pore, *s. & a.* (See the compound.)
Chain-pore coral: The book-name for the zoological genus Catenipora.

chain-pulley, *s.* A pulley having pockets or depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links, or alternate links, of a chain which passes over it and gives motion thereto, or conversely.

chain-pump, *s.* One form consists of an endless chain passing around a wheel above and descending into the water below. In its upward course it passes through a vertical tube whose lower end is submerged, and at whose upper end the water is discharged. Along the chain are round disks or buttons, which fit in the bore of the tube, and form pistons which elevate the water as the chain ascends in the tube. The cellular pumps are of this kind, and when packed pistons are used, they are termed *paternoster pumps*, from the resemblance of the chain and buttons to the rosary.

chain-rule, *s.*
Arith.: A theorem for solving numerical problems by composition of ratios or compound proportion.

chain-saw, *s.*
1. *Surg.:* A saw whose teeth are jointed links, used in making sections in deep-seated places by passing the saw around the bone and then back again, so as to give command of both ends to the operator, who draws the ends back and forth.

2. One form of band-saw or scroll-saw is also made of separate teeth pivoted or hooked together.

Chain-saw carrier:
Surgery: A hinged and hooked instrument whereby the end of the chain-saw, or a ligature, by which the saw may be drawn, is passed beneath a deep-seated bone, and so far up on the other side as to be grasped by a forceps.

CHAIN-SHOT.

chain-shot, *s.* Two balls connected either by a bar or chain, formerly used for cutting and destroying the spars and rigging of an enemy's ship. Invented by Admiral De Witt in 1666. (*Knight.*)

"In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, or the calf of the leg, is torn off by the *chain-shot*, and splinters."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

chain-slings, *s. pl.* Chains attached to the sling-hoop and mast-head, by which a lower yard is hung. Used for boat or any other slings demanded.

chain-stitch, *s.*
1. An ornamental stitch resembling a chain.

2. (*In sewing-machines*): A loop-stitch, in contradistinction to a lock-stitch. It consists in looping the upper thread into itself, on the under side of the goods; or using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread.

chain-stopper, *s.* A stopper for a chain-cable (q.v.).

chain-timber, *s.*
1. A timber of large dimensions placed in the middle of the height of a story, for imparting strength.

2. A bond timber in a wall.

chain-top, *s.* A chain to sling the lower yards in time of battle, to prevent them from falling down when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

chain-towing, *s.* A method of towing ferry or canal boats, in America, by means of a chain which is laid in the bottom of the watercourse, but with one end on the deck of the boat, where it is wound round a windlass as the boat advances. It was first introduced by Marshal Saxe in 1732, in France, for transporting war material. The steam ferry between Portsmouth and Gosport is worked by towing chains.

chain-wales, *s.*
Shipbuilding: One of the wales or thick planks bolted to the ship's sides and serving for the attachment of the chains to which the shrouds are connected. [CHANNEL.]

chain-well, *s.* A receptacle below deck for containing the chain-cable, which is passed thither through the deck-pipe. It is also called a CHAIN-LOCKER.

chain-wheel, *s.* A wheel fitted with sprockets adapted to receive the links of the chain successively. The power may be communicated by the wheel to the chain, or conversely.

chain-work, *s.*
1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) Work with open spaces like the links of a chain.

"Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars."—1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

(2) Applied to articles of manufacture in which cordage or thread is linked together in manner of a chain.

2. *Technically:*

(*a*) *Hosiery:* (See extract).

"This texture [stocking-knitting] is totally different from the rectangular decussation which constitutes cloth, . . . for in this . . . the whole piece is composed of a single thread united or looped together in a peculiar manner, which is called stocking-stitch, and sometimes *chainwork*."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

(2) *Naut.:* Chains laid over the sides of vessels, in order to deaden the effects of shot or shell.

çhāin, * **çhaeynyn,** *v.t.* [CHAIN, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain.

"These hands are *chain'd*, but let me die
At least with an unshackled eye."
Byron: Parisina, 17.

2. To guard with a chain.

"The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To unite closely and strongly, to attach.

"O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my soul to thine."
Shakesp.: 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

2. To put or keep in subjection, to enslave.

"This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too;
And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?"
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 135-8.

çhāined, * **chayned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAIN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Furnished or provided with a chain or collar.

"*Chayned. Torquatus.*"—*Huloet.*

çhāin'-ĭng, * **çhāyn'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of fastening with a chain (*lit. & fig.*).

"The *chaynyng* and telenge of the grete hound Cerberus."—*Trevisa*, ii. 259.

2. *Sewing & Weaving:* A system of loopings on a single thread by which stocking-web is formed.

"The rib-needles intersecting the plain ones, merely lay hold of the last thread, and, by again bringing it through that which was on the rib-needle before, give it an additional looping which reverses the line of *chaining* and raises the rib above the plain intervals which have only received a single knitting."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Hosiery.*

† **çhāin'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chain; -less.*] Free from chains, unfettered.

"And, like a breeze in *chainless* triumph, went
Up through the blue resounding firmament."
Hemans: The Meeting of the Bards.

† **çhāin'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *chain*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little chain.

"What plumage waved the altar round,
How spurs, and ringing *chainlets*, sound."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 4.

* **çhaip,** *v.* [Fr. *échapper.*] To escape.

* **çhāipes, çhā'-pìs,** *s. pl.* [CHEAP.] Price, rate, established value of goods.

"'The *chaipes* of the country,' the ordinary rate, the average price . . ."—*Gl. Sibb.*

çhair, * **çhaier,** * **çhaiere,** * **çhayer,** * **çhaere,** * **çhayre,** * **çhayere,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chaiere, chaere;* Fr. *chaire;* Port. *cadeira;* Wel. *cadair*, from Lat. *cathedra* = a chair.] [CATHEDRAL.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A movable seat with a back, intended to accommodate one person.

"Up a *chaere* he sat adoun."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 321.

"If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back."—*Watts: Logick.*

(2) A kind of carriage. Originally a sedan; now a small carriage for a single person, an invalid; a Bath-chair.

"E'en kings might quit their state to share
Contentment and a one-horse *chair*."
T. Wharton: Phaeton and the One-horse Chair.

2. *Fig.* (*Chair* or *chair-day*): The evening or close of life.

"Bring thy father to his drooping *chair*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. A vehicle for one person, carried by two men. [SEDAN-CHAIR.]

"Gay pats my shoulder, and you vanish quite,
Streets, *Chairs*, and Coxcombs rush upon my sight."
Pope: Epist. to Mrs. Blount.

2. The seat of the president of an assembly; a seat of authority or dignity.

". . . the *chair* of the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *To take the chair:* To assume the position of president of a meeting.

"The committee of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to *take the chair*."—*Clarendon.*

To put into the chair: To elect as president of a meeting.

"John Hampden, the most ardent Whig among them, was *put into the chair*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. The position or office of a professor; a professorship.

4. *Engineer.:* An iron block or socket used upon railways to support and secure the rails.

* 5. A vehicle drawn by one horse.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chair-back, chair-bottom, chair-maker.*

Chair-back machines: These machines may be band or jig-saws, which cut out the curved back-piece which is placed on the top of the pillars of the chair-back. Moulding or rounding machines for chair-backs have a holder for the stuff, which is moved against a rotary cutter of peculiar shape, the stuff travelling in a prescribed path, so as to receive the conformation desired.

chair-bed, *s.* A bed or chair which folds up or down at will so as to be used either as a bed or chair.

chair-bolt, *s.* A screw-bolt for fastening down rail-chairs to the sleepers.

***chair-bow, *chare-bowe,** *s.* The back of a chair.

"A *chare-bowe: fultrum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

chair-maker, *s.* A maker of chairs.

Chair-maker's saw:

1. A diminutive form of the ordinary frame-pit saw, in which the blade is strained by buckles and wedges. The work is clamped to the bench while sawing.

2. A scroll-saw especially adapted for getting out chair-stuff, such as backs and legs which have curves which cannot be readily bent, or of stuff which cannot be readily bent to shape.

chair-organ, *s.*

Music: A choir-organ placed in a separate case in front of the great organ and at the back of the performer.

chair-rack, *s.*

Carpent.: A moulding round a room, on which the chairs rest so as to keep them from the wall.

chair-seat, *s.* The seat of a chair.

Chair-seat boring-machine: A machine for the systematic and rapid boring of the small vertical holes in a chair-seat frame, to be occupied by the strips of cane or rattan, or the larger holes for the pillars and spindles of the back.

Chair-seat machine: Various machines. *Spec.*—A planing one, for rounding out the bottoms of the chairs, or one for cutting grooves in the chair seat.

chair-spring, *s.*

Upholstery: A spring underneath the hinged seat of a chair, which gives it a certain resilience, and encourages a tilting or rocking motion.

chair web, *s.* A scroll-saw.

çhair, *çhayre, *v.t.* [CHAIR, *s.*]

1. To install.

"*Chayred* or stalled, *cathedratus.*"—*Huloet.*

2. To carry about in a chair in triumph; a compliment frequently paid in former times to a candidate at an election by his supporters and admirers.

"The Conservative cause triumphed in the person of its Eton champion. The day the member was *chaired*, several men in Coningsby's rooms were talking over their triumph."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. v., ch. ii.

çhaired, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAIR, *v.*]

çhair'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAIR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of carrying in a chair.

"As the day fixed for the *chairing* approached, Danvers became uneasy."—*Theodore Hook: Sayings and Doings of Danvers.*

çhair'-man, *s.* [Eng. *chair*, and *man.*]

1. One who takes the chair at a meeting; the president of an assembly.

"In assemblies generally one person is chosen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order."—*Watts.*

2. The president of a company or society.

*3. One whose trade it was to carry a sedan-chair, or wheel a Bath-chair.

¶ The elected chairman or president of the House of Representatives is called the Speaker. [SPEAKER.] When the house resolves itself into committee of the whole the Speaker vacates the chair, which is taken by the Chairman of Committees.

çhair'-man-ship, *s.* [Eng. *chairman; -ship.*] The position or office of a chairman; the time during which any one is chairman.

çhaise, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chaise* = a seat, a chair; a Parisian pronunciation of *chaire.*] [CHAIR.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A light two-wheeled carriage, to accommodate two persons, drawn by one horse, and provided with a calash top.

2. *Fig.:* Any vehicle.

"Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of government, for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it."—*Addison.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chaise-cart, *s.* A light cart, with springs, used for conveying light goods or parcels expeditiously.

chaise-house, *s.* A covered place in which to keep a chaise; a coach-house.

chaise-lounge, *s.* A kind of sofa open at one end. (*Ogilvie.*)

***çhāī'-ṣęl, *chei-sel, *chey-sil,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chaisel;* Fr. *cheinsil;* from Mod. Lat. *camisile*, from *camisa* = a shirt.] Fine linen used in the Middle Ages.

"Pilche and *cheisel* al bibled."—*Seven Sages*, 1819.

***çhāis'-tĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *castificus* = making chaste or pure; *castus* = chaste, pure; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To chastise.

"Heirfor to dant thir attenptatis of Inglismen, I find na thing as expedient as to be confiderat with the pepil that may *chaistifie* thame maist easly."—*Bellend.: Cron.*, x. 3.

çhak (1), *v.t.* [CHECK.] To check.

çhăk (2), *v.i.* [A word formed in imitation of the sound produced by the action.]

1. To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, as a dog does. Properly it expresses the sound made, "when he misses his aim." (*Rudd.*) [CHACK.]

2. The sharp sound made by any iron substance, when entering into its socket, as of the latch of a door when it is shut; to click.

¶ *To chak to:* To shut with a sharp sound.

çhak, *s.* [CHECK.] The act of checking, stop.

***çhăk'-ẽr,** *s.* [CHECQUER.] A chess-board.

"Ane auld *chaker* with the men of tabillis thairto."—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1541, v. 17.

***çhăk'-īl,** *s.* [SHACKLE-BONE.] The wrist. (*Scotch.*)

"Gold bracelets on thair *chakils* hings,
Thair fingers full of costly rings."
Watson's Coll., ii. 10.

***çhăk'-kĭr,** *s.* [CHECQUER, CHEKKER.] The Exchequer. (*Scotch.*)

***çhăl-ạnçe,** *s.* [CHALLENGE.] (*Scotch.*)

***chăl'-an-drĭe, *chal-an-dre, *chal-aun-dre,** *s.* [Fr. *calandre;* Lat. *calandrus* = a lark.] A singing-bird, a lark.

"*Chalandre* and wodwale."—*Land of Cokayne*, 97.

chạl-ăs'-tĭc, *chạl-ăs'-tĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. χαλαστικος (*chalastikos*) = relaxing; χαλῶ (*chalo*) = to relax.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of removing stiffness or rigidity of the body.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine having the power or quality described under A.

chạl-ā'-zạ, chạl-ā'ze, *s.* [Gr. χάλαζα (*chalaza*) = (1) hail; (2) a pimple.]

1. *Bot.:* That part of the seed where the nucleus joins the seminal integuments; it represents the base of the nucleus, and is invariably opposite the end of the cotyledons.

2. *Veterinary:* A disorder in swine, in hich the flesh becomes full of tubercles.

3. *Physiol.:* The treddle of an egg, or the knotty kind of string at each end, whereby the yolk and white are connected together.

4. *Med.:* The same as *Chalazium* (q.v.).

chạ-lāz'-ạl, *a.* [CHALAZA.] Of or pertaining to the chalaza. (*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.*)

chăl-ạ-zĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chalaza*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Biol.: Noting or pertaining to the layer of albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which is called the chalaziferous membrane, and which, when twisted, gives rise to the chalaza. [CHALAZA, 3.]

chạ-lāz'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χάλαζα (*chalaza*) = hail (from the size and shape).]

Pathol.: A small tubercle on the eyelid, commonly called a stye.

çhăl'-bŏt, çha'-bŏt, *s.* [From Fr. *chabot*, dimin. of *cab* or *chab* = a head. (*Littré*).]

Her.: A name given in blazonry to the fish called Bullhead, or Miller's Thumb.

chăl-căn'-thīte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral; colour blue, of different shades, sometimes a little greenish; subtransparent or translucent; hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·213. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 32·1; oxide of copper, 31·8; water, 36·1. It occurs in mines in Wicklow and elsewhere.

chăl-çĕ-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chalcedon(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to chalcedony. (*Brande.*)

chăl-çĕd'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Lat. *calcedonius.* From Chalcedon, Gr. χαλκηδών (*chalkēdōn*); Χαλκηδών (*Chalkedōn*), a town in Asia Minor.]

1. *Min.:* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, having the lustre nearly of wax, and either transparent or translucent. Colour, white, greyish, pale-brown to dark-brown or black; tendon-colour common; sometimes delicate blue. Also of other shades, and then having other names. It is a true quartz with some disseminated opal-quartz. Composition: Silica, 98·87; sesquioxide of iron, 0·53; carbonate of lime, 0·62. (*Dana.*)

2. *Scrip.:* It is not quite certain that the *chalcedony* of Rev. xxi. 19, is the mineral now designated by that name. The probabilities, however, are in favour of its being so.

"The first foundation was a jasper; the second, a sapphire; the third, a *chalcedony.*"—*Rev.* xxi. 19.

¶ Chalcedony of different colours, arranged in stripes or layers, is called *agate;* if the stripes or layers are horizontal it is called *onyx; chrysoprase* is green chalcedony, *carnelian* a flesh-red, and *sard* a greyish-red variety. (See these words.)

chăl-çĕd'-ŏn-ўx, *s.* [Eng. *chalced(ony)*, and *onyx.*]

Min.: The name applied to those agates in which opaque white chalcedony alternates with the translucent grey variety.

chăl'-cĭ-dēę, chăl'-çĭs (1), *s.* [The first form is properly the pl. (but used as sing.) of the second, which is Latin from Gr. χαλκίς (*chalkis*) = a kind of lizard.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the Chalcididæ.

chăl-çĭd'-ĭ-dæ (1), **chăl'-çĭ-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalcid(es)*, or *chalc(is)* (1); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of tropical American snake-like lizards, but with minute feet. Some authorities use this name for the Tejidæ (q.v.).

chăl-çĭd'-ĭ-dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalcis* (2), gen *chalcid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of parasitic Hymenoptera, of which Chaleis (2) is the type.

chăl'-cĭ-huĭtl, *s.* [Native Mexican name.]

Min.: A mineral, identified with jadeite (q.v.), or with turquoise (q.v.).

chăl'-çĭs (1), *s.* [CHALCIDES.]

chăl'-cĭs (2), *s.* [Gr. χαλκός = copper, from the metallic coloration of the adult species.]

Entom.: The type-genus of Chalcididæ (2). They are minute parasitic insects, undergoing metamorphosis in the bodies of their hosts.

chăl-çĭ'-tēs, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκίτης (*chalkitēs*) = containing copper, coppery.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cuculinæ, or parasitic Cuckoos. They are adorned with plumage of a brilliant metallic lustre.

chăl-çĭ'-tĭs, chăl-çĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χάλκιτις (*chalkitis*) = the name of a mineral.]

Min.: A disintegrating pyrites, iron or copper, impregnated with vitriol. (*Dana.*)

chăl'-cŏ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of a lead-grey colour, often tarnished with blue or green. Hardness 2·5—3. Sp. gr. 5·5—5·8. It occurs in Cornwall, Scotland, and many other localities. Compos.: Sulphur, 19·00—21·20; copper, 71·31—79·50; iron, 0·28—0·49. (*Dana.*)

chăl'-cŏ-dīte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκοειδής (*chalkoeidēs*) = like brass or copper, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Stilpnomelane (q.v.). It consists of minute flexible scales of submetallic lustre.

chăl'-cŏ-grăph, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing or delineation.] An engraving on copper or brass.

chăl-cŏg'-raph-ẽr, *s.* [Gr. χαλκόγραφος (*chalkographos*) = an engraver: χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write,

to engrave.] One who engraves on brass, copper, or other metal.

† **chăl-cŏ-grăph'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; γραφικος (*graphikos*) = pertaining to writing or engraving; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, engrave.] Pertaining to or connected with chalcography.

"We shall now give the names of *chalcographic* artists, according to the date of their proficiency."—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

* **chăl-cŏg'-raph-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *chalcograph*; *-ist.*] The same as CHALCOGRAPHER. (*Ash.*)

* **chăl-cŏg'-raph-ȳ**, *s.* [Gr. χαλκογραφία (*chalkographia*) = engraving on brass or copper: χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to engrave.] The art or process of engraving on brass, copper, or other metal.

"*Chalcography*, or engraving, properly so called, executed with a graver."—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

chăl'-cŏ-līte, *s.* [From. Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An obsolete and erroneous name given by Werner to Torbernite, which is an ore of uranium and not of copper. (*Dana.*) The "British Museum Catalogue" retains it as a recent species, and makes it a synonym of Cuprouranite (q.v.).

chăl-cŏm'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; μήν (*mēn*) = the moon; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in small green crystals in the Argentine Republic, associated with selenite of lead. It appears to be a new selenite of copper. Discovered in April, 1881, by MM. des Cloizeaux and Damour. (*Athenæum*, May 28, 1881.)

chăl-cŏ-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; νῶτος (*nōtos*) = back.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects of the family Scarabæidæ.

chăl-cŏ-phā'-sīte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; φάσις (*phasis*) = an appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LIROCONITE (q.v.).

chăl-cŏ-phȳl'-līte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, from the shape of the crystals, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral transparent or translucent mineral, from Cornwall and Saxony, of an emerald-green or grass-green colour. Hardness, 2·0. Sp. gr., 2·4—2·66. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 17·51—21·27; oxide of copper, 44·45—58·0; water, 21·0—31·19. (*Dana.*)

chăl-cŏ-pȳ'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; and Eng. *pyrite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A sulphide of copper and iron containing 2 of copper, 2 of iron, and 4 of sulphur = sulphur, 34·9; copper, 34·6; iron, 30·5. It is of a metallic lustre, of a brass-yellow colour, frequently iridescent. It is opaque. Found largely in the Cornwall mines, where 150,000—160,000 tons of ore are smelted annually. Hardness, 3·5. Sp. gr. 4·1—4·3. (*Dana.*)

chăl-cŏ-pȳr'-rhŏ-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; πυῤῥότης (*purrhotēs*) = redness, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Pyrrhotite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chăl-cŏ-sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; σίδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

* **chăl'-cŏ-sīne, chăl'-cŏ-sīte**, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as COPPER GLANCE.

chăl'-cŏ-stĭb-īte, *s.* [From Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = copper; στίβι (*stibi*) = tin, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An opaque orthorhombic mineral of a metallic lustre, and a colour between lead-grey and iron-grey. Hardness, 3—4. Sp. gr., 4·748—5·015. Compos.: Sulphur, 25·7; antimony, 48·9; copper, 25·4. It occurs at Wolfsberg, in the Hartz mountains, and at Guadiz, in Spain. (*Dana.*)

chăl'-cŏ-trĭch-īte, *s.* [Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper; θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name applied to the hair-like forms of red oxide of copper, commonly known as plush copper ore.

Chăl-dā'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Chaldaicus* = pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Chaldea.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

2. The language of the Chaldeans, Chaldee.

Chaldaic Christians, *s. pl.* [So named because their head church is in what was anciently termed Chaldea.]

Ch. Hist.: The chief name given in the East to the interesting sect more commonly known in the West as Nestorians. In parts of India they are called St. Thomas Christians, from the erroneous notion that they were first converted to Christianity by the Apostle Thomas. Their patriarch resides in a monastery near Mosul, not far from the site of ancient Nineveh. Like Nestorius, they attribute to Jesus two natures, each with its own personality. They reject image worship. In their liturgic services they employ the Syriac language. When first they arose, in the fifth century, they were persecuted by the Eastern Church, but after the rise of the Arabian "prophet" they found favour with the Mohammedans, whose policy it was to support all detached sects against the Catholic Church which they feared. Afterwards they became so noted for missionary work as to elicit the admiration even of the historian Gibbon. Within the present century they have suffered severely from Mohammedan fanaticism. American and other missionaries have also diffused Protestantism among them. One of these Americans, Rev. Asahel Grant, wrote a book which excited some attention, in which he maintained that the "Nestorians" were originally of Jewish descent, deriving their origin from the ten lost tribes.

† **Chăl-dā'-ĭşm**, *s.* [Eng. *Chalda(ic)*; *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldean language.

Chăl-dē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Chaldæus* = pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Chaldea.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

Chăl'-dēe, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Chaldæus* = pertaining to Chaldea.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Chaldea Chaldean.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Chaldea.

"... Fear not to be the servants of the *Chaldees* ..."—*2 Kings* xxv. 24.

2. The language or dialect of the natives of Chaldea.

"The names of the points or accents are all of a late original, all *Chaldee*, not any Hebrew."—*Br. Walton: Considerator Considered*, p. 247.

Chaldee paraphrase, *s.* Another name for the Targum, of which there are three kinds, viz., that of Onkelos, that of Jonathan, son of Uzziel, and that of Jerusalem. [TARGUM.]

çhâl'-dĕr (1), *s.* [CHALDRON.] A dry measure containing nearly eight imperial quarters of wheat or flour; for other grain, fruit, potatoes, &c., eleven and a half quarters. (*Webster.*)

çhâl'-dĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rudder-band or gudgeon.

* **chal'-dēşe, căl'-dēşe**, *v.t.* [From Eng., &c., *Chald ee*). and suff. *-ese.*] To trick, as a Chaldean conjuror might do.

"He stole your cloak, and picked your pocket,
Chous'd and *caldes'd* you like a blockhead.'
Butler: Hudibras, II. iii. 1009-10.

chăl'-drĭck, chăl'-dĕr (3), *s.* [Icel. *tjaldr* = the oyster-catcher.] The name given in the Orkney Islands to the Oyster-catcher, or Sea-pie, *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (Linn.).

châl'-drŏn, çhâl'-dĕr (4), *s.* [O. Fr. *chauldron*; Fr. *chaudron.*] [CALDRON.]

Comm.: An English dry measure, formerly used for any dry goods, but now confined exclusively to coals and coke. It varies in value in different places.

chăl'-ĕ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χάλεπος (*chalepos*) = savage.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects of the tribe Cassidaceæ.

çhăl-et' (et as ā), *s.* [French.] A small house or villa on a mountain; a Swiss cottage.

çhăl'-ĭçe, * **cal-iz**, * **cal-is**, * **chal-is**, * **cal-ice**, * **chal-ys**, *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*, from Lat. *calix* (genit. *calicis*); Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a cup.]

* 1. A cup or drinking vessel.

"Moyses took the half parti of the blood and putte it into *chalices*."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxiv. 6.

2. Specially applied to the "cup" used in the Holy Communion.

"Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, lately a member of the High Commission, had charge of the *chalice*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

chalice-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.*

* **çhăl'-ĭçed**, *a.* [Eng. *chalic(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a cell or cup; formed in the shape of a cup.

"His steeds to water at those springs
On *chaliced* flowers that lies."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

chăl-ĭ-cō'-mȳs, *s.* [From Gr. χάλιξ (*chalix*), genit. χάλικος (*chalikos*) = gravel, rubble, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of rodents akin to the beavers, found in the Miocene and Pliocene beds.

chăl-ĭ-cŏ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. χάλιξ (*chalix*), genit. χάλικος (*chalikos*) = gravel, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of perissodactyl Ungulates occurring in Miocene beds in Europe, India, China, and North America. Some of the species are as large as a rhinoceros. There were four digits on each of the anterior limbs, and three each on the posterior.

chăl'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [From Gr. χάλιξ (*chalix*) = gravel, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A compact variety of Thomsonite of a reddish-brown colour. It occurs at Ballimony, Antrim, Ireland.]

cha-lī'-na, *s.* [Gr. χαλινός (*chalinos*) = a bridle, a strap, a thong.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the family Chalinidæ (q.v.). *C. oculata*, often washed up after storms, is fairly common, and the largest of the British sponges.

cha-lĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *eæ.*]

Zool.: A group of sponges, approximately equivalent to the Chalinidæ (q.v.).

cha-lĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of fibrous sponges, having the spongin fibre cored by silicious spicules, which are needle-like in the outer membrane, and spindle-shaped in the interior.

chăl'-ĭ-nīne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Having the characteristics of the genus Chalina. (*Prof. Sollas in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, VI., 327.)

chăl'-ĭ-noid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chalin(a)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-oid.*] Resembling the genus Chalina (q.v.).

çhâlk, * **calk**, * **calke** (*l* silent), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cealc*; O. H. Ger. *chalch*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *kalk*, from Lat. *calx* (genit. *calcis*) = limestone; Ital. *calce*; Sp. *cal*; Wel. *calck*; Fr. *chaux.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1. *Min. & Chem.* (q.v.).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A score, that being marked up in chalk on a slate, door, &c.

(2) A score or point gained in any game.

¶ *By a long chalk; by long chalks:* By many degrees, greatly, far, in allusion to the ancient custom of making the merit marks with chalk, before lead pencils were so common. (*Brewer.*)

"The Indus ranks foremost *by a long chalk*."—*De Quincey: Syst. of the Heavens.*

To know chalk from cheese: To have one's wits about one; to know a worthless thing from a valuable one.

"He knowes *chalk from cheese*: he knowes on which side his bread is buttered."—*Withal: Dictionary*, ed 1634, p. 570.

Walk your chalks: [WALK].

II. *Technically*:

1. *Min. & Chem.*: A massive, opaque carbonate of lime, of a white, greyish, or yellowish colour, with an earthy fracture. Sp. gr., 1·8—2·8. Dana places it along with calcareous marl, under the heading soft, compact limestone, constituting his 21st variety of the mineral species Calcite. It forms extensive rocks in the south and south-east of England.

2. *Geology and Palæontology*:

(1) *Spec.*: A rock which, when pure, as it often is, is made up of the constituents given under II. 1 *Min.* (q.v.). A great belt of it crosses England diagonally from the eastern to the southern coast, and it is impossible to approach London from the east, west, north, or south without having chalk rocks, at a distance often very limited, beneath one's feet. Their appearance is familiar, owing to their being conspicuously displayed in the chalk cliffs of Dover, and in various chalk pits in the southern counties, on the escarpments on the sides of the Northern and Southern Downs [DOWNS] and in railway cuttings. The chalk, properly so called, consists of the highest portion of the Upper Cretaceous System, and is divided into Upper White Chalk with Flints and Lower White Chalk without Flints. [FLINT, *Geol.*] The larger animal fossils of the White Chalk consist of Crinoids and other Echinoderms; Cephalopod Molluscs, specially Ammonites, Baculites, Belemnites; Brachiopods, such as Terebratulæ, &c.; of other Molluscs, Rudistidæ, &c.; of fish, teeth of Cestracionts; of reptiles, Pterodactyls, Turtles, and Oviparous Saurians. Of the smaller organisms, Globigerinæ, and other Foraminifers abound; in fact, chalk is mainly composed of these cemented together by a calcareous paste. The examination by Sir Leopold McClintock, Dr. Carpenter, Sir Wyville Thomson, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Wallich, and others, of the Atlantic ooze obtained in connection with the laying of the telegraphic cable to America, and in the subsequent exploratory expeditions of the Porcupine, Challenger, &c., have shown that the ooze now being deposited at a depth of from 5,000 to more than 15,000 feet in the Atlantic is essentially chalk, with Globigerinæ and other Foraminifers, the former apparently identical with existing species. Most other organisms are extinct, though a few are not. This discovery does not shorten by an hour the period which has elapsed since the chalk first began to be formed, but only proves that a process which was thought to have terminated or intermitted, still goes on. As chalk is a deep-sea formation the vegetable fossils of the Chalk rocks are unimportant.

(2) *Gen.*: The Cretaceous rocks in general, whatever their actual composition. [CRETACEOUS FORMATION OF SYSTEM.]

3. *Comm.*: When purified, chalk is called whiting and Spanish white in England. Pure chalk should dissolve readily in dilute muriatic acid, and the solution should afford no precipitate with water of ammonia. Chalk is burnt into lime in great quantities, in which state it is used as a manure, and for making mortar and whitewash.

"*Chalk* is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands."—*Mortimer.*

Black chalk: A carbonaceous variety of shale.

Brown chalk: A familiar name for umber.

French chalk (*Min.*): [SOAPSTONE].

Red chalk: A clay deeply coloured with the peroxide of iron, of which it generally contains 15—18 per cent.

4. *Art*: *A drawing in chalks* = one executed with chalk pencils of different colours.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Consisting in large measure of chalk, as a chalk down.

2. Derived from chalk or occurring in it, as a chalk flint.

3. Belonging to the time when the chalk was deposited, as the chalk formation.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chalk-hill, chalk-mark, chalk-pit, chalk-quarry.*

chalk-bed, *s.* A layer of chalk.

chalk-cutter, *s.* A man who digs up chalk.

chalk-drawing, *s.* A drawing sketched and filled in with black or coloured chalks.

chalk-line, *s.* A cord rubbed with chalk or similar material, used by artificers for laying down straight lines on the material as a guide for a cutting instrument. (*Knight.*)

Chalk-line reel: A spindle or vessel on which a chalk line is wound. (*Knight.*)

chalk-marl, *s.*

Geol.: An argillaceous stratum situated just under the Lower White Chalk without flints. It contains thirty-two species of Ammonites, seven peculiar to it. There are also Scaphites, Turrilites, &c.

chalk-stone, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A lump of chalk.

"He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalkstones* that are beaten asunder."—*Isaiah* xxvii. 9.

2. *Med.*: Gouty concretions in the tissues and joints, especially of the feet and hands, consisting chiefly of sodium urate $C_5N_4H_3NaO_3$. They are composed of bundles of crystals of urate of soda, and often attain to a considerable size, causing much deformity. Chalk stones are the morbid products of the gouty diathesis which in this way seeks to eliminate itself.

"Also, in many gouty persons, but not in all . . . what are called *chalk-stones* form; concretions that look exactly like chalk collect around and outside the joint . . . and lying in general immediately below the skin."—*Watson: Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxi.

chalk-white, ***chalkwhit,** ***chalk-whyghth,** *a.* As white as chalk.

"Ffayre schetus of sylk *chalkwhyghth* as the mylk." *Degrevant*, 1489.

çhâlk (*l* silent), *v.t.* [CHALK, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. To rub over with chalk.

"With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms." *Hudibras.*

2. To manure or dress land with chalk.

"Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*."—*Mortimer.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To mark or point out; to describe (now only with *out*).

"When now the boy is ripen'd into man,
His careful sire *chalks* forth some wary plan."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Childish Recollections.

"This book it *chalketh* out before thine eyes
The man that seeks the everlasting prize."
Bunyan: Apology.

2. To make white or pale.

"Let a bleak paleness *chalk* the door." *Herbert.*

* 3. To run up a score.

"I . . . shall prosecute you more constantly than a city vintner does a country parliament man that *chalk'd* it plentifully last winter session."—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 182.

çhâlked (*l* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHALK, *v.*]

çhâlk'-ĭ-nĕss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *chalky*; *-ness.*] The quality of being chalky or full of chalk.

çhâlk'-ĭng (1) (*l* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHALK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act of rubbing, marking, or dressing with chalk. (See extract under CHALK, *v.*, I. 2.)

çhâlk'-ĭng (2) (*l* silent), *pr. par.* [CAULKING.]

çhâlk'-ў (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *chalk*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of chalk; full of or white with chalk; white.

"The roar of the waves breaking on the *chalky* shore." *Wordsworth: To Liberty*, x. 1.

2. Impregnated with chalk; containing chalk.

"*Chalky* Wey that rolls a milky wave." *Pope: Windsor Forest*, 346.

* **chăl'-lançe,** * **chăl'-ançe,** *s.* [CHALLENGE.] (*Scotch.*)

çhăl'-lĕnġe, * **cal-enġe,** * **çhal-enġe,** * **çhal-aunġe,** * **çhal-eng,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chalonge, chalenge, calenge*; Ital. *calogna*; O. Sp. *calonja*, from Lat. *calumnia* = a false accusation.] [CALUMNY.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. An accusation, a charge.

"Ellis thou muste make thy *chaleng* agens God."—*Pecock: Repressor*, pt. I. ch. iii., p. 152.

* 2. A claim, a demand; a wrong or injustice.

"The uerthe is *chalenge*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 34.

"If to the widewe ye do not wrong *chaleng*."—*Wycliffe: Jerem.* vii. 6.

"*Chalaunge*, or cleyme (*chalenge* P.). *Vendicacio*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. An invitation, defiance, or provocation to a duel.

"The Court of Dublin was, during that season of inaction, busied with dice and claret, love letters and *challenges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Challenging to a duel is now an offence at common law, and punishable by fine or imprisonment.

4. An invitation or call to a controversy or contest of any kind.

5. The act of disputing the correctness of any statement.

"The proposition . . . is liable to strong grounds of *challenge*."—*Scott: Monastery*, Note N.

6. The state of being in dispute.

"Bringing her title into *challenge*."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hunting*: The cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.

2. *Elections*: An objection to a person as not being legally qualified to vote. (*American.*)

3. *Law*: An exception or objection taken by the prosecutor or defendant in a criminal cause against any person or persons acting as jurors in a cause.

"They claimed the right of severing in their *challenges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ *Challenge to the array*: An exception or objection taken against the whole panel of jurors.

* *Challenge to the favour*: An exception or objection to a juror, on certain grounds alleged for suspecting that he favours one side, as distinguished from a principal challenge, in which there is *primâ facie* evidence that this is so.

Challenge to the polls:

Law: Exception to one or more of the jurors who have appeared individually. (*Wharton.*)

Peremptory challenge: The right allowed to prisoners in certain cases of taking exception or objection to a certain number of persons as jurors, without assigning any reason.

4. *Mil.*: The act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any person approaching or attempting to pass his post.

challenge-blast, *s.* A blast of a trumpet in defiance or challenge to a duel.

"The vallant Knight of Triermain
Rung forth his *challenge-blast* again."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 10.

çhăl'-lĕnġe, * **calangen,** * **çhalangen,** * **calengen,** * **çhalengyn,** * **çhalange,** * **calenge,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *chalenger, chalengier, calenger, chalongier, chalonger*; O. Sp. *calonjar*; Ital. *calognare*, from Lat. *calumnior* = to charge falsely, to accuse.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. To blame, to reprove, to find fault with, to accuse.

"*Chalengyn* or vndyrtakyn. *Reprehendo, deprehendo*."—*Prompt Parv.*

"I am *chalanged* in the chapitre Hous."—*Langland: P. Plowman*, 2,319.

* 2. To claim as a right or due, to call for, to demand.

"*Chalengyn* or cleymyn. *Vendico*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The emperesse to Engelond com,
To *calangy*, after hyre fader by ryghte the kynedom."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 451.

3. To invite or defy to a duel.

4. To invite or call to a controversy or contest of any kind.

"Their bugles *challenge* all that will,
In archery to prove their skill."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

5. To dispute the accuracy of a statement or document.

* 6. To call to the performance of a duty or promise.

"I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: To object or take exception to any person or persons acting as jurors in a cause.

2. *Mil.*: To question or demand the countersign from any person approaching or attempting to pass a sentry.

"But, when they had passed both frigate and blockhouse without being *challenged*, their spirits rose . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. *Elections:* To object to as not being legally qualified to vote. (*American.*) (*Webster.*)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To claim as due or as a right, to demand.

"Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*."
Shakesp.: King Lear, i. 1.

¶ For the distinction between *to challenge, to brave, to defy,* and *to dare,* see To Brave. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhăl'-lĕnġe-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *challenge; -able.*]

1. Capable of being challenged.

"How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals; and how homage may be dissolved, and adjudged by combat."—*Sadler: Rights of the Kingdom* (1649), p. 30.

2. Liable to be called in question. (*Scotch.*) (*Acts Chas. I.*)

çhăl'-lĕnġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Challenge, *v.*]

çhăl'-lĕnġ-ĕr, * **çhal-enġ-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *challenge; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An accuser.

"He schal mak low the false *chalengere*."—*Wycliffe: Psalm*, xii. 4.

2. One who invites or defies to a duel.

"Why, 'tis a boisterous and cruel style,
A style for *challengers* . . ."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

3. One who invites or defies to a contest or trial of strength of any kind.

"The impious *challenger* of Power divine."
Cowper: Task, vi. 546.

* 4. One who claims as a right or due.

"Edward the Third, he bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held
From him the native and true *challenger*."
Shakesp.: King Henry V., ii. 4.

* 5. One who claims superiority.

"Whose worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

6. One who objects to or disputes the accuracy of any statement or document.

II. *Law:* He who takes exception or objects to any person or persons acting as jurors in his cause.

çhăl'-lĕnġ-ĭng, * **chal-ang-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Challenge, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making use of a challenge; accusing, defying.

"Of chidynge and *chalangynge* was his chief liflode."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2,649.

† **çhăl'-lĭs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from a proper name. (*N.E.D.*)]

Fabrics: An elegant, twilled, fine woollen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. Challis was introduced about 1832. It was made on a principle similar to Norwich crape, but of much finer materials, thinner, and softer; it had no gloss, but was very pliable and clothy. The best quality was finished with designs and figures.

* **çhalm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Chamber.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Chalmer of dais or deis:* (*Scotch.*)

1. Properly a chamber, having a part of it elevated above the rest and supported by a canopy or dais.

2. A parlour.

3. The best bedroom.

chalmer-chield, *s.* A valet of the chamber.

"The treasurer paid David Rizzio, in April 1562, £15, as *chalmer chield*, or valet of the chalmer."—*Chalmers: Mary*, i. 75, N.

chalmer-glew, *s.* [*Glew* is from A.S. *gleo* = sport, glee.] Chambering, secret wantonness. (*Scotch.*)

* **çhalm'-ĕr-lāne,** * **chaw-mer-lane,** *s.* [Chamberlain.]

"The *chalmerlane* and his deputis sall knaw and execute the said thingis."—*Acts Ja. I.* 1425 (ed. 1566), c. 67; (ed. 1814), p. 10.

* **çhalm'-ĕr-lan-rỹ,** *s.* [Scotch *chalmerlane;* and suff. *-ry.*] The office of a chamberlain, chamberlainship.

"The kingis majestie—declaris all officis of heretable *chalmerlanreis*,—with all fees, casualities or priuileis pertening thairto to be null, . . . —*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 131.

* **chal-mil-lett,** *s.* [Camlet.] The stuff called camlet (q.v.).

"Ane bodyes of ane gowne but slevis of quheit champit *chalmillett* of silk pasmentit with gold and silver."—*Collect. of Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 229.

* **çha'-lŏn,** * **çha'-lŏne,** * **çha'-lun,** *s.* [From Chalons, in France, where it was manufactured.] A kind of fabric used for counterpanes.

"A belde
With shetes and with *chalons* faire yspredde."
Chaucer: C. T.

"*Chalun* (or *chalone*, K. H.), bedde clothe. *Thorale, chalo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **çhal-oupe',** *s.* [Fr.] A shallop (q.v.).

". . . carried thence in a *chaloupe* to a large ship."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 255.

chal-ȳb'-ĕ-an, *a.* [Fr. *chalybe;* Lat. *chalybeĭus* = pertaining to steel, from *chalybs;* Gr. χάλυψ (*chalups*), genit. χάλυβος (*chalubos*) = steel.] Pertaining to steel; hence, highly tempered, of the finest quality.

"The hammered cuirass,
Chalybean tempered steel, and frock of mail."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 133.

chal-ȳb'-ĕ-ate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *chalybeĭus*, from *chalybs;* Gr. χάλυψ (*chalups*) = steel.]

A. *As adj.:* Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

B. *As subst.:* Any liquid or medicine impregnated with iron or steel.

"The topical action of these *chalybeates* is very unequal."—*Pereira: Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 189.

¶ *Chalybeate spring:*

Med., &c.: A spring in which iron in some form or other is not merely to be found but predominates over the mineral constituents associated with it in the water. It generally occurs as a protoxide or protocarbonate, or sulphate of iron. An *acidulo-chalybeate spring* is one in which there is much free carbon dioxide.

Chalybeate springs are tonics to those who are in feeble health. Of those situated in Britain, the Bath waters are of ordinary temperature; while cold springs are found in England at Tunbridge Wells and Harrowgate; in Wales at Holywell; and in Scotland at Hartfell mountain, near Moffat, at Dunblane, Peterhead, and Bonnington.

chăl'-ȳ-bīte, *s.* [In Ger. *chalybit.* From Lat. *chalybs;* Gr. χάλυψ (*chalups*), genit. χάλυβος (*chalubos*) = . . . steel.]

Min.: The same as Siderite (*Dana*). In the *British Museum Catalogue* chalybite is the name given, and siderite is made its synonym. [Siderite.]

* **çhăm,** * **çhamme,** *v.t.* [Champ.] To champ, to chew.

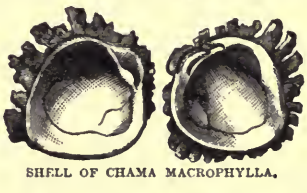
"I *chamme* a thyng small bytwene my tethe, or champe. *Je masche.*"—*Palsgrave.*

* **cham,** *s.* The same as *khan* (q.v.).

"I will . . . fetch you a hair off the great *Cham's* beard."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

chā'-mą, *s.* [From Lat. *chama* = a gaping shell, a cockle; Gr. χάμη (*chēmē*) = (1) a yawning, a gaping, (2) the cockle, from its gaping bivalve shell.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of molluscs, the typical one of the family Chamidæ (q.v.). The shell has foliaceous valves, the upper one the smaller, one valve attached to another body by the left umbo; the hinge tooth of the free



SHELL OF CHAMA MACROPHYLLA.

valve is received between two teeth of the other. The chamas are found in less than 50 fathoms deep in tropical seas, especially among coral reefs. Fifty recent species are known, and forty fossil, the latter from the Greensand onwards. The still existing *Chama gigas* sometimes weighs 300 lb. The byssus by which it adheres to the rock is so tough that a hatchet is required to cut it through. One valve is sometimes used in churches as a baptismal font.

chăm-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chama* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Zool.: Cuvier's name for the family of Conchiferous molluscs, of which Chama is the typical genus. They are placed by Cuvier between the Mytilaceæ, or Mussels, and the Cardiaceæ, or Cockles. [Chamidæ.]

chăm-ā'-çē-ąns, *s.pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chamaceæ* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name for the molluscs of Cuvier's family Chamaceæ, now called Chamidæ. (See these words.)

* **çham-ade',** *s.* [Fr. & Port. *chamade;* Ital. *chiamata,* from Port. *chamar;* Ital. *chiamare,* from Lat. *clamo* = to call.]

Military:

1. The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet demanding a surrender or parley.

2. A beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet declaring a surrender or parley.

"Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but upon our preparing to fill up a little fosse, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us charte blanche."—*Addison.*

chăm-æ-băt'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and βάτος (*batos*) = a bramble-bush.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the rose-family, and consisting of a single species, *Chamæbatia foliolosa*, a beautiful Californian shrub, with flowers very much like those of the hawthorn. All the young parts of the plant are covered with small glands, which secrete a resinous fluid, having a pleasant balsamic odour.

chăm-æ-çỹp'-ąr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *chamæcyparissos.* From Gr. χαμαικυπάρισσος (*chamaikuparissos*) = a kind of spurge, χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground; and κυπάρισσος (*kuparissos*) = a cypress.]

Bot.: A little group of Conifers, forming a section of the genus Cupressus.

chăm-æ-dŏr'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and δωρέα (*dōrea*) = a gift, a present.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, containing between thirty and forty species. All are natives of tropical America. The young unexpanded flower-spikes are used by the Mexicans as a vegetable, under the name of Tepejilote.

chăm-æ-fĭs'-tu-lą, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, dwarf; and Lat. *fistula* = a pipe, from the cylindrical pods.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, with yellow flowers, belonging to the family Cassieæ.

chăm-æ-lâu-çĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the earth, on the ground often in compos. for low-growing, dwarf; and λαύχις (*lauchis*) = a poplar (not in *Liddell & Scott*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrtaceæ, sometimes considered as a separate family. They are distinguished by their heath-like habit and foliage. The species are numerous, all Australian, and distributed into fourteen or fifteen genera, of which the principal are Calytrix, Lhotskya, Verticordia, &c.

chă-mæ'-lĕd-ŏn, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and λῆδον (*lēdon*) = an oriental shrub, *Cistus creticus.*]

Bot.: An obsolete genus of plants, order Ericaceæ. *Chamæ'ledon procumbens* is the name given by Link to a beautiful Alpine shrub, formerly referred to Azalea, but now referred by Hooker, after the example of the continental botanists, to Loiseleuria. It is a small evergreen creeping shrub, found on the mountains of Europe and North America. It is wild in Britain. The leaves are leathery, shining, turned back at their edges, and about half-an-inch long. Flowers minute, growing in terminal umbels of a light flesh colour. Calyx five-parted; corolla campanulate, five-cleft; anthers rounded and opening longitudinally.

chą-mæ'-lĕ-ō, *s.* [From Lat. *chamæleon.*] [Chameleon.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Lizards, the typical one of the family Chamæleontidæ (q.v.). *Chamæleo africanus* is the well-known Chameleon (q.v.). About 17 other species are known. The head is pyramidal, the eyes and mouth are large; they have a conspicuous

neck, a thick body, looking almost hump-backed, five toes, which, however, are arranged in two groups, so as to present a certain resemblance to those of a Scansorial bird. [CHAMELEON.]

2. *Palæont.:* The genus seems to have come into existence in Eocene times.

cha-mæ-lĕ-ŏn'-tĭ-dæ, chăm-æ-lĕ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s pl.* [Eng. *chameleon; t* connective, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of reptiles, order Lacertilia (Lizards), with three genera, containing about fifty species. [CHAMÆLEO, RHAMPHOLEON.]

cha-mæ'-mĕl-ēs, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and μῆλον (*mēlon*) = an apple.]

Bot.: A genus of appleworts, deriving their name from their low growth. The genus was founded by Lindley to comprehend a dwarf shrub very like Box, a native of the sea-cliffs in Madeira, having simple shining evergreen, mostly entire leaves, and flowers growing in clusters, which are leafy at the base.

chăm-æ-nē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and νέμος (*nemos*) = feeding.]

Bot.: A supposed genus of Leptotrichous Algæ, consisting of dusky-coloured jointed filaments, forming flocks in various syrups. Doubtless the mycelia of some fungi, such as Penicillium. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chăm-æ-peū'-ē, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and πεύκη (*peukē*) = a fir.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Compositæ, allied to the plume thistles, Cirsium, on the one hand, and to the true thistles, Carduus, on the other. Leaves generally lanceolate, smooth, but, as well as the stem, covered below with a white cottony substance. Flower-heads one to two inches in diameter, arranged in corymbs, or long leafy racemes; corollas purple or white. There are fifteen known species, all natives of the Mediterranean region.

chăm-æ'-pĭt-ȳs, *s.* [Gr. χαμαίπιτυς (*chamaipitus*) = ground-pine.]

Bot.: The herb Ground-pine, a plant of the genus Cressa.

chăm-æ-rhō'-dos, *s.* [From Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, in compos. dwarf; and ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Bot.: A genus of the Rose family. The species are perennial plants, seldom attaining more than one foot in height, and generally having decumbent stems furnished with alternate three or four-parted leaves, about half an inch long. Flowers small, white or purple. The species are found in Siberia, Northern China, and Thibet, and also in the Rocky Mountains.

chăm-æ'-rŏps, *s.* [Gr. χαμαίρωψ (*chamairōps*) = an unidentified plant mentioned by Pliny.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Palmaceæ. The Dwarf Fan-Palm, so called from its low growth. It is the most northerly of the Palm genera, and consists of ten or twelve species. *Chamærops humilis* extends as far north as Nice, and the leaves of it are used for making hats, brooms, and baskets, and for thatching purposes. *C. Fortuni*, a native of China, furnishes a coarse brown fibre used for hats and a waterproof cloth called So-e.

2. *Palæont.:* A Lower Miocene species (*Chamærops helvetica*) has been found in Switzerland.

chăm-æ-scĭ-ăd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and σκιάδιον (*skiadion*) = a little shade; σκία (*skia*) = a shade, a shadow.]

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant with a fusiform root and yellow petals, a native of Caucasus and Cappadocia. It is allied to the Trinium, or Earth-nut.

chăm-æ-sphær'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and σφαίριον (*sphairion*) = a little ball.]

Bot.: The name given to a pigmy plant of the composite order found in Western Australia. The whole plant is about the size of a pea, and consists of a globular dense cluster of white flower-heads surrounded by a rosette of narrow leaves a quarter of an inch in length.

chăm'-an-ĭsm, *s.* [SHAMANISM.]

chăm'-a-sĭte, *s.* [From St. Chamas, in the south of France (?), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An alloy of iron with 23 per cent. of nickel, found in some meteorites.

* **cham-ayle,** *s.* [CAMEL.] (*Chaucer.*)

chām'-bĕr, * **cham-byr,** * **cham-bir,** * **chaum-ber,** * **cham-bre,** * **chaum-bre,** * **chom-bre,** * **cham-er,** * **chaum-er,** * **chawm-ere,** * **chawm-byr** (*Eng.*), * **chawm-er,** * **chalm-er** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *cambre;* Fr. *chambre;* O. Sp. *cambra;* Sp. & Port. *camara;* Ital. *camera;* Sw. *kammer*, from Lat. *camera* = a vaulted room.] [CAMBER (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An apartment in a house. Now generally applied to a sleeping apartment.

"The *chambir* was all full of light."—*Gower: C. A.*, i. 102.

¶ Frequently used in the plural. [CHAMBERS.]

(2) The reception-room in a palace; generally called the presence-chamber.

(3) Any hollow space or compartment.

(4) A chamber-pot.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The grave, as the resting-place of the dead.

"The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave." *Prior.*

(2) A residence, a place of abode, a seat.

"Sche is myrour of alle curteisye,
Hir herte is verrey *chambre* of holynesse."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,586-7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

* (1) A court of justice. [STAR-CHAMBER.]

"In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted, . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

(2) *Plural:*

(*a*) A judge's private room, where he sits to hear such causes, and to transact such business as may be done out of court.

(*b*) Rooms or apartments in the several Inns of Court, which are occupied by members of the legal profession.

* ¶ *The chambers of the king* were anciently the havens and ports of the kingdom.

"Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your *chamber*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

2. *Ordnance:*

* (1) A kind of short cannon, like a mortar, used for rejoicings, &c.

"Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuse, musket, &c."—*Camden: Remains.*

(2) That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge lies. It is constructed rather larger in diameter than the rest of the bore.

"The cartridge case is paper instead of serge or flannel, and a blow with the rammer expands the charge in the *chamber*."—*Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

(3) The place in a mine in which the charge is lodged.

3. *Polity & Commerce:*

(1) The place of meeting of a legislative assembly; hence, the assembly itself.

"By a majority of 117 votes the French *Chamber* of Deputies has passed the Resolution for the appointment of a Committee . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

(2) A place of meeting of any deliberative body.

¶ *Chamber of Commerce:* A society of merchants and traders organised to promote the interests of commerce.

Chamber of Agriculture: A society of persons organised to promote the interests of agriculture.

4. *Anatomy:*

Chambers of the eye: Two spaces between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye divided off by the iris: that before the Iris is called the anterior chamber, and that behind it the posterior chamber.

"Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posterior *chamber*."—*Sharp.*

5. *Her.:* The cylindrical part of ordnance is termed a chamber in blazoning a coat of arms, as "he beareth *argent*, a chevron *sable*, surmounted of another *ermine*, between three chambers placed transverse the escutcheon of the second, fired *proper*." The name Chambers.

6. *Naut.:* Clear spaces between the riders, in those vessels which have floor and futtock riders. (*Smyth.*)

7. *Inland Navig.:* The space between the gates of the locks of a canal in which the boat is placed while the water is being raised or lowered. [LOCK.]

8. *Vehicles:* An indentation on the inner surface of an axle-box, to hold grease.

9. *Chemical Works:* An apartment where sublimed objects are deposited, as sulphur, lamp-black, arsenic, zinc-white, mercury, and other condensible fumes.

10. *Dyeing:* A form of apparatus for steaming printed cloths, to fix the colours. [STEAM-COLOURS.] It is about 12 × 9 feet, and 9 feet high, the interior furnished with frames which run in and out upon rollers when the front door is open. The frames have cross-rods provided with tenter-hooks for suspending the cloths.

11. *Founding:*

(1) The portions of a mould which contain the exterior form, and which are closed over the core in casting hollow-ware.

(2) An enclosed space, as the *fire-chamber* of a furnace.

12. *Hydraul.:* The part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

* **chamber-child,** * **chamber-chiel,** *s.* A valet, an attendant.

"The Duke gave his *chamber-chiel* command, that he should drink no wine that night, . . ."—*Pitscottie*, p. 84.

chamber-closet, *s.* A commode or night-chair for invalids.

chamber-council (1), *s.* A private or secret council. (*Nuttall.*)

chamber-counsel (1), *s.* A barrister who gives advice privately, or at his chambers, and does not appear in court.

* **chamber-counsel** (2), * **chamber-council** (2), *s.* A private or secret counsel or thought.

"With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My *chamber-councils* . . ."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **chamber-fellow,** * **chamberfellow,** *s.* One who sleeps in the same room; a comrade.

"Thy learned *chamber-fellow*."
B. Jonson: Underwood, vi., p. 366.

chamber-gauge, *s.*

Ord.: A gauge used in verifying the size of a howitzer or mortar-chamber.

chamber-hanging, *s.* Tapestry or other lining of a wall of a chamber.

"With tokens thus, and thus! averring notes
Of *chamber-hanging*, pictures, this her bracelet."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* **chamber-lye,** * **chamber-lie,** *s.* Urine.

"Your *chamber-lie* breeds fleas like a loach."—*Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV.*, ii. 1.

chamber-maid, chambermaid, *s.*

* 1. A maid who attends on a lady when dressing; a lady's maid.

2. One who cleans and arranges bedrooms.

3. An actress who plays servants' parts in comedy.

chamber-master, *s.* A tradesman who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. (*Mayhew.*)

chamber-music, *s.* Vocal or instrumental music suitable for being performed in a chamber, as distinguished from that adapted for a concert-room.

chamber-organ, *s.* A small organ suitable for use in a private house.

* **chamber-pleasure,** *s.* Dissipation.

chamber-pot, *s.* A vessel for urine and slops.

chamber-practice, *s.*

Law: The practice or profession of barristers who advise clients privately in their chambers, but who do not appear in court to conduct cases.

"*Chamber-practice*, and even private conveyancing, the most voluntary agency, are prohibited to them."—*Burke: On the Popery Laws.*

* **chamber-stead,** *s.* A place for a chamber.

"If love be so dear to thee thou hast a *chamber-stead.*"—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 286.

chamber-story, *s.* The story or flat of a house on which the sleeping apartments are situated.

çhām´-bẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [CHAMBER, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To reside in or occupy as a chamber.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To rest, to repose.

"You shall no more . . .
Chamber underneath the spreading okes."
Heywood: Golden Age, i. 1.

2. To be wanton or dissipated; to act lewdly or immodestly.

3. To intrigue. (*Nuttall.*)

B. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To enclose or shut up, as in a chamber.

"To make the vermine flee downe into the lowest parts and there to *chamber* or angle themselves."—*Turberville: Booke of Venerie*, p. 195.

2. *Fig.:* To shut up, to confine.

"Critias manaced and threteued hym, onelesse he *chambred* his tongue in seasou."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 10.

II. *Ordnance:* To provide or construct with a chamber for the reception of the powder.

"It will be expensive to *chamber* all the field-guns in the service."—*Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

* **cham-ber-dek-in,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"*Chamber-dekins* are Irish Beggars, which by the statute of 1 Henry V., c. 8, were by a certain time within the same statute limited to avoyd this land."—*Les Termes de la Ley*, f. 51.

çhām´-bẽred, *a.* [Eng. *chamber*; *-ed.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Enclosed or shut up, as in a chamber.

"The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Conchol.:* Divided into compartments or sections by walls or partitions.

"... one of those *chambered* shells to which is given the name of Pearly Nautilus."—*Holmes: Autoc. of Breakfast Table*, p. 38.

CHAMBERED SHELL OF NAUTILUS.

2. *Ordnance:* Provided with or constructed with a chamber for the powder.

"Three 12-pounder guns on the *chambered* principle are now in course of trial."—*Daily News*, Nov. 20, 1876.

* **çhām´-bẽr-ẽr,** * **çham-ber-ere,** * **çham-brere,** *s.* [Eng. *chamber*; *-er.*]

1. A male or female attendant in a chamber: a valet or lady's maid.

"Ahram hadde another sone Ismael that he gat upou Agar his *chambrere.*"—*Maundeville*, p. 102.

2. A dissipated person; one who indulges in lewd or loose speech or actions.

"I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That *chamberers* have."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

3. A man of intrigue.

* **çhām´-bẽr-ĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [CHAMBER, *s.*]

A. *As adj.:* Indulging in lewd or loose speech or actions; lewd, dissipated.

B. *As subst.:*

1. Lewd, wanton, or dissipated behaviour.

2. Intrigue.

çhām´-bẽr-laĭn, * **çham-ber-ling,** * **çham-ber-lein,** * **çhām´-bẽr-lĭn,** * **çham-er-lane,** * **çhaum-ber-lein,** * **chaum-ber-ling,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chambrelene, chambrelein, chambrelin*; Ital. *camerlingo*; Ger. *kämmerling*; Sp. *camarlengo*; Port. *camerlengo*, from Low Lat. *camarlingus, camarlengus*, from Lat. *camera* = a chamber.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) A person who has the charge of attending to the private chambers of a house.

"His *chamberleyn* hym broghte . . . a peyre hose of say."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 393.

"Hise princis and hise *chamburleyns.*"—*Wycliffe* (Purvey): 1 *Kings* xxiv. 12.

(2) A chamber attendant.

2. *Spec.:* An officer or person in charge of the private arrangements of a nobleman or monarch.

"Of this castell was castellaine
Elda the kinges *chamberlaine.*"
Gower: C. A., i. 184.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Of a corporation or public office:* A receiver of rents and revenues.

"Erastus, the *chamberlain* of the city, saluteth you"—*Romans*, xvi. 23.

2. *Court:*

(1) *Lord Great Chamberlain of England* is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the provision of every thing in the House of Lords; he disposes of the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keepers. He has also the supervision and licensing of all theatres and plays.

(2) *Lord chamberlain of the household* has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber.

çhām´-bẽr-laĭn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chamberlain*; *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

* **çhām´-bẽr-lĭn,** *s.* [CHAMBERLAIN.]

çhām´-bẽrş, *s. pl.* [CHAMBER, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Apartments, lodgings.

2. *Law:*

(1) The private rooms of the judges.

(2) The office of a barrister in the Inns of Courts.

Cham-ber-tin (as **shaṅ´-bẽr-tĕṅ**), *s.* [From Chambertin, a village, Côte-d'Or, France.] A superior kind of Burgundy wine.

"We will try a bottle of the *Chambertin* to-day, Vincent."—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. xxviii.

* **chămb´-lĕt,** *v.* [CAMLET, *s.*] To variegate, or mark with streaks.

* **chăm´-blĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [CAMLET, CAMELOT.] Variegated, varied.

"Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*; as oak, whereof wainscot is made."—*Bac.: Nat. Hist.*

çhăm´-brănle, *s.* [French.]

Arch.: An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fire-places. This ornament is generally taken from the architrave of the order of the building. In window-frames the sill is also ornamental, forming a fourth side. The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the transverse, and the sides ascendants.

CHAMBRANLE TO DOOR AT ST. JOHN'S, DEVIZES.

Chăm´-brāy, *s.* [Altered from Cambray in Flanders (?) [CAMBRIC.] Or from the De Chambray family, one of the oldest in Normandy (?).]

Fabric: A kind of gingham; plain colours, linen finish, ladies' dress-goods.

* **çham-bre,** *s.* [CHAMBER.]

"The *chambres* and the stables weren wyde."
Chaucer: The Prologue, l. 28.

çhăm´-brĕl, *s.* [GAMBREL.]

Farriery: The joint or bending of the hinu legs of a horse; the gambrel.

* **çhăm´-brĭ-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *chamber*; *-ier* = *-er.*] A chamberlain.

"Never Asian cavaliers
Could boast they had such *chambriers.*"
Cotton; Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 270.

çha´-mĕck, *s.* [Native Gnianian word (?).] A monkey (*Ateles subpentadactylus*), found in Gniana.

cha-mē´-lĕ-ŏn, * **cha-mæ´-lĕ-ŏn,** * **cha-mæ´-lĕ-ō,** *s.* [Lat. *chamæleon*, from Gr. χαμαιλέων (*chamaileōn*) = a dwarf lion; from χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, hence, small, dwarf, and λέων (*leōn*) = a lion.]

I. *Ordinary Language* (*chiefly of the form* chameleon):

1. *Literally:*

(1) The animal known to naturalists as *Chamæleo africanus*. Owing to the *rete mucosum* containing two kinds of colouring matter, the animal frequently changes colour to the eye of the observer, a property which has rendered it an object of curiosity in all ages. It was anciently fabled to live on air. It has but five cervical vertebræ. The hind as well as fore toes are five; trunk mounted high on the legs, forming an exception to the majority of reptiles; lungs very large; tongue cylindrical, extensile, and retractile, terminating in a dilated and tubular tip covered with a glutinous secretion, by means of which the animal catches its food of insects, flies, &c. Reproduction by means of eggs.

CHAMELEON.

"As the *chameleon*, which is known
To have no colours of his own." *Prior.*

(2) Any other species of the same family.

2. *Fig.:* A politician or other public man who shows great facility in changing or pretending to change his sentiments, thus suiting his "colour" to his place.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.* (*chiefly of the form* chamæleo): A genus of Saurian reptiles, with feet and tail organized for climbing trees. They live on flies and insects. They spend their lives in trees, and are found widely distributed in Africa, East Indies, Madagascar, South of Spain, &c. [CHAMÆLEO.]

2. *Astron.* (*of the form* chamæleon): A constellation near the south pole, established by Bayer.

3. *Bot.:* A term used chiefly in the two following designations of plants:—*Black chamæleon: Cardopatum corymbosum; White chamæleon: Carlina gummifera.*

chameleon-like, *a.* Like a chameleon.

"These animals also escape detection by a very extraordinary *chameleon-like* power of changing their colour."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. i. p. 7.

chameleon mineral, *s.*

Chem.: K_2MnO_4. A name given to potassium manganate, from the change of colour it undergoes during its conversion into permanganate. Obtained by fusing MnO_2 black oxide of manganese with potash, and a little nitrate of potash. Its solution in water is green, and gradually changes into blue, purple, and red. It is sold as Condy's fluid; it is a valuable disinfecting agent; a small quantity of the red fluid diluted with water and placed in a soup-plate will keep a sick-room perfectly wholesome.

* **cha-mē´-lĕ-ŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *chameleon*; *-ize.*] To change into various colours. (*Bailey.*)

* **cham-ell,** *s.* [CAMEL.]

"*Chamell*, best. *Camelus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **chăm´-ĕ-lŏt,** *s.* [CAMLET.]

"And wav'd upon like water *Chamelot.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 45.

çhăm´-fẽr, *v.t.* [CHAMFER, *s.*]

1. To cut a furrow or gutter in, as in a column; to groove, to channel, to flute.

2. To bevel off; to cut or grind the edge of anything originally right-angled.

çhăm´-fẽr, * **çhăm´-frĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chamfrein, chanfrain.*] The arris of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or level, so that the plane it then forms is inclined less than a right angle to the other planes which it intersects. If it is not carried the whole extent of the piece, it is

HOLLOWED CHAMFER (NORMAN).

returned and then is said to be *stop-chamfered*. If the arris be taken off more on one side than the other, it is said to be splayed or bevelled. (*Weale.*)

"The *chamfer* is sometimes made slightly concave; and then is termed a hollow *chamfer*. . . . The angles of early English buttresses are very commonly *chamfered*."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

çhăm'-fĕred, * **çham'-fred,** *pa. par.* or *a* [CHAMFER, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Grooved, splayed, bevelled.

"He carried away with him certain brasen pillars of *chamfred* worke, which supported the chapiters of the gates."—*Knolles*, 614 G.

2. *Fig.*: Wrinkled, furrowed with wrinkles.

"Comes the breme Winter with *chamfred* browes,
Full of wrinckles and frostie furrowes."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar, ii.

çhăm'-fĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAMFER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.*: The act of cutting down or beveiling the edge of anything originally right-angled; a chamfer or bevel.

chamfering-bit, *s.* A boring-tool with a conical cutter adapted to chamfer the edge of a hole to enable it to receive the head of a screw. [BIT.]

chamfering-tool, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool for paring down the thickness of a leathern strap near the edge, making a chamfer. It is called thinning the edge, and is sometimes preliminary to sewing, and at other times to fitting the edge into its place in the harness.

* **çhăm'-fĕr-ȳ,** * **çhăm'-fĕr-ȳe,** *adv.* [Eng. *chamfer*; *-y.*] Channel-wise, in grooves.

"With rent rocks *chamferye* sharded."
Stanyhurst: Virg. Æneid, viii.

* **çhăm'-frāin,** * **çhăm'-frŏn,** * **çhămp'-frāin,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chanfrain*; Fr. *chanfrein*; of unknown origin.]

Ancient Armor: The frontlet of a barded or armed horse, usually having a spike between the eyes.

CHAMFRAIN (HENRY VIII.).
(*From Meyrick's Ancient Armour.*)

çhăm'-fred, *a.* [CHAMFERED.]

* **çhăm'-frĕt,** *s.* [CHAMFER, *s.*]

Carpentry:

1. A groove or furrow.

2. A bend produced by cutting off the edge of a right angle.

çhăm'-frĕt, *v.t.* [CHAMFRET, *s.*] To chamfer or bevel off.

"*Embraser.* To skue or *chamfret* off the jaumbes of a doore, or window."—*Cotgrave.*

çhăm'-frĕt-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CHAMFRET, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

Building:

1. The act of bevelling or splaying the edge of a right angle, &c.

"*Embrasure.* The skuing, splaying or *chamfretting* of a doore or window."—*Cotgrave.*

2. The splay of a window, &c.

* **çhăm'-frŏn,** *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.]

". . . his gallant war-horse . . . with a *chamfron* or plaited head-piece upon his head."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. ii.

Chăm'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From *Cham* = Ham the son of Noah, and Eng. suff. *-ian.*] Pertaining to Ham. Used of the oasis, now called Siwah, in the Libyan desert, in which the temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander the Great, was situated.

"There in a silent shade of laurel brown
Apart the *Chamian* Oracle divine."
Tennyson: Early Sonnets, iv.

chăm'-ĭd, *s.* [CHAMIDÆ.] Any mollusc of the family Chamidæ (q.v.).

chăm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chama* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Conchiferous Molluscs, section Siphonida. They have thick inequivalve shells, attached by a valve to rocks or other foreign bodies. The huge teeth are two in one valve and one in the other, the adductor impressions large, the pallial line simple. Only recent genus Chama (q.v.); fossil, Diceras, &c.

çhăm-ĭs-sō'-a, *s.* [Named after Aidelbert Von Chamisso, a distinguished poet, naturalist and traveller who died at Berlin in 1838.]

Bot.: A genus of tropical plants of the order Amaranthaceæ, with alternate leaves and flowers in axillary or terminal spikes or globular heads.

çhăm'-lan-rĭe, *s.* [From O. Fr. *chamellan* = a chamberlain.] [CHALMERLANE.]

* **chăm'-lĕt,** *s.* [CAMLET, CAMELOT.]

"To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

* **cham-lothe,** * **cham'-let,** *s.* [CAMLET.] Camelot or camlet.

"Of *chamlothe* of sylk to be ane vellcotte, and ane vasquine, xvii elle and half."—*Chalmers: Mary*, i. 207.

chăm-ock, *s.* [CAMMOCK.]

çhăm'-ois (ois as wâ), *s.* [Fr. *chamois*; Ital. *camoscio, camozza*; Sp. *camuza, gamuza*; from O. Ger. *gamz*; Ger. *gemze*; Sp. *gamo* = a fallow-buck.]

1. *Zool.*: An antelope, *Rupicapra tragus*, formerly called *Antilope Rupicapra*. In its physical character it is somewhat aberrant,

CHAMOIS.

approaching the sheep and goats. It is about three feet three inches high, with two parallel horns, straight for about six or seven inches, and then sharply bent back, and no beard. It is densely clothed with hair. It is found on high mountain ranges, specially on the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Carpathian mountains, and those of Greece, besides which it is believed to exist also on those of the Taurus and of the Caucasus.

"These are the beasts which ye shall eat; the ox, the sheep, . . . the wild ox, and the *chamois*."—*Deut.* xiv. 4, 5.

2. *Comm.* (*Shammy, Chamois-leather*): The name indicates that this leather is made from the skin of the Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*), but the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals, are used for making this kind of leather; the superior kinds of which are called *chamois*, and the inferior, *wash-leather*. The skins are unhaired in a lime-vat, and scraped on a beam in the ordinary way. The lime is removed in a bath by lactic or acetic acid, and the skins are then *frizzed*. This process consists in rubbing the skins with pumice or the blunt end of a round knife, until the grain is removed, the skin softened, and reduced to an even thickness throughout. The skins are then pressed to expel water, fulled by wooden hammers, spread, treated with oil—fish-oil being preferable—rolled up and again fulled, to distribute the oil throughout the bundle. They are then taken out, unfolded, dried, re-oiled, and again rolled and fulled. These processes are repeated till the effect is fully accomplished, heat being applied during the latter portion, by means of suspending the skins in a store-room. Superfluous oil is removed by a short steeping in a dilute alkaline lye; the skins are then wrung, dried, supplied by stretching, and polished by rolling. (*Knight.*)

chamois-leather, *s.* [CHAMOIS, 2.]

çhăm'-oiș-ĭte (oi as wâ), *s.* [From Chamoison, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A hydrated silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron, occurring as a compact or oolitic iron ore at Chamoison, near Saint Maurice, in the Valois.

chăm'-ō-mīle, *s.* [CAMOMILE.]

chăm-or'-chĭs, *s.* [Gr. χάμαι (*chamai*) = on the ground, and Eng., &c., *orchis* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A pretty little Alpine plant, constituting a genus of the order Orchidaceæ.

çhămp, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *champayer, champeyer, champoyer* = to graze in fields; Fr. *champ* = a field, from Lat. *campus* (*Mahn*). But Prof Skeat says it is of Scand. origin. Cf. Sw. dial. *kämsa* = to chew with difficulty, to champ; Icel. *kiapta* = to chatter, to move the jaws; *kiapti* = a jaw, allied to Gr. γαμφαί (*gamphai*) = the jaws; Sans. *jamtha* = a jaw, a tooth.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To bite with repeated actions of the teeth, especially of a horse biting at a curb or bit.

(*a*) *Literally*:

"The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed reign'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb."
Milton: P. L., iv. 859.

† (*b*) *Fig.*: To be impatient.

"Fit retribution! Gaul may *champ* the bit
And foam in fetters;—but is Earth more free?"
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, III. xix.

2. To devour greedily and roughly.

"A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part."—*Spectator.*

3. To chop, to mash, to cut fine.

* 4. To mince, to cut fine.

"As for truth, clip not, nor *champ* not my words . . ."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.; To the Reader*, p. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To perform the action of biting frequently.

"His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* 2. *Fig.*: To fret, to fume.

"They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths."—*Hooker.*

çhămp (1), *s.* [CHAMP, *v.*] The act of biting with frequent action of the teeth.

"White is the foam of their *champ* on the bit;
The spears are uplifted; the matches are lit."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, 22.

çhămp (2), * **çhampe,** *s.* [Fr. *champ*; Ital. *campo*, from Lat. *campus* = a field.]

1. *Her.*: The field or ground of a shield.

"The *champe* of the feld was goules."—*Lydgate.*

2. *Arch.*: The field or ground on which carving is raised.

3. *Tapestry*: The area or field on which figures in tapestry are raised.

* 4. *Illuminating*: The space left in old MSS. for illuminated capitals or vignettes.

5. A mire. (*Scotch.*)

çhămp (3), *s.* [From *champa* (pron. *chŭmpa*), the East Indian name of the tree which furnishes the wood.]

Bot.: The wood of *Michelia excelsa.*

çham'-pac, çham'-pak, *s.* [Sansc. and Beng. *champaka.*]

Bot.: A beautiful East Indian tree, of the natural order Magnoliaceæ. It is sacred to Vishnu, and the Hindoo women adorn their dark hair with its highly fragrant orange-colored flowers. The Boodhists also regard it as sacred. The wood of *Michelia Rheedii*, probably only a variety of *M. champaca*, is used at Bombay for the construction of furniture, &c.

CHAMPAC
1. Stamen. 2. Fruit.

"The maid of India blessed again to hold
In her full hair the *champac's* leaves of gold."
Moore: L. R.; The Veiled Prophet.

çhăm-pagne', * **çhăm-pāne',** **çhăm-paign'** (1) **(pagne** and **paign** as **pān),** *s.* [From *Champagne*, in France, where it was

originally made.] A kind of brisk, sparkling wine. Champagnes are divided into four categories—Sparkling Granot, Ordinary Sparkling, Half Sparkling, and Tisane de Champagne, or they may be classed as still, sparkling, and semi-sparkling. They are either sweet or dry, according to the extent to which fermentation has been carried. In the manufacture of Champagne black grapes of the first quality are usually employed. The breakage of the bottles in these sparkling wines amounts frequently to thirty per cent. Much of the Champagne sold is a spurious imitation, being manufactured from a cheap white wine sweetened with sugar, and coloured. Sometimes it consists entirely of wine made from gooseberries or rhubarb sweetened, and charged with carbonic-acid gas. The Champagnes produced in California are considered equal to those of Europe.

çhăm'-paign (2) **(paign as pān)**, * **çhăm'-pāin** (1), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *champaigne, campaigne.*] [CAMPAIGN.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Flat, open country.

"... the Canaanites, which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilgal, beside the plains of Moreh?"—*Deut.* xi. 30.

2. A field.

"His bounding helmet on the *champaign* rung.
Achilles' plume is stain'd with dust and gore."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi., l. 959-60.

B. *As adj.:* Flat, open.

"The *champaign* head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
Access denied." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 134.

çhăm'-pāin (2), *s.* [CAMPAIGN.]

Her.: A mark of dishonour in the coat of arms of one who has killed a prisoner of war after he has asked for quarter.

champain-line, *s.*

Arch.: A conjunction of straight lines, formerly called indentations, the sides of which are parallel and similar to each other.

çhăm'-păn, *s.* [The native name—another form of sampan (q.v.).]

Comm.: A small, flat-bottomed vessel with one sail, used in China and Japan.

çhăm'-part (*Eng.*), **çham-parte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [CHAMPERTY.]

French and Scots Law:

1. Field rent.

2. Champerty (q.v.).

çhăm'-par-tie (*Eng.*), **çhăm-parte** (*O. Scotch*), *s.* [CHAMPERTY.]

çhămped (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAMP, *v.*]

çhămped (2) (*Eng.*), * **çham-pit** (*Scotch*), *a.* [CHAMP (2), *s.*] Having raised figures; imbossed, diapered.

"I saw all claith of gold men might deuise,
—Satine figures *champit* with flouris and bewis."
Palice of Honour, i. 46.

çhăm'-pẽr, *s.* [Eng. *champ*; *-er.*]

1. One who champs or bites greedily and violently.

"Damsels, whether dignified or distinguished under some or all of the following denominations, to wit, trash-eaters, oatmeal-chewers, pipe-*champers*."—*Spectator*, No. 431.

2. A wooden instrument for mashing potatoes. (*Scotch.*)

çhăm'-pẽr-tŏr, *s.* [O. Fr. *champerteur* = one who shares in fields or field-rents.] [CHAMPERTY.]

Law: One who moves suits, or causes them to be moved, either by his own or other's procurement, and pursues, at his proper cost, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. (*Cowel.*)

* **çhăm'-pẽr-toŭs**, *a.* [Eng. *champert(y)*; *-ous.*] Divided, shared.

"This *champertous* combination hath gone about by mere shows of proof."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, x. 372. (*Davies.*)

çhăm'-pẽr-tȳ, çhăm'-par-tie, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *champart*, from Low Lat. *campus partitus*; *campus* = a field; *partitus* = divided; *partior* = to divide.]

Law: An agreement on the part of a stranger having otherwise no interest in the cause to maintain any man in his suit, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. [CHAMPART.]

"... in cheerful prattle about ... *champerty* ..."
—*The Great Seal; Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

çham'-pieș, *s.pl.* [CHAMP, *v.*] Mashed potatoes. (*Scotch.*)

çhăm-pig-non (pignon as pĭn'-yoṅ), *s.* [Fr., from *champ*; Lat. *campus* = a field. In Ital. *campignuolo.*]

Bot.: In France applied to Mushrooms generally, but in England only to *Agaricus Oreades*; in some parts known as Scotch Bonnets. The Champignon grows in fairy rings, generally of a few feet only in diameter. It luxuriates most in a sandy soil. The pileus when moist is of a dull fawn colour; when dry, creamy white. Stem tough with a villous bark; gills broad, cream-coloured, free from any attachment to the stem, and very distant. It is excellent as a *fricassée*, or stewed like common mushrooms. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

CHAMPIGNONS.

"He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats."
Bowles: Juvenal, sat. v.

champignon-rail, *s.*

Railroad Engineering: A rail having a rounded upper surface.

çhămp'-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHAMP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

"No rude sound shall reach thine ear,
Armour's clang, or war-steed *champing*."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

C. *As subst.:* The act of biting with frequent or violent action of the teeth.

* **çham-pi-on** (1), *s.* [CHAMPAIGN (2).] One who lives in or farms open, unenclosed land.

"New fermer may enter (as *champions* say)
On all that is fallow at Lent ladie day."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 34.

çhăm'-pĭ-ŏn (2), * **çham-pi-oun**, * **çhamp-py-on**, * **cam-py-on**, * **çhaun-pi-oun**, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *champion, campion*; Ital. *campione*; Sp. *campeon*; Port. *campeao*; O. H. Ger. *champhio, kampjo*; Ger. *kämpe*, from Low Lat. *campio* = a gladiator; from *campus* = a field, a place of battle.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A fighter, a warrior, a boxer.

"*Champyon* or *campyon. Campio, athleta, pugil.*"
—*Prompt. Parv.*

"A *championn* is in the place
That hath iwrought me sorwe."
Gamelyn, 203.

2. One who engages in a duel or battle on behalf of another.

"'Tis therefore sober and good men are sad
For England's glory, seeing it wax pale
And sickly, while her *champions* wear their hearts
So loose to private duty, that no brain ...
Can dream them trusty." *Cowper: Task*, v. 511.

"What checks the fiery soul of James?
Why sits that *champion* of the dames
Inactive on his steed?"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 20.

3. A stout-hearted warrior; a noble knight.

"The meeting of these *champions* proud
Seemed like the bursting thunder-cloud."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 5.

4. One who is the acknowledged superior in any exercise.

5. A strong supporter or defender of anything.

* **II.** *Law:* One who maintained a cause by wager of battle. When a tenant in a writ of right pled the general issue, *i.e.*, that he had more right to hold than the demandant to recover, and offered to prove it by the body of his champion, the demandant had the option of refusing or accepting the proposal. If he did the latter, then the tenant's champion being produced threw down his gage or glove, which his opponent's champion took up. A piece of ground, sixty feet square, was then enclosed with lists. Within it the champions, if brave enough, fought till the stars appeared; and if the champion of the tenant held his own till that time, he gained the victory for his employer or friend, while if vanquished the land for which he contended was lost. Sometimes the fight was terminated prematurely by one of the champions proving "recreant," and pronouncing what Blackstone calls "the horrible word 'craven.'" The man who did so was believed to be permanently disgraced, and was never in future put on a jury, or even allowed to appear as a witness in a court of law.

"In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another."—*Cowel.*

B. *As adj.:* Holding the place or position of a champion; the acknowledged superior in anything.

"The emperor's wish to check the tyranny of the prefects and tax-gatherers was strongly marked in the case of the *champion* fighting-cock."—*Sharpe: History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

¶ *Champion of the King*, or *Queen*, or *of the Realm:* An ancient officer who, at the coronation of our kings, whilst the king was at dinner, rode armed *cap-à-pié* into Westminster Hall, and with a proclamation made by a herald threw down his gauntlet, and challenged any who disputed the king's right to the throne to single combat. His fee was a gilt cup, with a cover, filled with wine. The ceremony has been discontinued.

¶ For the difference between *champion* and *combatant* see COMBATANT.

çhăm'-pĭ-ŏn, *v.t.* [CHAMPION, *s.*]

* 1. To challenge, as to a combat.

"The seed of Banquo kings!
Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to th' utterance."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. To fight for or defend as a champion; to support, protect, or defend.

çhăm'-pĭ-ŏned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAMPION, *v.*] Furnished with or defended by a champion.

"*Championed* or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake or fagot."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxix.

† **çhăm'-pĭ-ŏn-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *champion*; *-ess.*] A female champion.

"Not she, the *championess* of old,
In Spenser's magic tale enrolled."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to canto v.

çhăm-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Lieut.-Col. Champion, killed at the battle of Inkerman.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the cyrtandreous division of Gesneraceæ, characterised as having the seeds without albumen, and the fruit wholly free. The only species is from Ceylon. Calyx hairy, and cut into five equal linear-subulate lobes; corolla white, glabrous, and rotate, with a very short tube and four-parted limb. Stamens four, equal; ovary one-celled; style filiform.

çhăm'-pĭ-ŏn-ĭṅg, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHAMPION, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of defending or fighting for as a champion.

* **çhăm'-pĭ-ŏn-īze**, *v.i.* [Eng. *champion*; *-ize.*] To contest for mastery, to champion.

"With reed-like lance, and with a blunted blade,
To *championize* under a tented shade."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

çhăm'-pĭ-ŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *champion*; *-ship.*]

1. The act of championing; the state of being a champion for another.

2. The position or state of being the acknowledged superior in any exercise or pursuit; superiority.

* **çham-pi-oun**, *s.* [CHAMPION.]

"Thanne seyde Gamelyn to the *championn*."
Chaucer: The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, 238.

* **çhăm'-pôe**, *v.t.* [SHAMPOO.]

"Horses are much refreshed by *champoeing*."—*Southey: Quart. Rev.*, xii. 200.

chăn-är'-çil-līte, *s.* [From Chañarcill(o), in Chili, where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A silver-white shining arsenio-antimonial ore from Chañarcillo, disseminated through calcite. It is a variety of Dyscrasite (q.v.). Compos.: Antimony, 19·6—21·4; arsenic, 23·8—22·3; silver, 53·6—53·3; iron, 3·0. (*Dana.*)

çhançe, * **çheançe**, * **çheaunçe**, * **çhaunçe**, * **çhans**, * **çhaunsc**, *s.*, *a.*, & *adv.* [O. Fr. *cheance*, from *cheoir* = to fall;

Ital. *cadenza*, from Low Lat. *cadentia* = a chance, from *cado* = to fall.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An accident, a casual occurrence or event.

". . . it was a *chance* that happened to us."—*1 Sam.* vi. 9.

"To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth . . ."—*South.*

2. Fortune; the cause or origin of fortuitous events.

"May hope, when everlasting Fate shall yield
To fickle *Chance*, and Chaos judge the strife."
Milton: P. L., ii.

3. The act of fortune, the course of events.

". . . the art of catching the tone of any society into which *chance* might throw him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. The quality of being without any defined or recognised cause; fortuity.

"*Chance* is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them."—*Bentley*

5. The event, success, or result of things.

"Turne we our steeds; that both in equail tilt
May meete againe, and each take happy *chance*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 18.

6. An unlucky event; misfortune, ill-luck.

"You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of spirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

7. The possibility or probability of any occurrence.

"Thus he taught the game of hazard,
Thus displayed it and explained it,
Running through its various *chances*."
Longfellow: The Song of Hiawatha, xvi.

8. An opportunity offered.

¶ *The last chance:* The last remaining hope.

The main chance: The principal or most important opportunity offered to one.

To take care of or *mind the main chance:* To watch one's best opportunity to look after oneself, or one's own interests, before those of others.

¶ (1) After pointing out the heathenish character of the three words *chance*, *fortune*, and *fate*, Crabb thus distinguishes between them:—"In this ordinary sense *chance* is the generic, *fortune* and *fate* are specific terms: *chance* applies to all things personal or otherwise; *fortune* and *fate* are mostly said of that which is personal. *Chance* neither forms orders or designs; neither knowledge or intention is attributed to it; its events are uncertain and variable: *fortune* forms plans and designs, but without choice; we attribute to it an intention without discernment; it is said to be blind: *fate* forms plans and chains of causes; intention, knowledge, and power are attributed to it; its views are fixed, its results decisive. A person goes as *chance* directs him when he has no express object to determine his choice one way or other; his *fortune* favours him, if without any expectation he gets the thing he wishes; his *fate* wills it, if he reaches the desired point contrary to what he intended. Men's success in their undertakings depends oftener on *chance* than on their ability [?]; we are ever ready to ascribe to ourselves what we owe to our good *fortune;* it is the *fate* of some men to fail in every thing they undertake."

(2) *Chance* and *probability* are thus discriminated:—"These terms are both employed in forming an estimate of future events; but the *chance* is either for or against; the *probability* is always for a thing; a *chance* is but a degree of probability."

(3) The following are stated to be the differences between *chance* and *hazard*:—"Both these terms are employed to mark the course of future events, which is not discernible by the human eye. With the Deity there is neither *chance* nor *hazard;* His plans are the result of omniscience, but the designs and actions of men are all dependant on *chance* or *hazard*. *Chance* may be favourable or unfavourable, more commonly the former; *hazard* is always unfavourable; it is properly a species of *chance*. There is a *chance* either of gaining or losing: there is a *hazard* of losing."

(4) The following are the differences between *accident* and *chance*. ". . . *Accident* and *chance* may be used indifferently in the colloquial expression to happen by chance or by accident; but the word *accident* is used only in respect to particular events, as it was pure *accident;* but *chance* is employed to denote a hidden senseless cause of things as opposed to a positive intelligent cause." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(5) The *Penny Cyclopædia* states briefly and pointedly that the word *chance* has been used in two senses, as opposed to providence and as opposed to certainty.

B. *As adj.:* Happening accidentally; casual, accidental, fortuitous.

"Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,
They met like *chance* companions on the way."
Dryden.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Perchance, accidentally, fortuitously, unexpectedly.

"If *chance* by lowly contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate."
Gray: Elegy.

¶ Compounds of obvious meaning: *Chance-comer, chance-gift, chance-hit, chance-met, chance-poised, chance-sown.*

chance-medley, * **chaud-medley,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chance, luck, a haphazard result.

"Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Law:* The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by a highway-side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself.

"But the self-defence, which we are now speaking of, is that whereby a man may protect himself from an assault, or the like, in the course of a sudden brawl or quarrel, by killing him who assaults him. And this is what the law expresses by the word *chance-medley*, or (as some rather choose to write it), *chaud-medley*, the former of which in its etymology signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion; both of them of pretty much the same import."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, b. iv., c. 14.

B. *As adj.:* Depending on chance or fortune.

"And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose;
Though much depends on what thy choice shall be,
Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me."
Cowper: Tirocinium.

çhançe, * **çhaunçe,** * **çhaunse,** *v. i.* & *t.* [CHANCE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Of things:* To happen, to fall out, to befall, to fortune, to occur accidentally.

". . . natural selection can do nothing until favourable variation *chance* to occur."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. vi., p. 177.

¶ It is frequently used impersonally.

"It *chanced* that the glad tidings arrived at Whitehall on the day to which the Parliament stood prorogued."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) To happen, to do anything accidentally, casually, or without premeditation (followed by a verb).

"As Diane hunted on a day,
She *chaunst* to come where Cupid lay."
Spenser: Epigrams, ii.

". . . *chancing* to mention the famous verses which the Emperor Adrian spoke on his death-bed, . . ."—*Pope: Letter to Steele* (1712).

(2) To meet or fall in with; to find or hit upon (followed by a preposition).

"He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he easily took."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To befall, to happen to.

"It hath not *chaunced* me to see it."—*Lambarde.*

2. To risk, to venture upon (*colloquial*).

¶ *To chance on:* To fall in with, to happen on.

"By what strange accident, I *chanced on* this letter."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

How chance: How chances it, how comes it.

"*How chance* you went not?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

¶ For the difference between *to chance* and *to happen* see HAPPEN.

* **çhăn'çe-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *chance; -able.*]

1. Capable of happening by chance, depending on chance.

"And he hath not appointed vs an vncertaine and *chanceable* conflict . . ."—*Caluine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 2.

2. Happening by chance, accidental, casual.

"The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia."—*Sidney.*

* **çhăn'çe-ą-blȳ,** * **çhaunçe'-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *chanceabl(e); -y.*] Accidentally, by chance.

"For to put our lyfe in danger, without any cõsideratiõ vnadviseedly, and *chanceably*, is most against nature."—*Caluine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, Ser. 2.

çhăn̄çed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHANCE, *v.*]

* **çhănçe'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *chance; -ful(l).*] Full of chance or hazard, hazardous.

"Myself would offer you t'accompany
In this advent'rous *chanceful* jeopardy."
Spenser: Moth. Hub. Tale.

* **çhănçe'-fŭl-lȳ,** * **çhauns-ful-lyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *chanceful; ly.*] By chance, accidentally.

"*Chaunsfullyche* hyt vaylede noght."—*R. de Brunne.*

çhan'-çęl, * **çhaun-sęl,** * **çhaun-çęl,** * **çhawn-sylle,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chancel, canciel* = an enclosure, especially one defended by lattice-work, from Low Lat. *cancellus* = lattice-work.] [CANCEL.]

A. *As subst.:* The east end of a church, in which the altar is placed. It was formerly, and is even now in places, divided from the body of the church by a screen or lattice-work, and is raised by steps above the level of the body of the church.

"*Chauncel, Cancellus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chancel-casement, *s.* The window in a chancel.

"Upon the *chancel-casement*, and upon that grave of mine." *Tennyson: New Year's Eve.*

chancel-screen, *s.*

Eccles. Arch.: [ROOD-SCREEN.]

chancel-table, *s.* The communion table placed within the chancel of a church.

* **çhan'-çĕl-ẽr,** *s.* [CHANCELLOR.]

† **çhançe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chance; less.*] Having no chance or prospect of success; unavailing, hopeless.

"Then may come the equally *chanceless* struggle on the barricades."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 27, 1870, p. 2.

* **çhan-çĕl'-ẽr-ĭe,** * **çhaun-çel-ler-ie,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chanceler; -ie, -y.*] The office of a chancellor; the chancery office.

"The office of the *chaunccllerie* or of the kinges tresorie."—*Gower*, ii. 191.

çhan'-çĕl-lŏr, * **çhaun-çel-er,** * **çhaun-sel-er,** * **çhaun-sel-ere,** *s.* [In A.S. *cancelere* (Bosworth); Icel. *kanzellari*; Sw. *kansler;* Dan. *cantsler;* Dut. *kanselier;* Ger. *kanzler;* Fr. *chancelier;* O. Fr. *chancelier, cancelier;* Sp. *canciller, cancellario;* Port. *chanceller, cancellario;* Ital. *cancelliere.* From Low Lat. *cancellarius* = originally an officer having charge of records which stood near the lattice-work, or bar, which fenced off the seat of the judge or judges from the rest of the court. Class. Lat. *cancelli* = an enclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, &c.; pl. of *cancellus* = a grating; dimin. of *cancer* = a crab.]

I. *In ancient times:*

* 1. *Originally (in the Roman Empire):* A petty officer stationed at the fence of bars or lattice-work in a law-court, to introduce such functionaries as were entitled to pass inside. The Emperor Carinus, the immediate predecessor of Diocletian, gave great offence by making such a cancellarius prefect of Rome.

* 2. *Next (in the Eastern Empire):* A secretary who sat inside the lattice-work to write, but who, in the lower empire, was invested also with judicial functions, and ultimately with a superintendence over the other officers of the empire. From this high dignity to that of a modern English Lord Chancellor the transition is easy.

3. *Then (in the Church of Rome during mediæval times):* An officer standing to the bishop much in the same relation as the cancellarius of the lower empire did to the emperor.

II. *In more modern times:*

1. *On the Continent:* An officer of the highest rank, with a certain jurisdiction over other civil functionaries. The powers of the chancellor, however, varied in the different nations.

2. *In England:*

(1) *In the Civil Government:* A name applied

to various functionaries, some of them of very high rank; viz., to—

(*a*) *The Lord Chancellor:* Originally he was the king's chief secretary, to whom petitions were referred, whence he was called *referendarius*. This title subsequently gave place to chancellor, which first occurs, according to Selden, in English history about A.D. 920. Being generally an ecclesiastic, he became keeper of the king's conscience. Having to express the sovereign's views in cases appealed to him from the Courts of Law, he gradually acquired a great legal standing himself, and finally developed into the potent personage now denominated the Lord-Chancellor, or more fully the Lord High Chancellor. He is now the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom, and ranks above every temporal lord, excepting those of the blood royal; he is also above every spiritual lord, except the Archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the great seal; he presides in the House of Lords, of which he is prolocutor; he is a cabinet minister and privy councillor; presides in what was the Court of Chancery (once spelled *chancelry*), but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of the peace throughout the kingdom; is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics; visitor of the hospitals and colleges of royal foundation; and patron of all livings under twenty marks in value. He goes out with the ministry of which he is a member.

(*b*) *Chancellor of the Exchequer:* Properly, the under-treasurer of the Exchequer, the head treasurership being held, not by an individual, but by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The Chancellor has, however, a very powerful voice in connection with the Exchequer. He must be in the House of Commons, and may be its leader, and also Prime Minister.

(*c*) *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster:* An officer who presides, either himself or by deputy, in the Duchy Chamber of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy.

(2) *In the Universities:* The titular head of a university. The office is only honorary. Under him is a Vice-Chancellor, who is the actual working head.

(3) *In the Church:* Specially two kinds of officers, viz.:—

(*a*) *Chancellor of a Cathedral:* One of the four chief dignitaries in the cathedrals of old foundation.

(*b*) *Chancellor of a Diocese or of its Bishop:* A law officer who acts as vicar-general for the bishop, and holds courts for him to decide on cases tried by ecclesiastical law.

(4) *In Heraldry:* A functionary, viz., *the Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, or other military orders. An officer who acts as secretary to the order, sealing the commissions and mandates of the Assembly of the Knights.

3. *In Scotland:* Till the Union, in 1707, there was a Chancellor of Scotland, who was the head of law as well as equity, thus having gained a step beyond what the English Lord High Chancellor had attained, he being specially head in equity, though with superiority to the judges in law. There are also a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor in each of the Scottish Universities. The foreman of a jury was also sometimes called its chancellor. (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian.*)

4. *In Ireland:* There is a Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. There are Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors in the Irish Universities and colleges.

* 5. A secretary.

"One Gilbert Peck, his *chancellor*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

çhan'-çĕl-lŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chancellor*; *-ship*.] The office or position of chancellor.

* **çhăn'-çĕl-lŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *chancellor*; *-y*.] The office of a chancellor. (*The Life of Becket*, 452.) (*Herbert Coleridge.*)

çhan'-çĕr-y, * çhăn'-çĕr-ĭe, * çhan'-çer-ye, * çhăn-çĕl'-ĕr-ĭe, * çhaun-çel-ler-ie, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chancellerie*, *chancelrie* = "a chancery court, the chancery, seale office, or court of every parliament" (*Cotgrave*); from Low Lat. *cancellaria* = a place where records are kept, a record-office of a chancellor, from *cancellarius* = a chancellor.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The Court of Chancery was the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor presided in this court, having under him the Lords Justices and Vice-Chancellors, who act for him in separate courts, and the Master of the Rolls, who had the keeping of all the rolls and records of the Court of Chancery, and also presided in a court of his own. The Court of Chancery was a court of equity. Under the Judicature Act of 1873 the powers and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery were transferred to the High Court of Justice, and it now exists as the chancery division of that court. In the United States there are Courts of Chancery in several of the original thirteen states, but in most of the states the principles of equity are administered in the higher courts of law.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chancery-court*, *chancery-suit*.

chancery-bar, *s.* The lawyers practising in the Court of Chancery.

". . . his urbanity, which won the hearts of the youngest lawyers of the *Chancery Bar*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* **chancery-hand,** *s.* A style of engrossing practised in deeds and other legal instruments.

* **çhançh,** *v.* (*Scotch.*) [CHANGE.]

"Prouiding awayis, that quha hes power to cheiss clerkis or notaris, that thai ma *chanch* or cheiss as thai pleiss."—*Acts Ja. V.* 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 359.

çhanç'-ĭng, * çhâunç'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of happening casually or fortuitously.

çhăn'-cre (cre as kĕr), *s.* [Fr.] [CANKER, CANCER.]

Med.: An ulcer, usually arising from a venereal sore connected with syphilis.

çhăn'-croŭs, *a.* [Fr. *chancreux*, from *chancre*.] Having the qualities, or being of the nature of a chancre; ulcerous; having chancres.

çhan'-çȳ, *a.* [Eng. *chanc(e)*; *-y*.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Lucky to see or meet; foreboding good luck.

". . . but there was aye a word o' her no being that *chancy*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

2. Fortunate, happy.

"Desyre to be *chancy* and fortunate,
As vthir priucis quhilkis mare happy bene."
Doug.: Virgil, 425. 25.

3. Favourable, prospering.

"And to the *chancy* windis ane mylk quhite."
Doug.: Virgil, 71. 22.

* **çhan'-dĕl-ĕr (1),** *s.* [CHANDELIER.]

* **çhan'-dĕl-ĕr (2),** *s.* [CHANDLER.]

"A *chandeler*. Cerarius."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

çhăn-dĕ-liēr', * çhan-de-lar, * can-del-ere, *s.* [O. Fr. *chandelier* = (1) a chandler; (2) a candlestick, from Low Lat. *candelarius* = chandler, from *candela* = a candle. *Chandelier* is a doublet of *chandler* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An apparatus for holding candles. It is furnished with several branches.

". . . large tasteless lamps and tawdry *chandeliers*, evidently true cockneys, and only taking the air by way of change."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, b. iv., ch. ix.

* II. *Fort.:* A movable parapet, or framework of wood, on which fascines are laid to protect pioneers while working in the trenches.

chandelier-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of Pandanus (*P. candelabrum*), the dichotomous branches of which have a certain resemblance to a chandelier. It grows in Guinea and in St. Thomas's.

çhand'-lĕr, * candelere, chan-ler, *s.* [A doublet of *chandelier* (q.v.).]

1. One whose business it is to make or sell candles.

"*Candelere. Candelarius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler's* basket on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat." *Gay.*

2. A retail dealer generally. [CORN-CHANDLER, SHIP-CHANDLER.]

". . . for some years with her husband, kept a little *chandler's* or grocer's shop, for their subsistence . . ." *Newton: Life of Milton.*

3. A chandelier, a candlestick. (*Scotch.*)

"Have yon any pots or paus,
Or any broken *chandlers*?"
Ramsay: Poems.

chandler-chafts, chanler-chefts, *s. pl.* Lantern-jaws. (*Skinner.*)

chandler-chefted, chanler-chafted, *a.* Lantern-jawed; having chops like a *chandler* or candlestick.

"Bot the thing that anger'd me warst awa was, to be sae sair gnidg'd by a *chanler-chafted* auld runk carlen."—*Journal from London*, p. 4.

* **çhand'-lĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *chandler*; *-ly*.] Like a chandler; in a petty way.

"To be sconced our head money, our twopences in their *chandlerly* shopbook of Easter."—*Milton: of Ref. in Eng.*, B. 2.

çhand'-lĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *chandler*; *-y*.]

1. Articles sold by a chandler.

2. The shop or warehouse of a chandler; a storeroom.

çhăn'-dôo, *s.* [Native word.] An extract of opium prepared in China for smoking.

* **çhan'-drȳ,** *s.* [A contraction of *chandlery* (q.v.).]

1. A store or place where candles and other lights are kept.

"To mistake six torches for the *chandry*, and give them one."—*B. Jonson: Masques.*

2. The trade or art of a chandler.

* **chan-el, * chan-elle,** *s.* [CANAL.]

çhăn'-frĭn, *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. (*Farrier's Dictionary.*)

çhang, *s.* [Apparently an onomatopœic word.] Reiterated noise. (*Jamieson.*)

"—— Gin I live as lang
As nae to fear the chirming *chang*
Of gosses grave, &c."
Skinner: Misc. Poet.

çhānġe, * çhangen, * çhaungen, * çhonge, * çhaungy, * çhawnge, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *changier*, *changer*, *canger*; Fr. *changer*; Sp. & Port. *cambiar*; Ital. *cambiare*, from Lat. *cambio* = to exchange, to barter.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put, place, take, or substitute one thing instead of another; to exchange.

"And gan to *chaungy* her wede."
Amis and Amiloun, 1433.

"He that cannot look into his own estate, hath need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often."—*Bacon: Essays.*

¶ Generally with *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

"Y wolde *chaunge* myn *for* his."
Wright: Lyric Poems, p. 39.

2. To cause to pass from one state to another.

"He *chaungid* the watur into wyue."
Songs and Carols, p. 54.

3. Followed by *for:* To quit one state for another, to exchange one state for another.

"Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both."—*South.*

4. Followed by *with:* To give and take reciprocally; make an exchange with.

"To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, *with* whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition."—*Taylor: Rule of living holy.*

5. To alter, make a thing different to what it was.

"I wylle never the more *chaunge* my mood."
Coventry Myst., p. 37.

"Suddenly *changing* their tone, they began to boast and to bluster."
Longfellow: The Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

6. To alter the nature, will, or disposition of.

"I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some power to *change* this currish Jew."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. To give a different denomination or kind of money for.

"A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods."—*Swift.*

8. To substitute one garment or dress for another.

¶ *To change about:*

1. To change sides.

2. To be changeable or fickle.

To change a horse, or *to change hand:* To turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. (*Farrier's Dictionary.*)

To change arms:

Mil.: To shift the rifle from one shoulder to the other.

To change colour: To grow pale, or blush; to betray by a change in the countenance a consciousness of guilt or demerit; to feel ashamed.

To change foot, or *step:*

1. *Literally:*

Mil.: To alter the position of the feet in marching.

*2. *Fig.:* To change sides on a question.

To change hands: To become the property of another.

To change one's tune: To alter one's manner of speech, or habit of life; to lower one's pretensions.

To change owners: The same as *to change hands.*

To change round: To alter; to change sides.

To change sides: To forsake one's party, or side, and join another.

To change the mizzen:

Naut.: To bring the mizzen-yard over the other side of the mast.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be altered; to undergo change

"He *chaungeth* from water into blod."
Florice & Blaunch., 305.

2. To become altered in appearance.

"The *chaungen* gan here colour in here face."
Chaucer: C. T., 1639.

3. To pass from one state or phase to another.

"I am weary of this moon; would he would *change.*"
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, v. 1.

". . . when in a nascent or *changing* state."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 61.

4. To take or substitute one garment for another.

5. To turn sour or acid, to become tainted.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to change, to alter,* and *to vary*:—We *change* a thing by putting another in its place; we *alter* a thing by making it different from what it was before; we *vary* it by *altering* it in different manners and at different times. We *change* our clothes whenever we put on others: the tailor *alters* the clothes which are found not to fit, and he *varies* the fashion of making them whenever he makes new . . . A thing is *changed* without *altering* its kind; it is *altered* without destroying its identity, and it is *varied* without destroying the similarity."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to change, to exchange, to barter,* and *to substitute*:—"The idea of putting one thing in the place of another is common to all these terms, which varies in the manner and the object. *Change* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: whatever is *exchanged, bartered,* or *substituted,* is changed; but not *vice versâ. Change* is applied in general to things of the same kind, or of different kinds; *exchange* to articles of property or possession; *barter* to all articles of merchandise; *substitute* to all matters of service and office. Things rather than persons are the proper objects for *changing* and *exchanging,* although whatever one has a control over may be *changed,* or *exchanged;* a king may *change* his ministers; governments *exchange* prisoners of war. Things only are the proper objects for *barter;* but, to the shame of humanity, there are to be found people who will *barter* their countrymen, and even their relatives, for a paltry trinket. *Substituting* may either have persons or things for an object; one man may be *substituted* for another, or one word *substituted* for another. The act of *changing* or *substituting* requires but one person for an agent; that of *exchanging* and *bartering* requires two: a person *changes* his things or *substitutes* one for another; but one person *exchanges* or *barters* with another. *Change* is used likewise intransitively, the others always transitively; things *change* of themselves, but persons always *exchange, barter,* or *substitute* things . . In the figurative application these terms bear the same analogy to each other. A person *changes* his opinions; but a proneness to such *changes* evinces a want of firmness in the character. The good king at his death *exchanges* a temporal for an eternal crown. The mercenary trader *barters* his conscience for paltry pelf. Men of dogmatical tempers *substitute* assertion for proof, and abuse for argument." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhānġe, *s.* & *a.* [CHANGE, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of altering or changing; a substitution of one thing for another.

"Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us."—*Locke.*

(2) The act of passing from one state or phase to another; alteration, mutation, vicissitude.

"Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise;
While at each *change,* the son of Lyblan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 376.

(3) The state or quality of being altered.

"Since I saw you last,
There is a *change* upon you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

(4) That which is substituted for another.

"He took with him . . . ten *changes* of raiment."—*2 Kings*, v. 5.

(5) An alteration in the order or succession of a series. [II. 3, 4.]

(6) The act or process of giving and receiving things in exchange.

(7) That which is given in exchange for anything of a higher or lower denomination. (A shortened form of *exchange,* q.v.).

"Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; . . ."—*Swift*

(8) The balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased, and therefore returned to the purchaser.

(9) A succession of events.

"O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last!" *Dryden.*

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Death; the moment of exchanging life for death.

(2) Novelty, variety.

"Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It will be a little *change.*"—*Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A place where merchants and others meet to transact business. (Properly a curtailed form of *exchange,* q.v.).

"The bar, the bench, the *change,* the schools and pulpits are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries."—*L'Estrange.*

"He found that he could not go on *Change* without being followed round the piazza by goldsmiths, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. *Hunting:* Applied to a stag, whose scent has been crossed by chance by hounds in pursuit of another, and who is pursued in his turn.

3. *Music:*

(1) The word used as the short for change of key or modulation. Changes are of three kinds: the Diatonic, the Chromatic, and the Enharmonic changes. (See these words.) (*Groves.*)

(2) An alteration or permutation in the order in which a set of bells is rung; alternate or varied peals rung on bells.

"Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

4. *Math.:* The permutations, alterations, or variations which any number of things may undergo, or are capable of in respect of position, order, &c.

5. *Astron.:* The phases through which the moon passes.

"Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change,* and others of the same kind immediately after the full."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. An inn or ale-house. [CHANGE-HOUSE.]

¶ *Change of voice:*

Music: [LARYNX.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ *To ring the changes:*

1. *Lit:* To ring a set of bells in varied peals. [II. 3.]

† 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To play upon words by slight changes in order or meaning.

"Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and *ring* other *changes* upon the same bells."—*Norris.*

(2) To render a money transaction over a counter or bar as complex as possible with the view of fraudulently obtaining back more change than one is entitled to, as for instance a half-sovereign which one has paid and silver for it. (*Slang.*)

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *change, variation,* and *vicissitude*:—"*Change* consists simply in ceasing to be the same; *variation* consists in being different at different times; *vicissitude* in being alternately different and the same. All created things are liable to *change;* old things pass away, all things become new; the humours of men, like the elements, are exposed to perpetual *variations;* human affairs, like the seasons, are subject to frequent *vicissitudes.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

***change-church,** *s.* One who holds various benefices in succession.

"Boso . . . was a great *change-church* in Rome."—*Fuller: Worthies, Herts.*, i. 429.

change-house, *s.* An inn, an ale-house.

"When the Lowlanders went to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public house called the *change-house.*"—*Smollett: Humphry Clinker* (Sept. 3).

change-keeper, *s.* One who keeps an ale-house, or a petty inn. (*Scotch.*)

"That nobody went into the house but the three brothers,—and Nelson the *change-keeper* and the deponent himself."—*Trials of Sons of Rob Roy*, p. 130.

change-pump, *s.* A pump introduced by the successors of Boulton and Watt in connection with the boilers of sea-going vessels, in order to keep a continual change in the body of water, removing the super-salted water and substituting sea water. The change-pump has been superseded by the blow-off cock, which, being turned at intervals, allows a portion of the super-salted water to escape overboard. External condensation and fresh-water boiler-supply are now the mode. (*Knight.*)

change-ringing, *s.* The art or practice of ringing a peal of bells, so as to make the greatest possible number of permutations.

change-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: Change-wheels, having varying numbers of cogs at the same pitch, are used to connect the main arbor of the lathe with the feed-screw, so as to vary the relative rates of rotation and consequently the pitch of the screw to be cut. The first application of change-wheels to a lathe is supposed to have been in a fusee-cutting lathe, described in a work, 1741. The change-wheels are intermediate, and journaled in a bracket, which permits them to be brought into engagement with the rotative and feed wheels respectively. [SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, ENGINE-LATHE.]

¶ *Change-seats, the King's come:* A game well known in Lothian and in the south of Scotland. (*Jamieson.*)

çhānġe-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, ***çhaunġe-ą-ble-te,** *s.* [Eng. *changeable; -ity.*] The quality of being changeable or subject to change; changeableness.

"Repenting whanne it berith *chaungeablete,* may not be in God."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Kings* xv. 11.

çhānġe'-ą-ble, ***çhaunġe'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *change; -able.*]

1. Capable of being changed.

"The *changeable* suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins, . . ."—*Isa.* iii. 22.

2. Liable to change, fickle, inconstant.

"This worldis life that *chaungeable* es."
Hampole, 1,473.

*3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

"Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *changeable, mutable, variable, inconstant, fickle,* and *versatile*:—"*Changeable* is said of persons or things; *mutable* is said of things only: human beings are *changeable,* human affairs are *mutable. Changeable* respects the sentiments and opinions of the mind; *variable,* the state of the feelings; *inconstant,* the affections; *fickle,* the inclinations and attachments; *versatile,* the application of the talents. A *changeable* person rejects what he has once embraced in order to take up something new; a *variable* person likes and dislikes alternately the same thing; an *inconstant* person likes nothing long; a *fickle* person likes many things successively or at the same time; a *versatile* person has a talent for whatever he likes. . . . *Changeable, variable, inconstant,* and *fickle,* as applied to persons, are taken in the bad sense; but *versatility* is a natural gift, which may be employed advantageously." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Changeable chant:* [CHANT.]

Changeable gauge-truck: A means of adjusting wheels to different gauges of tracks by making the wheels adjustable on the axis. (*Knight.*)

çhānġe'-ą-ble-nĕss, * çhaunġe'-ą-ble-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *changeable; -ness.*]

1. Liability to change.

"His fift head was lyke a leopardes head of many colours, full of fyckienesse and *chaungeablenesse.*"—*Bale: Image,* pt. ii.

2. Inconstancy, fickleness.

çhānġe'-ą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *changeable; -y.*] In a changeable manner; inconsistently.

çhānġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHANGE, *v.*]

çhānġe'-fŭl, * çhānġe'-fŭll, *a.* [Eng. *change; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of, or liable to, change.

"So shall he strive, in *changeful* hue,
Field, feast, and combat, to renew."
Scott: Marmion, Introd. to canto v.

2. Fickle, changeable.

"He is very *changeful* and abrupt."—*C. Bron'ë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xiii.

çhānġe'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *changeful; -ly.*] In a changeful manner; uncertainly, inconsistently. (*Dr. Allen.*)

çhānġe'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *changeful; -ness.*] The quality of being changeful; inconsistency, inconstancy, fickleness. (*Boswell.*)

çhan-gel, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: The herb Bugloss (q.v.). (*Wright.*)

çhānġe'-lĕss, * çhānġe'-lĕs, *a.* [Eng. *change,* and *less.*] Free from change, unchanging.

"Then shall my hand, as *changeless* as my mind,
From your glad eyes a kindly welcome find."
Buckinghamshire: A Letter from Sea.

çhānġe'-lĭng, * çhaung-ling, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *change,* and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* Anything substituted for another.

"I folded the writ up in the form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. *Spec.:* A child substituted, or left in exchange, for another. [II. 1.]

"An I her base elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies' theft."
Spenser: Fairy Queen.

¶ In the following passage the child taken, not that left in exchange, appears to be meant.

"She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling.*"
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The fairies being popularly supposed to steal beautiful children, and leave in their places ugly and stupid ones, the word soon passed into the meaning of a fool, an idiot, or a simpleton.

". . . turning the babe into a *changeling* at which the mother shuddered, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

2. One who wavers or frequently changes his purpose; a waverer or fickle person.

"Yet his nature
In that's no *changeling* . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Changed, substituted.

"I do but beg a little *changeling* boy."
Shakesp.: Mid. N. Dream, ii. 2.

2. Fickle, wavering, changeable, and inconstant of purpose.

"Nay, some are so studiously *changeling* . . . they esteem an opinion as a diurnal, after a day or two scarce worth the keeping."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. i., p. 35.

† **çhānġ'-ĕr, * çhaunġ'-er,** *s.* [Eng. *chang(e); -er.*]

1. *Generally:*

(1) One who changes or alters anything.

"*Changer* of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last."
Giles Fletcher: Christ's Triumph, li. 40.

(2) One who is given to change; a fickle, inconstant person.

"Meddle not with them that are given to change [in the margin, *changers*]."—*Proverbs,* xxiv. 21.

2. *Spec.:* One whose business is to change or discount money; a money-changer.

"He turnede upsidoun the boordis of *chaungeris.*"—*Wyclife: St. Matthew,* xxi. 12.

çhānġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHANGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of substituting or giving one thing in exchange for another.

"Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning *changing,* for to confirm all things, . . ."—*Ruth,* iv. 7.

2. The act of passing from one state to another; alteration, change.

changing notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Passing notes or discords which occur on the accented parts of a bar. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **changing-piece,** *s.* One who is fickle or changeable.

"Go give that *changing-piece.*"
Shakesp.: Tit. Andron., i. 2.

* **chank,** *s.* [CHANCRE.] (*Nares.*)

"An angel-like water of a marvellous virtue against bleariedness of the eyes, *chanks,* and burning with fire."—*Lupton: Thousand Notable Things.*

çhăñks, *s. pl.* [Ceylonese (?), from Sansc. *cankha.*] [CONCH.] The same as CHANK-SHELLS (q.v.).

chank-shells, *s. pl.* A name given in the East Indies to certain varieties of the shell *Turbinella pyrum,* fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manaar, on the N.W. coast of Ceylon. There are two kinds, payel and patty, one red and the other white; the latter is of little value. These shells are imported into India, where they are sawn into rings of various sizes, and worn on the arms, legs, fingers, and toes by the Hindoos. A third species, opening to the right, is rare, and very highly valued. The demand for these shells, caused by the religious rites of the Hindoos, was so great that 60,000 rix-dollars per annum were received by the Government for the right of fishing for them. Now the fishery is open and free to all.

"The natives, in addition to fishing for *chank shells* in the sea, dig them up in large quantities from the soil on the adjacent shores."—*Tennent: Ceylon,* pt. i. ch. i.

çhan-ler, *s.* [CHANDLER.] (*Scotch.*)

chanler-chafts, *s.* [CHANDLER-CHAFTS.]

çhan'-ną, *s.* [It. *canna;* Lat. *channe, chane,* from Gr. χάννη (*channē*), χάνη (*chanē*) = a sea-fish, so called from its wide mouth: χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn, to gape.]

Ichthy.: The *Seranus cabrilla* of Cuvier, a European fish, resembling the Sea-perch.

çhăn'-nęl, * çhan-el, * çhan-elle, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *canel, chenal,* from Lat. *canalis* = hollow. *Channel* and *canal* are doublets.] [CANAL.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The hollow bed of a stream of water, especially the deepest part, where the main current flows.

"Canel or *chanelle. Canalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The sandbanks and the shallows of the Zuyder Zee form one of the worst *channels* in the world, . . ."—*Times,* Nov. 11, 1876.

(2) A narrow arm of the sea or strait running between two portions of land.

"As if a *channel* should be call'd a sea."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

(3) A gutter; a kennel. [KENNEL.]

"Gif thair be ony persoun that has ony biggit land, sic as cellaris, under the yeird, and the passage of thame furth farther than four fute, stoppand the *channel* and calsay."—*Balfour: Pract.,* pp. 587-8.

(4) Gravel: probably from being taken from the channel or bed of a river. (*Scotch.*)

"The moorish staple of the fourth branch—having only sand and *channel* below it, the same cannot reasonably admit of any diminution."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.,* p. 109.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A hollow or cavity formed lengthwise.

"Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell."
Dryden: Fables.

(2) The means or medium by which anything is conveyed or transmitted; an instrument or means of communication.

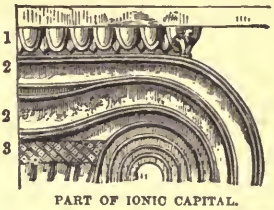
"You seem to think the *channel* of a pamphlet more respectable and better suited to the dignity of your cause, than that of a newspaper."—*Letters of Junius.*

(3) The course, line, or direction taken by a thing.

(4) The arteries or veins, as the channels through which the blood passes.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Archit.:* A gutter or furrow in a pillar;



PART OF IONIC CAPITAL.
1. Abacus. 2. Channels. 3. Echinus.

but the channel in an Ionic capital is that part which lies rather hollow under the *abacus,* and open upon the *echinus.*

¶ *Channel of the larmier:* A channel cut underneath a soffit, coping-stone, &c., to prevent the rain which drips from it passing to the walls of the building.

Channel of the volute: The spiral channel or sinking on its face.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) The neck or channel-bone.

"Cleave him to the *channel.*"—*Marlowe: Tamberl.,* i. 3.

(2) The windpipe. (*Wright.*)

3. *Veterinary:* The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of the horse where the tongue is lodged.

4. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A flat ledge of wood or iron projecting outward from the ship's side, for spreading the shrouds or standing rigging at each side of the masts, and protecting the chain-plates. The channels are at the level of the deck-beams. [CHAIN-WALE.]

(2) The rope-track in a tackle-block.

5. *Boot-making:* The cut in the sole of a boot to hold the thread and allow the stitches to sink below the surface of the sole. (*Knight.*)

6. *Masonry:* A long groove cut in a stone on a line where it is to be split.

7. *Mining:* An air conduit or pipe, to conduct air into a mine.

8. *Founding:* A trough to conduct melted metal to the pig-bed or mould. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

channel-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: A cuckoo, *Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ.* It is found, as its scientific name implies, in Australia.

channel-board, *s.* The same as CHANNEL, A., II. 4 (1).

channel-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A long bolt which passes through all the planks and connects the channel to the side.

* **channel-bone,** *s.* The collar-bone. [CANAL-BONE.]

"The dart fell through his *channel-bone.*"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvii.

channel-iron, *s.*

1. A form of angle-iron having a web with two flanges extending only on one side of the web.

2. *Building:* A brace or hook to support the guttering.

channel-leaved, *a.*

Bot.: Having leaves so folded together as to form a channel.

channel-plates, *s. pl.*

Naut.: [CHAIN-PLATES.]

channel-stone, channel-stane, *s.*

1. *In Eng.:* The curb-stone of a path.

2. *In Scot.:* The name given to the stone used in the game of curling.

"The vig'rous youth,
In bold contention met, the *channelstane,*
The bracing engine of a Scottish arm,
To shoot wi' might and skill."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 158.

channel-wales, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper-deck ports of large ships. Also the outside plank which receives the bolts of the chain-plates. The wall-plank extends fore and aft to support the channels.

çhăn′-nęl, *v.t.* [CHANNEL, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut or wear into channels.

"No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields."
Shakesp.: 1 *Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* To make tracts over; to cause to appear worn and hollowed; to run in streams over.

"Oh, sorrowful and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks—a Niobe appears!"
Cowper: Truth, 174.

çhăn′-nęled, çhăn′-nęlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHANNEL, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Worn into channels.

"The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* Grooved, fluted, voluted.

"Sometimes likewise, but rarely *channeled*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 24.

2. *Bot.:* The equivalent of the Latin *canicu-latus*, an epithet applied to a stem, leaf, or petiole which is hollowed above with a deep longitudinal groove and convex beneath.

çhăn′-nęl-ĭng, çhăn′-nęl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHANNEL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting or wearing into a channel.

2. A channel or gutter at the side of the road; a kennel.

II. *Arch.:* Perpendicular channels, or cavities, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster.

channeling-machine, *s.*

1. *Boot-making:* A machine for cutting the channels in boot-soles, to allow the thread to bury itself in the leather and be protected from immediate wear. It consists of a knife, which makes an oblique cut in the sole, to a gauged depth and regulated as to distance from the sole-edge by a guide.

2. *Stone-working:* A machine having a series of jumpers or chisels which make a groove across the face of a block in the quarry, or detached. It has a gang of cutters operated by direct-acting steam-cylinder. The cutters have direct motion from the piston. The valve is reversed at the blow of the cutters; or, in case of no blow being given, it is reversed before the cylinder-bottom is touched by the piston. The cutter-bar is adjustable on the cylinder-bar, to suit the depth of groove-cut. The whole mechanism is mounted on vertically adjustable rollers, and the feed-device is operated from the cross-head.

channeling-tool, *s.* A tool used for cutting a channel near the edge of a piece of leather, so as to hide the sewing. Used in making round work, such as running reins, whips; also in sinking grooves in shoe-soles, to hide the stitching. The cutter is adjustable on the shank, for penetration, and the guide at the end to gauge the distance of the channel from the edge of the leather. (*Knight.*)

***çhăn′-nęl-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *channel*; *-ize.*] To hold or carry as in a channel.

"His vaines and nerues that *channellize* his blood."
—*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 20.

çhăn′-nęl-lȳ, *a.* [CHANNEL, *s.*, A. I., 1 (4).] Gravelly; full of gravel.

"The soil being light, sandy, and *channelly*, is much overrun with broom."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 91.

çhăn′-nęls, *s. pl.* [CHAIN-WALES.]

çhăn′-nĕr, *s.* [CHANNEL, *s.*, A., I. 1 (4).] Gravel. (Often *channers*, synon. with *channel*.)

çhăn′-nĕr, *v.t.* [A dialectal form; cf. *chanter*, v.] To fret, to grumble, to be discontented, to complain.

"What sights, man, what frights, man,
Are pedlars doom'd to thole,
Ay *channerin'* and daunerin'
In eager search for cole!"
A. Wilson: Poems, 1790, p. 235.

çhăn′-nĕr-ȳ, *a.* [CHANNELLY.] Gravelly.

*** cha-nos,** *a.* [Lat. *canus* = white, hoary, gray.] Gray, hoary. (*Scotch.*)

"Apoun his chin feill *chanos* haris gray."
Douglas: Virgil, 173, 44.

***chan-oun, * chan-oune,** *s.* [CANON.]

"This *chanoun* sayde, 'Freend, ye doon amys;
This is not couched as it onghte be.'"
Chaucer: The Chanounes Yemannes Tale, l. 13109-10.

***çhăn′-rȳ, *çhăn′-nĕr-ȳ,** *s. & a.* [Corruption of *chanonry*, or *canonry*.] A chantry.

*** chanry-kirk, * channery-kirk,** *s.* The church or chapel attached to a chantry.

"The bishop of Ross—used the service-book peaceably within the *chanry kirk* of Ross each sabbath day by the space of two years."—*Spalding*, i. 64.

çhăn′-sŏn, *s.* [Fr. *chanson, canson*; Sp. *cancion*; Ital. *canzone*; from Lat. *cantio* = a song, *cano* = to sing.] A song, a ballad.

". . . little *chansons* or love-verses."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), ch. iii., p. 222.

chansons de geste, *s. pl.* The romances of the middle ages, sung or recited by wandering minstrels. Their number in French is very large; in English they are not so numerous, and most of them are translations of a French original.

çhăn-sŏn-nĕt′te, *s.* [Fr., a dimin of *chanson* = a song.] A little song or ballad.

çhant (1), *v.t. & i.* [*Cant* and *chant* were originally the same word. (*Trench: On the Study of Words*, 157.)] [CANT.]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To sing; to utter in a melodious voice.

"The swan who *chants* a doleful hymn to his own death."—*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

2. To enchant.

"He had *chantid* me."
Chaucer: Wife of Bath, Prol. 575.

3. To celebrate in song.

"The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the mountains."—*Bramhall.*

II. *Technically:*

1. To sing in chants, as in a cathedral service.

2. To intone a church service.

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* To sing, make melody.

"That *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves instruments of music."—*Amos* vi. 5.

"Or nymph or goddess, *chanting* to the loom."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xi., 800.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* To sing in chants.

"Hence, if our manly sport offend!
With pious fools go *chant* and pray."
Scott: The Chase, 12.

2. *Hunt.:* To go in full cry, said of hounds.

† **çhant** (2), *v.t.* [Probably of the same origin as *chant* (1), *v.*, and connected with *cant* (q.v.).] To sell horses fraudulently by concealing their faults, or making them up. [CHANTER, *s.*]

". . . was here this morning *chanting* horses with 'em."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. x.

çhant, *s.* [Fr. *chant*; Lat. *cantus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* A song, a melody.

"A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud."
Milton: Paradise Regained, ii. 289.

2. *Fig.:* Twang. [CANT.]

"His strange face, his strange *chant*, his immovable hat, and his leather breeches, were known all over the country."—*Macaulay: History of England*, ch. xvii.

II. *Church Music:* A species of melody used in cathedrals and churches, between an air and a recitative, to which the psalms of the day, the canticles, &c., are sung. [GREGORIAN.]

"I have now taken notice of every musical part of our cathedral service, except that of the unaccompanied *chant* used in the verses and responses."—*Mason: Essay on Church Musick*, p. 154.

Changeable Chant: A single or double chant which can be sung either in the major or minor mode without other alteration than the substitution of the minor third and sixth of the scale for those of the corresponding major. (*Stainer and Barrett.*)

***çhant′-ą-ble, *çhaunt′-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *chant*, and *able.*] Capable or worthy of being celebrated in song.

"*Chauntable* weren to me thi iustefiyngus."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* cxviii. 54.

çhań-tant′ (tant as tań), *s.* [Fr. pr. par. of *chanter* = to sing, from Lat. *canto.*] Instrumental music performed in a smooth, melodious, and singing style.

† **çhăn-tą-rĕlle′,** *s.* [CHANTERELLE (2).]

çhant′-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHANT, *v.*]

*** çhante′-ment, * çhaunte′-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *enchantement*, from Lat. *incantamentum.*] [ENCHANTMENT.] Enchantment, magic.

"Meriyn with ys *chauntement* and myd ys quoyntyse."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 149.

çhante-pleure′, * çhante-plure, *s.* [Fr. *chantepleure* = an outlet for water in a wall, a gullyhole or waterspout. Possibly derived from *chante et pleure*, with reference to the change from gay to grave sounds made by running water; or from the facetiously-faced gurgoyles in old churches, which in a jocose age might be said to be merry at one time, but to weep if a storm made water flow freely from them.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The burden of a song, in which the singer sings merrily and weeps successively.

"The *chanteplure*
Now to synge and sodaynely to wepe."
Lydgate: Book of Troy, ii. 2.

2. *Arch.:* An outlet made in the wall of a building which stands near a running stream, in order to let the water that overflows pass freely in and out of the place.

çhant′-ĕr (1), *** çhant-or, * çhan-teor, * çhan-tour,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chanteor, chantur*; Sp. & Port. *cantador*; Ital. *cantatore*, from Lat. *cantator* = a singer; *canto* = to sing.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A singer, a musician, a minstrel.

"In his tyme was Linus of Thebe in Egipt, the grete *chantour*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 349.

* 2. An enchanter, a magician.

"An *chanteor* Edwyne adde of Spayne wyth hym tho."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 243.

3. A member of a choir, a chorister.

"I haue gotten (sayth he) ye great *chaunter*, and a good quere man to answere hym."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

* 4. The priest of a chapel or chantry.

"A certain revenue sufficient for a *chanter* to one chapel."—*Aubrey: Berkshire*, iii. 24.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church Music:* The cantor or chief singer of the choir; the precentor. [CANTOR.]

"He ordered many of them to be sung by the rector chori or *chantor*, and the quier or quoir alternately."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 183.

2. The drone of a bagpipe.

"See the proud pipers on the bow,
And mark the gaudy streamers flow
From their loud *chanters* down, and sweep
The furrowed bosom of the deep."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 16.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to chanting or the precentor of a choir.

"The *chanter* chorister is to begin 'De Sancta Maria,' &c."—*Gregory: On the Child-Bishop, Posthuma*, p. 115.

çhant′-ĕr (2), *s.* [CHANT (2), *v.*] A fraudulent dealer in horses; a horse-coper. (*Slang.*)

çhănt′-ĕr, *v.i.* [Cf. CHANT (1), but possibly of imitative origin.] To mutter.

çhań-tĕr-ĕlle′ (1), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *cantarella* = a trebie string.]

Music:

1. The first or highest string upon instruments played with a bow. The E string of the violin, and the A of the viola and violoncello.

2. The highest string of a guitar or lute.

çhăn′-tę-rĕlle (2), † **çhăn′-tą-rĕlle,** *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cantharellus*, dim. from Lat. *cantharus* = a drinking vessel.]

Bot.: An edible fungus, *Cantharellus cibarius.*

* **çhant′-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [CHANTRESS.]

* **çhan′-tĕr-ĭe** (1), *s.* [CHANTRY.]

* **chan-tor-ie** (2), *** chaun-ter-y,** *s.* [O. F. *chanterie.*] Incantatation, enchantment.

"How that lady bryght
To a warm was dyght
Thorugh kraft of *chaunterye*."
Lybeaus Disconus, 2,054.

* **çhant′-ĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *chanter*; *ship.*] The office or position of a chanter.

"Chancellorships, treasurerships, *chantership*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, i. 392.

çhăn′-tĭ-clĕer, *chant-y-clear, *çhaun-te-cleer, *s.* [Fr. *chant* = a song; *chanter* = to sing; and *clair* = clear: hence, the clear or shrill singer. "The name of the cock in the famous beast epic of the middle ages called *Reineke Fuchs.*" (*Trench.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cock.

"A shepherd sitting on a bank
Like *chanty-clear* he crowed crank
And pip'd full merrily."
Drayton, Ecl. 4.

"Where *Chanticleer* amidst his harem sleeps
In unsuspecting pomp."
Cowper: Task, iv. 447.

2. *Ichthy.:* A name given to the Dragonet (Frith of Forth).

"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; *Chanticleer*, or Gowdie."—*Neill: List of Fishes*, p. 4.

çhant'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHANT, *v.*]

A. *As pr par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Singing.

2. Pert, loquacious. (*Scotch.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The act or art of singing, especially in cathedral music.

† (2) The act or business of fraudulent dealing in horses; horse-coping. (*Slang.*)

2. *Hunting:* The voice of hounds in full cry.

çhant'-lāte, *s.* [Fr. *chanlate, chanlatte*, from *champ* = a side, and *latte* = a lath.]

Carp.: A piece of wood fastened near the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall, to support two or three rows of tiles, so placed as to hinder the rain-water from trickling down the sides of the walls.

† çhant'-rĕss, * çhant'-ẽr-ĕss, * çhâunt'-rĕss, *s.* [O. Fr. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteur* = a singer.]

1. *Lit.:* A female singer.

"If she is delighted with the chants, Honeyman is delighted with the *chantress*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 217.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to a bird, a songstress.

"Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, *chantress* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

çhant'-rȳ, * çhan-ter-ie, * chaun-ter-ye, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chanterie*, from *chanter*; Lat. *canto* = to sing.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests, for the purpose of singing daily masses for the souls of the endowers, and such others as they may appoint.

* **2.** An endowment for the performance of masses for the soul of the donor, or others.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a chautry; supported by an endowment.

chantry-priest, *s.* A priest employed at a chantry to sing masses for the speedy delivery of the "pious founder's" soul from purgatory.

". . . he added ten pounds a year to the salary of the *chantry priest* of 'our lady chapel.'"—*J. H. Jesse: Memoirs of King Richard III.*, ch. vi.

chā-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. χάος (*chaos*) = chaos; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse: λέγω (*legō*) = to tell.] A treatise on chaos. (*Crabb.*)

chā'-ō-măn-çȳ, *s.* [From Gr. χάος (*chaos*) = (1) chaos, (2) infinite space, (3) infinite time, (4) by Paracelsus, the atmosphere, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere.

chā'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. χάος (*chaos*) = empty space, yawning wide: χαίνω (*chainō*) = to gape, to yawn; Lat. *chaos.*]

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** A yawning, empty space.

"And look what other thing soever besides cometh within the *chaos* of this monster's mouth, . . ."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 975.

"Betweene us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*."—*Luke* xvi. 26 (1582).

2. The mass of matter in confusion, before it was divided by the creation and arranged according to its proper classes and elements; the state of creation while still "without form and void."

"That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed
In the beginning how the heavens and earth
Rose out of *chaos*."
Milton: P. L., i. 10.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Confusion.

"It was, he said, a *chaos*, such as he had read of in the book of Genesis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. A confused, mixed mass, without order or regularity.

". . . a *chaos* of bogs, thickets, and precipices, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

† chaos-flood, *s.* A deluge of disorder and confusion. (*Carlyle: Sart. Resart.*, p. 164.)

† chaos-founded, *a.* Founded or formed in confusion.

"Come, Anah! quit this *chaos-founded* prison."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, pt. i., § 3.

chā-ŏt'-ĭc, * chā-ŏt'-ĭck, *a.* [CHAOS.]

1. *Lit.:* In a state of chaos; like chaos.

"When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, . . ."—*Derham.*

2. *Fig.:* In a state of confusion and disorder.

"These craggy regions, these *chaotic* wilds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

† chā-ŏt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *chaotic*; *-al.*] Chaotic.

† chā-ŏt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chaotical*; *-ly.*] In a chaotic or wildly confused manner.

". . . where kings and beggars, and angels and demons, and stars and street-sweepings, were *chaotically* whirled, in which only children could take interest."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

çhăp (1), * chap-pen, * chop-pen, *v.t. & i.* [Essentially the same as CHOP (q.v.).]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to crack or open in chinks and slits.

"Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face."—*Lilly: Endymion*, i. 1.

2. To strike.

3. To bruise, to beat, to break.

"With *chapped* kail butter'd fu' weel."
Herd: Coll., ii. 79.

¶ *To chap hands:* To strike or join hands.

"Syn Lindy has wi' Bydhy *chapped hands*,
They's hae their gear again at your command."
Ross: Helenore (first ed.), p. 120.

To chap out: To call out by a tap on a pane of the window.

"*Chappin out* is the phrase used in many parts of Scotland to denote the slight tirl on the lozen, or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress."—*Blackw. Mag.* (1818), p. 531.

II. *Intransitive:*

† **1.** To crack, to open in chinks or slits.

2. To strike.

¶ *To chap at a door:* To knock, to rap.

"The doors were closed, and put to;
The lady *chapped*, and made undo."
Sir Egeir, p. 31.

To chap yont: To get out of the way, equivalent to *chop about*, as applied to the shifting of the wind.

"Sae *chap ye yont*, ye filthy dud,
An' crib some clocker's chuckie brood."
Tarras: Poems; To My Auld Hat, p. 88.

çhăp (2), * chappe, chaup, *v.* [CHEAP, *v.* CHOP (2), *v.*]

1. To barter, to exchange.

". . . to *chappe: Mercari, nundinari, negociari*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. To fix upon any person or thing by selection; a term frequently used, especially among children, when one wishes to prevent another from claiming what he has chosen. Hence the phrase—" Chap ye, chuse ye."

"*Chaup* out as mony yonnkers frae the glen,
As ilka horn and hoof of yours may ken."
Ross: Helenore, p. 124.

3. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned.

"And belly-flaught o'er the bed lap she,
And claucht Hab wi' might and main:
'Hech, husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I *chaps* ye;
I thocht whare your tantrums wad en'.'"
Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 299.

4. Applied to the striking of a clock.

". . . it had, as his guide assured him, just '*chappit* eight upon the Tron.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

çhăp (1), çhaup, *s.* [CHAP (1), *v.*]

1. A chink, a cleft.

"What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it are filled up again."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. A stroke, a blow.

"The town-sutor like Lowrie lap
Three fit at ilka stend:
He did na miss the ba' a *chap*."
Skinner: Misc. Poet.; Christmas Ba'ing, p. 126.

3. A tap or rap.

"Lie still, ye skrae,
There's Water-Kelpie's *chap*."
Minstrelsy, Border, iii. 363.

chap-mill, *s.* Clappers. (*Scotch.*)

çhăp (2), çhop, *s.* [CHAFT, CHOPS.] The jaw. It is seldom used in the singular.

"Then, world, thou hast a pair of *chaps*, no more;
And throw between them all the food thou hast."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 5.

çhăp (3), *s.* [A curtailed form of *chapman* (q.v.).]

* **1.** A buyer; a customer.

2. A shop.

"Truth followed Vanity and hied him,
When he was in the Taylor's *chap*."
Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik, p. 94.

3. A rate, an established price. (*Scotch.*)

4. A colloquial term for a person; a fellow.

". . . telling twenty daily lees to a wheen idle *chaps* and queans, . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

¶ *Chap and choice:* Great variety.

"Spare no pains nor care;
For *chap and choice* of suits ye hae them there."
Ross: Helenore, p. 114.

çhăp-ar-al', chap-ar-ral, *s.* [Sp., from *chaparra, chaparro* = an evergreen oak of Iberian origin; an abbreviation of Basque *achaparra*, from *acha, atza*, for *aitza* = a rock, a stone; *abarra* = an evergreen oak. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

2. Thick bramble-bushes entangled with thorny shrubs in clumps.

"Among the characteristic forms of vegetation [in the prairie botanical region of North America] are the Mimoseæ, especially the genus Prosopis, which forms by itself the feature in the landscape known as 'mesquit,' while associated with other thorny shrubs, it constitutes the *chaparals*."—*Thomé: Botany* (transl. by Bennett) ed. 1879, pp. 448, 449.

chaparal-cock, *s.*

Ornith.: *Geococcyx californianus*, the ground cuckoo, or road-runner, common in the south-western states of the American Union.

çhăp'-bọok, *s.* [Eng. *chap* (2), v., and *book.*] A book carried about by hawkers for sale; hence, any small book.

* **çhāpe,** *s.* [Fr. *chape* = a cope, a cover, a sheath.]

1. The catch or piece by which an object is attached,—to a belt, for instance; as the piece of leather known specifically as the *frog*, to which a bayonet-scabbard is attached, and which slides on the belt; or a piece used to fasten a buckle to a strap or other piece of leather.

"This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

"*Chape* of a schethe. *Spirula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A plate on the back of a buckle, or the bar of a buckle, by which it is attached to a belt.

3. The hook of a scabbard.

4. The plate at the point of a scabbard; the tip.

5. The tip of a fox's tail.

* **çhāpe,** *v.t.* [CHAPE, *s.*] To provide with a chape or sheath.

"Here knyfes were *ichaped* not with bras."
Chaucer: C. T., 366.

çhăp-eau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr. *chapeau*; O. Fr. *chapel*; Ital. *cappello* = a hat, from Lat. *caput* = a head.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hat, or covering for the head.

"On his hedde a *chapeau* Montabin with a rich coronall, the fold of the *chapeau* was lined with crimsen satten."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.*, an. 5.

2. *Her.:* A cap of state, borne by a duke.

chapeau bras, *s.* [Contract. from Fr. *chapeau de bras* = hat for the arm.] A cap or hat which can be flattened and carried under the arm.

* **çhāped,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAPE, *v.*] Furnished with a sheath or chape.

çhăp'-el, * çhap-ele, * çhap-elle, * schap-elle, *s.* [O. Fr. *chapele, capele*; Fr. *chapelle*; Port. *capella*; Sp. *capilla*; Ital. *cappella*; all from Low Lat. *capella* = a chapel; originally a sanctuary in which the *cappa* or cope of St. Martin was preserved; then any sanctuary; from Low Lat. *cappa* = a cope. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A subordinate or lesser church or place of worship.

"Upon that mountayne is the *chapelle* of Helye."
Maundeville, p. 61.

"If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, *chapels* had been churches, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. A recess in the aisle of a church used for public worship, and generally devoted to the name of some saint. [LADY-CHAPEL.]

3. A place of worship, not necessarily connected with a church; a private church.

"My doubt is founded upon the varying tenure of these secluded *chapels* as to privileges of marrying or burying."—*De Quincy: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii. (Note), p. 85.

4. A place of worship used by dissenters from the Established Church of England; a meeting-house, a conventicle.

*5. A choir or orchestra attached to the court of a prince or nobleman.

II. *Printing:*

*1. A printing-office, a printer's workshop; said to derive the name from Caxton's first printing-press having been set up in the almonry of Westminster Abbey. [CAXTON.] This, however, is very doubtful.

2. An association or meeting of the journeymen in a printing-office for settling disputes as to prices of work, maintaining discipline, &c. It is presided over by a *father*, who is elected annually.

"The club of a printing-house always has been termed a *chapel*."—*Hugh Miller: Schools and Schoolmasters*, p. 341.

¶ *To hold a chapel:* To meet together for settling disputed questions and maintaining order in a printing-office.

chapel-of-ease, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A subordinate church in a parish, intended to relieve the mother or parish church, when the population is too large for the latter.

*2. *Fig.:* A nursery, a feeding-place.

"Sedburgh, for many years, was a sort of nursery or rural *chapel-of-ease* to Cambridge."—*De Quincy: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., pp. 113-14.

chapel-royal, *s.*

†1. A body of clergy and lay clerks ministering at the court of a Christian monarch.

2. The places of worship in which the persons described under No. 1 officiate. There are several such in England, as at St. James's Palace, the Savoy Chapel, and at Windsor. (*Groves.*)

çhăp'-ĕl, *v.t.* [CHAPEL, *v.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To deposit or inter in a chapel.

"Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. *Naut.:* To bring a ship round in a light breeze, when she is close-hauled, without bracing the head-yards, so that she will lie the same way that she did before. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman or by a sudden change of wind. (*Smyth.*)

***çhāpe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *chape*; *-less.*] Wanting or without a chape.

"An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

çhāpe'-lĕt, çhăp'-lĕt, çhā'-pĕl-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *chapelet.*]

1. [CHAPLET.]

2. *Saddlery:* A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top and made fast to the framework of the saddle, after they have been adjusted to the convenience of the rider.

3. *Mil.:* A piece of flat iron with three tenons or ends of timber, which is fixed to the end of a cannon.

4. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) A dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with scoops or scuttles, or with pallets traversing in a trough; the chain moving over rollers or wheels, of which the upper one is driven by power, and the lower one is vertically adjustable so as to regulate the position of the scoops or pallets, to bring them against the mud to be lifted, or to submerge them in the water to be raised. [CHAIN-PUMP, DREDGING-MACHINE.]

(2) A French name for the chain-pump in which the cushions or buttons which occur at intervals on the chain are compared to the beads of the rosary. Hence also known as *paternoster* pumps.

***çhapeleyne,** *s.* [CHAPLAIN.]

"*Chapeleyne. Capellanus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***çhăp-ĕl-laġe,** *s.* [Eng. *chapel*; *-age.*] The precincts of a chapel.

"He lighted at the *Chapellage*,
He held him close and still;
And he whistled thrice for his little foot-page,
His name was English Will."
Scott: The Eve of St. John.

***çhăp'-ĕl-lan-ȳ, *çhăp-ĕl-a-nȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *chapellenie*; Ital. *cappellania*; Sp. & Port. *capellania*, from Low Lat. *capellania.*] [CHAPLAIN.] A chapel within the precincts of or subject to another church.

"A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependant thereon."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

çhā'-pĕl-lĕt, *s.* [CHAPELET.]

çhăp'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAPPEL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing a ship to come round in a light breeze, when she is close-hauled, without bracing the head-yards.

çhăp-ĕl-ō'-nĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *chapel*; *-onian.*]

Printing: A workman in a printing-office who has paid a certain fine on admittance. (*Crabb.*)

çhăp'-ĕl-rȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *capelerie*, *chapele*, *capele* = a chapel.] The jurisdiction or limits of a chapel.

çhăp'-ẽr-ŏn, † çhăp'-ẽr-ŏnne, *s.* [Fr. *chaperon*; Sp. *capiron*; Ital. *capperone.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A hood or cap, especially one worn by knights.

CHAPERON.

"The executioner stands by,—his head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through."—*Howell: Epistolæ Howellianæ*, i. 42.

*2. An ornamental hood or cap, worn by Knights of the Garter when in full dress.

"I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state."—*Camden.*

*3. A device placed on the foreheads of horses drawing a hearse.

†4. A gentleman who escorted and protected a young lady in public.

5. A married lady who takes charge in public of one unmarried.

"Portly *chaperones* with strings of smartly dressed girls."—*Miss Austen: The Watsons*, p. 316.

6. A female guide; a show-woman.

"This sum was soon collected, and quietly inserted in the pocket of our *chaperon*, who then conducted us up the passage into a small back room, . . ."—*Bulwer: Pelham*, ch. l.

II. *Tech.:* The end of the bit that joins to the branch just by the banquet; applied to scatch mouths, and all others except cannon mouths. (*Crabb.*)

çhăp'-ẽr-ōn, çhăp'-ẽr-ōne, *v.t.* [CHAPERON, *s.*] To escort or protect a young lady (said of an older woman).

"A widow lady . . . wishes for a situation. . . . Could *chaperone* young ladies."—*Times*, Nov. 18, 1878.

çhăp'-ẽr-ōn-aġe, *s.* [Eng. *chaperon*, and suff. *-age.*] The act of acting as chaperon, or protector of a young lady in public.

"Beautiful, and possessing every accomplishment which renders beauty valuable, under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. i., ch. ii.

çhăp'-ẽr-ōned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAPERON, *v.*]

çhăp'-ẽr-ōn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAPERON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of escorting and protecting a lady in public, or of acting as a chaperon.

"Had I the uncontrolled *chaperoning* of an intelligent sight-seer . . ."—*Morning Star* Oct. 4, 1865.

çhăp-ẽr-ŏn'-nĕt, *s.* [CHAPOURNET.]

Her.: A kind of small hood.

çhăp'-fâl-lẹn, çhăp'-fâln, *a.* [Eng. *chap* (2), s., and *fallen.*]

*1. *Lit.:* Having the mouth or mouth-piece fallen or let down.

"A *chapfaln* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm." *Dryden: Juvenal*, x.

2. *Fig.:* Having the mouth sunk; downcast, crestfallen.

". . . quite *chapfallen*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

***çhap-fare,** *s.* [CHAFFARE.]

chaph, *s.* [Probably corrupted Arabic. Cf. Arab. *kaf* = a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and bind the horizon on all sides. Cf. also *kaf* = the palm of the hand, and *khafik* = trembling, palpitating, . . . the horizon.]

Astron.: A star, called also β Cassiopeia.

***çhăp'-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *chopine.*] [CHOPIN, *s.*] A chopin, a quart.

"Gin he likes drink, 'twad alter soon the case,
And drunken *chapins* bluther a' his face."
Shirref: Poems, p. 42.

¶ *To tak a chapin:* A circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor.

† çhăp'-ĭne, *s.* [CHIOPINE.]

"Take my *chapines* off."—*Massinger: Renegado*, i. 2.

***cha-pĭs,** *s. pl.* [CHAIPES.] (*Scotch.*)

çhăp'-ĭt, *pa. par.* [O. Fr. *eschapper.*] Escaped.

***çhăp'-ĭ-tẽr, *çhap-i-tre, *çhap-i-ture, *çheap-i-tre,** *s.* [CHAPTER, CAPITAL.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chapter or section of a book.

"The heed lettres of the *chapitres* of this firste book."—*Trevisa*, ii. 77.

2. A chapter of the clergy.

"At the next *chapitre*."—*P. Plowman's Crede*, 649.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The capital or upper part of a pillar.

"The height of the one pillar was eighteen cubits, and the *chapiter* upon it was brass: and the height of the *chapiter* three cubits; and the wreathen work, and pomegranates upon the *chapiter* round about, all of brass . . ."—*2 Kings*, xxv. 17.

2. *Law:* A summary in writing of such matters as are inquired of or presented before justices in eyre, or justices of assize, or of the peace, in their sessions; called more commonly articles, and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. (*Jacobs.*)

***chapitre-house,** *s.* A chapter-house.

"Thanne was that *chapitre house*
Wrought as a greet chirche."
P. Plowman's Crede, 395.

***çhăp-ĭt-le,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chapitel*; Sp. & Port. *chapitel*; Ital. *capitello*, from Low Lat. *capitellum*; Lat. *capitulum*, a dimin. of *caput* = a head.] [CAPITLE, CAPITAL.]

1. A chapter of clergy.

"Consistorie and *chapitle*."
P. Plowman, 2,009.

2. A chapter of a book, a section.

"We habbeth yspeke ine the *chapitls* of uices."
Ayenbite, p. 220.

† çhăp-ĭ-tral, *a.* [Eng. *chapiter* = chapter; suff. *-al.*] Of, or pertaining to, a chapter; capitular.

"The *chapitral* [revenues] are in the course of reduction to about £55,000."—*Brougham: Brit. Const.*, ch. xviii.

çhăp'-laĭn, *çhape-lein, *çhape-leyn, *çhape-leyne, *çhapyl-layne, *çhaplayne, *s.* [O. Fr. *capelan*, *chapelain*; Sp. *capellan*; Port. *capellao*; Ital. *capellano*; Ger. *kapelan*, from Low Lat. *capellanus*, from *capella* = a chapel.]

1. A clergyman who performs divine service in a chapel.

"*Chaplaynes* to the chapeles chosen the gate."
Sir Gawaine, 930.

2. A clergyman officially attached to the sovereign, the House of Commons, any high official, a ship, or a regiment, for the performance of divine service.

"A chief governour can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence."—*Swift.*

". . . he found that none of her *chaplains* knew English or French enough to shrive the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a family, performing divine service privately; a confessor.

¶ *Chaplains of the Pope:* The Pope's auditors or judges at the Vatican.

chaplain-general, *s.*

Mil.: A clergyman who has the government

and superintendence of regimental and brigade chaplains, who are appointed by and are responsible to him.

çhăp'-laĭn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *chaplain; -cy.*] The position or office of a chaplain.

"The *chaplaincy* was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert."—*Swift: Letters.*

***çhăp'-laĭn-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *chaplain; -ry.*] The same as CHAPLAINSHIP (q.v.). (*Pen. Cycl.*)

çhăp'-laĭn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chaplain; -ship.*]

1. The office or position of a chaplain; chaplaincy. (*Milton.*)

2. The revenues of a chapel.

***çhăp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *chap,* s., and *less.*] Properly, jawless: hence, without flesh; fleshless.

"Now *chapless,* and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1.

çhăp'-lĕt (1), *s.* [Fr. *chapelet.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A wreath or garland worn round the head.

"Then playfully the *chaplet* wild
She wreathed in her dark locks, and smiled."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 9.

"Now, too, a *chaplet* might be wreathed
Of buds o'er which the moon has breathed."
Moore: Lalla Rookh: The Light of the Harem.

(2) A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in keeping count of their prayers; a rosary.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A number of things strung together.

". . . certain male toads take the *chaplets* of eggs from the females and wind them round their own thighs."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vi., vol. i., p. 210.

(2) A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A moulding carved into beads, olives, and the like. It is the same as the *baguette* with ornaments added. [BAGUETTE.]

2. *Horsemanship:* [CHAPELET].

3. *Her.:* A garland or head-band of leaves borne in coats of arms, in token of great military prowess and success.

***çhăp'-lĕt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *chapel,* and dim. suff. *-et.*] A little chapel or shrine. (*Hammond.*)

***çhăp'-lĕt-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *chaplet* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Garlanded, filleted.

"His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop."
—*Browning: Flight of the Duchess.*

***çhăp'-lĭn-ar-y,** *s.* [CHAPLAINRY.]

"Prebendaries and *chaplinaries.*"—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.,* p. 297.

çhăp'-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. unknown. Jamieson suggests O. Sw. *kaeppla* = to gag.] See extract.

"For preventing mischiefs that may arise, concerts and engagements that may be made & entered into by such of the Council as are merchants among themselves, or such of the Council as are craftsmen among themselves, for influencing or carrying all or any part of an election out of the regular way, known by the name of *Chapling,* whereby numbers are not at liberty to proceed according to their consciences, but according to the opinion of a majority, were it never so wrong. . . ."—*Sett: Burgh of Dunf.,* 1724.

***çhăp'-man,** ***çheap-man,** ***çhep-man,** ***chap-mon,** *s.* [A.S. *ceápman;* O. Fr. *kâpmon, kôpmon;* O. H. Ger. *choufman;* O. Icel. *kaupmadhr;* Sw. *köpman;* Dan. *kjobmand;* A.S. *ceapian* = to buy.]

1. One who buys and sells; a merchant, a dealer.

"A companye of *chapmen* riche."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,554.

"*Chapman. Negociator, mercator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey."
Dryden.

2. A pedlar, a hawker. (*Scotch.*)

"*Chapmen.*—The word is used, in the Scotch sense of it, for an itinerant seller of wares."—*P. Prestonpans: East Loth. Statist. Acc.,* xvii. 78.

Chapman's drouth: A proverbial expression for hunger. (*Scotch.*)

***çhăp'-man-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *chapman; able.*] Marketable; fit for market or for selling.

"Marchant and *chapmanable* as it should be."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***çhăp'-man-hēde,** ***çhap-man-hode,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chapman,* and suff. *-hede* = hood.] The act of bargaining or dealing.

"For evermor we moste stond in drede
Of hap and fortun in our *chapmanhede.*"
Chaucer: The Schipmannes Tale, l. 14,648-9.

"Han schapen hem to Rome for to wende,
Were it for *chapmanhode* or for disport."
Ibid.: The Man of Lawes Tale, l. 4,562-3.

***çhăp'-man-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *chapman: -ry.*] Traffic, custom, dealing.

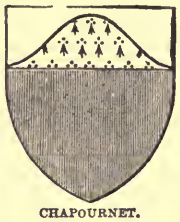
"He is moderate in his prices, which gets him much *chapmanry.*"—*Archæology,* xii. 191 (1691). (*Davies.*)

***chap-o-lor-ie,** *s.* [SCAPULARY.] A scapulary.

"Thei schapen her *chapolories.*"
Pierce Ploughman's Crede, 550.

çhap-ôur'-nĕt, *s.* [Fr. *chaperon; -et.*]

Her.: A chaperonnet or little hood, borne in a coat of arms to signify that the chief is divided by a bow-shaped line.



CHAPOURNET.

çhăpped, ***çhap-pyd** (*Eng.*), **çhap-pit** (*Scotch*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAP (1), *v.*]

"My legys thay fold, my fyngers ar *chappyd.*"
Towneley Myst., p. 98.

". . . the rabblement hooted, and clapped their *chapped* hands, . . ."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* i. 2.

çhăp'-pĭe, *s.* [Dimin. of *chap* (3) (q.v.).] A little fellow. (*Gall.*)

çhap'-pĭn, *s.* [CHAPIN.]

"Growl when your *chappin* bottle's empty."
Hector Macneill: Poems, p. 89.

çhăp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of cleaving or striking.

chapping-stick, chappin-stick, *s.* Any instrument for striking with.

"'My man, said he; but ye're no nice o' your *chapping-sticks!*'"—*Perils of Man,* ii. 38.

çhap'-pĭt, *pret.* of *v., pa. par., & a.* [CHAP, *v.*] Struck, pounded, mashed. (*O. Scotch.*)

çhăp'-py, *a.* [Eng. *chap,* s.; *-py.*] Full of chaps or chinks.

"Whose *chappy* knuckles we have often yearned to amputate."—*Lamb: Elia, Newspapers.*

***çhap-pyt-tyl,** ***çhap-y-tle,** *s.* [CHAPITLE.]

çhăps, *s.* [CHAP (2), *s.*] A jaw; the mouth.

1. Of a beast.

"So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope his *chaps* to frustrate so."
Sidney.

2. Of a man (used contemptuously).

"Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 2.

çhăpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAP (1), *v.*] Full of cracks or sores.

"They squeezed the juice, and cooling ointment made
Which on their sunburnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid." *Dryden: Flower & Leaf,* 420.

çhăp'-tĕr, ***chap-itre,** ***chap-tire,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chapitre, capitle;* Ital. *capitolo;* Sp. & Port. *capitulo,* from Lat. *capitulum,* dimin. of *caput* = a head.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A division or section of a book.

"XV *chapitres* nedful to the knowleche of the ylond of Britayne."—*Trevisa,* i. 29.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A portion, a division.

"*Oli.* Where lies your text?
Vio. In Orsino's bosom.
Oli. In his bosom! In what *chapter* of his bosom?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

* (2) A lot, a share.

"Necessity is a hard *chapter.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 209.

* (3) A point, a subject.

"There are some *chapters* on which we shall not agree."—*Walpole: Letters,* iii. 150.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A congregation, synod, or council of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church, presided over by the dean.

"Norwich was the capital of a large and fruitful province. It was the residence of a bishop and of a *chapter.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. An assembly of monks, presided over by the head of the house, province, or the whole orders. In the last two cases such assemblies are called respectively *provincial* and *general* chapters.

3. A chapter-house (q.v.).

4. A meeting or council of an organised body or society.

5. A branch of an organised society.

"On a mission from a *chapter* of his order."—*Robertson: America,* iii. 101.

* 6. A place where delinquents were punished. (*Ayliffe.*)

"And he wold fecche a feined mandement.
And somne hem to the *chapitre* bothe two,
And pill the man, and let the wench go."
Chaucer: The Freres Tale, v. 6,942.

7. A decretal epistle. (*Ayliffe.*)

* 8. *Arch.:* A capital of a column.

"The *chapters* seem to be a mixture between that [Ionick] and the Dorick order."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece,* bk. i., ch. viii.

¶ (1) *Three chapters:*

Ch. Hist.: Three paragraphs, passages, or chapters in the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon in which Theodore, bishop of Mopsuestia; Theodoret, bishop of Cyprus; and Ibas, bishop of Edessa, were acquitted of theological error. At the recommendation of Theodore of Cæsarea, the Emperor Justinian was persuaded to have these expunged with the view of bringing back certain persons to the Church; but the beneficial results promised from their excision never actually followed.

(2) *To the end of the chapter:* Throughout, to the very end.

"Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter.*"—*L'Estrange.*

(3) *The chapter of accidents:* Chance.

"The *chapter of accidents* has more power over the best regulated mind than all the chapters in the Bible."
—*Marryat: Jacob Faithful,* ch. xxxiii.

chapter-house, ***chapytre-house,** *s.* The building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which chapters are held.

"The little chapel of S. Thomas would make a very convenient *chapter-house* or synod-hall."—*Times,* Nov. 6, 1875 (advt.).

***çhăp'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [CHAPTER, *s.*]

1. To divide into chapters.

"This general tradition of Langton's *chaptering* the Bible."—*Fuller: Worthies Canterbury,* i. 528.

2. To bring before the chapter; hence, to take to task; to bring to book.

"He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head, shewing by many examples, produced from their actions, how many miseries that had both occasioned to the Grecians."—*Dryden: Character of Polybius.*

çhăp'-ter-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *chapter; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a chapter.

çhăp'-tĕr-ly, ***çhăp-tour-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *chapter; -ly.*] In manner of or according to the rules of a chapter. A presbytery is said to be chapterly met or convened, when all the members are present.

"On the 16th of January, 1554-5, he held a chaptour of heralds, *chaptourly* convened, in the abbey of Halyroodhouse, . . ." —*Chalmers: Lyndsay,* i. 38.

çhăp'-trĕl, *s.* [Eng. *chapter,* and dim. suff. *-el.*]

Arch.: The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch. It varies in the different orders; sometimes the whole of the entablature serves as the chaptrel to an arch. It is also called an *impost* (q.v.).

"Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels.*"—*Moxon.*

***çhăp'-wom-ąn,** *s.* [A fem. form of *chapman* (q.v.).] A female dealer.

"But is there hope, Sir,
He has got me a good *chapwoman.*"
Massinger: The Renegado, iii. 2.

çhar (1), *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cear* = red, blood-coloured; *cear, ceara* = blood, so called from its red belly; for which reason it is also called in Wel. *torgoch, torgochiad* = red-bellied. (*Mahn.*)]

Ichthyology:

1. A species of fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) found at Windermere.

2. The brook-trout, *Salmo fontinalis.* (*American.*)

***çhar** (2), *s.* [Perhaps Mid. Eng. *char* = car, cart.] A certain quantity of lead; perhaps a cartload.

"For ane *char* of leid, that is to say, xxliii *fotmellis,* iiii d."—*Balfour: Pract.,* p. 87.

***char** (3), ***chaar, *chare, *charre,** *s.* [CAR, CHARIOT.]

"He took six hundryd chosun *charys*."—*Wycliffe: Exod.*, xiv. 7.

"*Chare. Currus, quadriga.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhär (4), **çhar, *çhare, *çhewre, *çhearr, *çher,** *s.* [A.S. *cierr, cyrr* = a turn, a space, a period; *cyrran* = to turn; Dut. *keer;* O. H. Ger. *chër;* M. H. Ger. *kër* = a turning; O. H. Ger. *chëran;* M. H. Ger. *keren;* Ger. *kehren* = to turn about.]

*1. A turn; an occasion.

"Ase mnchele lune ase thou hauest somme mon sume *cherre*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 408.

2. A turn of work; a job.

"Urinethe wolde my don a *char*." *Polit. Songs*, p. 341.

"[She] harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and two-pence, were her daily hire."
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll. iii.

¶ *On char, on cherre:* Ajar (q.v.).

***char-folk, *chair-folke, *chare-folke,** *s.* Persons hired to do charing work.

". . . who, instead of their own servants, use *chair-folke* in their honses."—*Fuller: Worthies, Kent*, i. 181. (*Davies.*)

char-woman, *s.* A woman hired to do odd jobs, or for a single day.

"Get three or four *charwomen* to attend yon constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders."—*Swift.*

çhar (1), *v.t.* [According to Skeat, simply a special use of *char* (2), v., but evidence is wanting.] To reduce to carbon by the application of heat; to burn slightly; to reduce to charcoal.

"A way of *charring* sea-coal, wherein it is, in about three hours or less, without pots or vessels, brought to charcoal."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 141.

char-oven, *s.* A furnace for carbonizing turf.

çhär (2), **çhar,** *v.i.* & *t.* [CHAR (4), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To work at odd jobs.

2. *Tech.:* To hew or dress stone.

B. *Trans.:* To do any work.

"That char is *charred*."—*Old Proverb* in *Wright.*

***char** (3), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cerran, cyrran* = to turn; O. H. Ger. *chëran, chërran;* M. H. Ger. *keren;* O. Fris. *këra.*] [CHARE, *v.*]

1. *Trans.:* To turn, to cause to give away.

"He metis him thare, and *charris* him with ane chak."
Doug.: Virgil, 142, 5.

2. *Intrans.:* To turn aside.

"Lyke as ane bull dois rummesing and rare,
Quhen he escapis hurt one the altare,
And *charris* by the axe with his nek wycht
Gif one the forhede the dynt hittis not richt."
Doug.: Virgil, 46, 15.

chă'r-a, *s.* [Gr. χαρά (*chara*) = delight.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Characeæ. The species are found in ponds and slow-running streams, and even in brackish water. The slender stem bears a number of whorls of leaves, the internodes growing smaller towards the top, which is crowned by a terminal bud. These internodes consist of enormous cells, sometimes enclosed by a layer of smaller cells (the cortex), and within the internodes the streaming of the protoplasm—erroneously called the circulation of the sap—may be easily seen with a low power of the microscope (1" objective). Several of the species are incrusted with lime. The axis is coated with tubes, and a large quantity of calcareous matter is deposited upon them. *Chara vulgaris*, Common or Stinking Chara or Stonewort, is very common in England, and a perennial, as also is *C. hispida*, the Prickly Stonewort.

2. *Palæobot.:* Fruits of Spirangium, supposed to be a gigantic Chara, occur from the Carboniferous to the Wealden, in which latter formation Chara also occurs, and it is found down to the Pleistocene.

çhar-a-bănc (*c* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A long, light pleasure van, with transverse seats.]

char-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *char(a)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* A small group of aquatic cryptogams, by some considered to be aberrant Algæ, with two genera, Chara (q.v.) and Nitella (q.v.). The reproductive organs are situated at the nodes, and when the ciliated spermatozooids escape into the water, some of them find their way into the female organ through a small opening at the top. The fertilized ovum does not directly produce a new plant, but a string of cells, the oldest of which become the growing point of the young Chara.

† char-ā'-çeous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *charace(æ)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Characeæ.

chă-ra-çĭ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *characinus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of physostomatous fishes, intermediate between the Cyprinidæ and the Salmonidæ. The air-bladder is divided into two portions. They inhabit tropical rivers.

chă-ra-çī'-nŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χάραξ (*charax*), genit. χάρακος (*charakos*) = a stake, a sea-fish, perhaps the rudd, and Lat. suff. *-inus.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Characinidæ (q.v.).

*** chăr'-ăct, * chăr'-ĕct, * car-act,** *s.* [O. Fr. *caracte*, a curtailed form of *character* (q.v.).]

1. A character, a sign or letter.

"Thorugh *caractes* that Chist wroot."
Langland: P. Plowman, 7,600.

2. A book, science, or learning.

"Rede his *caracte* in the wise
As she him taught." *Gower*, ii. 247.

"Even so may Angelo,
In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

chăr'-ac-tĕr, * car-ac-ter, * car-ec-ter, *s.* [Lat. *character* = a sign or engraved mark; Gr. χαρακτήρ (*charaktēr*), from χαράσσω (*charassō*) = to engrave.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A stamp, mark, or sign, engraved or stamped.

"He shal make alle . . . for to haue a *caracter* in the right honde."—*Wycliffe: Apoc.*, xiii. 16.

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

"It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

"In 1521 the first Greek *characters* appeared, in a book printed at Cambridge."—*Hallam: Hist. Lit. Middle Ages*, ch. 5.

3. A style of handwriting; writing.

"I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet. You know the *character* to be your brother's."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 2.

"Some, indeed, can counterfeit another's *character* and subscription."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. 2.

*4. A cipher.

"He hath given my lord a *character*, and will oblige my lord to correspond with him."—*Pepys: Diary*, July 15, 1664.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. Applied to the sign of the cross made upon the forehead of a child in baptism.

". . . signed with the *character* of Christ in baptisme, . . ."—*Briskett: Civil Life*, p. 175.

*2. A representation or description of any one as to his personal qualities.

"Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of these they feigned excels their own."
Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley 87.

3. An unfavourable description or account of the natural qualities of a thing or place.

"This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it."—*Addison: On Italy.*

4. A distinguishing mark, feature, or trait of anything; a characteristic.

"The truest *characters* of Ignorance
Are Vanity, and Pride, and Arrogance."
Butler: Remains.

5. The personal qualities or attributes of a person; the moral and mental constitution.

"Most women have no *characters* at all."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 2.

"Versed in the *characters* of men; and bound,
By tie of daily interest, to maintain
Conciliatory manners and smooth speech."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

"He was a man of parts and courage; but his moral *character* did not stand high."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

6. The quality or nature of anything.

"The method of experiment here pursued, though not of the simplest *character*, is still within your grasp."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 14, p. 206.

7. A position, rank, post, or capacity.

". . . they were sure of a market for such a slave as Joseph, and in that degraded and miserable *character* he arrived in Egypt."—*Milman: Hist. of Jews* (3rd ed.), bk. ii., vol. i., p. 50.

8. A person or actor in a story, play, &c.; a personage.

"Mr. Booth satisfies those sagacious people who, having seen a *character* of Shakespeare performed in a certain manner, are intolerant of any attempt to diversify it and are sensitively jealous of modern thought."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1881.

9. A person noted for any eminent quality.

10. A person noted for any peculiarity of manner, habits, or disposition. (*Colloquial.*)

"He's a *character*, and I'll humour him."—*Goldsmith: She Stoops*, ii. 1.

11. A part appropriated to anyone in a play.

"Those who have followed Mr. Booth through his various and varied *characters* know what a good actor he is and how earnest a student."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 5, 1881.

12. An estimate of the personal qualities of a person; reputation, fame, report.

13. A certificate as to behaviour, competency, &c., given by a master to a servant when leaving him.

"Lady Spratt . . . had taken a discharged servant of Mrs. Leslie's without applying for the *character*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. viii., ch. v.

¶ *In character:* Appropriate, in keeping with other things.

"Read it; is it not quite *in character*."—*Disraeli: Vivian Grey*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

Out of character: Inappropriate, incongruous.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Witnesses to the character of a prisoner may be called, but they must not go into details. When there has been a previous conviction, it may be proved after the prisoner is found guilty.

2. *Nat. Science:* A short definition expressing the essential marks by which an animal, a plant, or a mineral is distinguished from the others which most nearly resemble it.

3. *Music:* A general name for the signs employed in music, such as brace, bind, bar, sharp, flat, natural, clef, stave, shake, &c.

4. *Roman Theol.:* The change wrought in the recipient of the Sacrament of Baptism or Holy Orders.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *character* and *letter:* "*Character* is to *letter* as the genus to the species: every *letter* is a *character;* but every *character* is not a *letter. Character* is any printed mark that serves to designate something; a *letter* is a species of *character* which is the constituted part of a word. Short-hand and hieroglyphics consist of *characters*, but not of letters. *Character* is employed figuratively, but *letter* is not. A grateful person has the favours which are conferred upon him written in indelible *characters* upon his heart."

(2) He thus discriminates between *character* and *reputation:*—"*Character* lies in the man; it is the mark of what he is; it shows itself upon all occasions: *reputation* depends upon others; it is what they think of him. A *character* is given particularly: a *reputation* is formed generally. Individuals give a *character* of another from personal knowledge: public opinion constitute the *reputation. Character* has always some foundation; it is a positive description of something: *reputation* has more of conjecture in it; its source is hearsay. It is possible for a man to have a fair *reputation* who has not in reality a good *character;* although men of really good *character* are not likely to have a bad *reputation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chăr'-ac-tĕr, † cha-răc'-tĕr, *v.t.* [CHARACTER, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To stamp, to engrave, to cut.

"O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. To distinguish by particular marks or traits, to characterize.

*3. To describe, to give an account of.

"Thuanus thus *charactereth* the Conwaldenses."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iii.

II. *Fig.:* To stamp, to impress on the mind, heart, &c.

"Who art the table wherein all my thoughts
Are visibly *character'd* and engraved."
Shakesp.: Two Gent., ii. 7.

¶ The accent was originally on the penultimate.

***chăr'-ac-tĕred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARACTER, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Marked, stamped, cut.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Deeply impressed.

"The laws of marriage *character'd* in gold
Upon the blanched tablets of her heart."
Tennyson: Isabel, ii. 19.

2. Distinguished by particular marks or traits.

* **chăr-ăc-tĕr'-ĭc-al**, * **chăr-ac-tĕr'-ĭc-all**, *a.* [Eng. *character*; *-ical*.] Indicative of character.

"Neither ought the observing of these signes to be mixed with *charactericall* practices."—*Speculum Mundi*, p. 345.

* **chăr'-ac-tĕr-ĭsm**, *s.* [Fr. *caractérisme*, from Gr. χαρακτηρισμός (*charactērismos*) = a characterizing; χαρακτήρ (*charaktēr*) = a stamp, a mark, a character; χαράσσω (*charassō*) = to stamp, to engrave.] The distinction of character.

"The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should."—*Bp. Hall: Characters*, p. 13.

chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs'-tĭc, * **chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs'-tĭck**, **chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs'-tĭ-cal**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *caractéristique*, from Gr. χαρακτηριστικός (*charaktēristikos*) = characteristic, from χαρακτήρ (*charaktēr*) = a stamp, a mark, a character.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Serving to constitute the character of a person; marking the peculiar qualities of a person; suitable, appropriate.

". . . I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristical* distinction."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

". . . he ascribed, with *characteristic* impudence, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Music:* A term used of music when it is designed as the expression of some special sentiment or circumstance. (*Grove.*)

B. *As subst.:* A distinctive trait or feature of anything; one of the component parts of a man's character.

"This vast invention exerts himself in Homer in a manner superiour to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others."—*Pope.*

¶ *Characteristic of a logarithm:*

Math.: The same as the index or exponent. [INDEX.]

¶ *Characteristic letter or character:*

Grammar: The letter which determines the declension of a noun or the conjugation of a verb.

chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs'-tĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *characteristical*: *-ly*.] In a characteristic manner; in a manner suited to the character; suitably, appropriately.

"The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used *characteristically*."—*Spenser: Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies*, p. 36.

† **chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭs'-tĭ-cal-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *characteristical*; *-ness*.] The quality of being characteristic, or peculiar to a character.

† **chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭ-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *characteriz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of characterizing.

chăr'-ac-tĕr-ize, **chăr'-ac-tĕr-ĭşe**, *v.t.* [Eng. *character*; *-ize*.]

* I. *Lit.:* To engrave, to imprint, to stamp.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To impress deeply upon the mind, heart, &c.

"They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. To give a character, account, or description of.

"It is some commendation, that we have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person, without long experience."—*Swift.*

* 3. To designate, point out, or specially refer to.

". . under the name of Tamerlane, he intended to *characterize* King William, and Lewis the Fourteenth under Bajazet."—*Johnson: Life of Rowe.*

4. To mark with a distinguishing character or quality; to distinguish.

"European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*."—*Arbuthnot: On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.*

chăr'-ac-tĕr-ized, **chăr'-ac-tĕr-ĭşed**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHARACTERIZE, *v.*]

* **chăr-ac-tĕr-ĭz'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *characteriz(e)*; *-er*.] One who characterizes.

"If we may credit the divine *characterizer* of our times."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, Dial. 7, § 20.

chăr'-ac-tĕr-ĭz-ĭng, **chăr'-ac-tĕr-ĭş-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHARACTERIZE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of engraving or imprinting.

2. The act of marking with any distinguishing quality or character.

chăr'-ac-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *character*; *less*.]

1. Having no definite character or peculiar features.

2. Without a character, unrecorded.

"And mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., iii. 2.

† **chăr'-ac-tĕr-lĕss-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *characterless*; *-ness*.] The quality of being characterless, or without characteristic marks or qualities.

"Re-introducing the *characterlessness* of the Greek tragedy with a chorus."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

* **chăr'-ac-tĕr-ȳ**, * **chăr'-ac-tĕr-ĭe**, *s.* [Eng. *character*; *-y*.]

1. The act or process of expressing in characters, or distinguishing marks.

". . . drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, so lively, that who saw the medals might know the face: which art they significantly termed *charactery*."—*Bp. Hall: Virtues and Vices.*

2. That which is expressed; a mark, an impression.

"All the *charactery* of my sad brows."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* **chăr-ac'-türe**, *s.* [Eng. *charact*; *-ure*.] A mark, character or sign.

"Enamell'd bank, whose shining gravel bears
The sad *charactures* of my miseries."
Drummond: Sonnets, pt. i. s. 18.

çha-rade', *s.* [Fr. *charade*, the origin of which is unknown. Skeat suggests Sp. *charrada* = a speech or action of a clown.] A kind of riddle based upon a word of two or more syllables, the key to which is given by descriptions of each of the component syllables.

"An enigma . . . is certainly superior to a rebus or *charade*, which only puzzles you with letters and syllables."—*Graves: Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 99.

chăr-a-drī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *charadrius*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: The Plovers, a family of wading birds. They have long, slender legs, with the toes united by a small membrane, the hinder one very small and elevated, or wanting. Genera: Charadrius (Plover), Vanellus (Lapwing), Glareola (Pratincole), Himantopus (Longshank), Hæmatopus (Oyster-catcher), and Œdicnemus (Thick-knee).

chăr-a-drī-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *charadrius* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Charadriidæ. It contains the Plovers proper, and the Lapwings.

cha-răd-rĭ-ō-mor'-phæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *charadrius* (q.v.), and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Ornith.: In Huxley's classification, a group of birds containing the snipes and plovers.

cha-răd'-rĭ-ō-morph, *s.* [CHARADRIOMORPHÆ.] Any individual of the Charadriomorphæ (q.v.).

cha-răd'-rĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χαράδριος (*charadrios*) = a lapwing or a curlew.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, plovers, belonging to the order Grallatores (Waders). Five species are British, the Golden Plover, the Dotterel, the Ringed, the Little Ringed, and the Kentish Plovers. They feed on worms and molluscous animals. The eggs of the Lapwing are considered a great delicacy, and are frequently to be seen in shops, where they are sold as plover's eggs. [PLOVER.]

char-æ'-as, *s.* [From Gr. χάρις (*charis*) = grace, beauty, and αἶα (*aia*), the same as γαῖα (*gaia*), poetic for γῆ (*gē*) = the earth.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Noctuidæ, *Charæas graminis* is the Antler-moth (q.v.), *C. cespitis*, the Hedge-moth, *C. lutulenta*, the Barred Feathered Rustic, and *C. æthiops*, the Black-rustic.

* **char'-bŏck-le**, * **char-bok-el**, * **char-bok-ylle**, *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

"To fore the kyng honge a *charbokel* ston."
Alisaunder, 5,252.

çhar'-bŏn, *s.* [CARBON.]

Farriery: A little black spot in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horse about seven or eight years old.

* **char'-bŏn-cle**, *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

"A rubye and a *charboncle*."—*Maundeville*, p. 239.

* **char-buc-le**, * **char-buk-ill**, *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

1. A carbuncle.

"Chosin *charbukill*, cheif floure, and cedir tre.
Doug.: Virgil, 3, 10.

2. An ulcer.

"The Kinkhost, the *Charbucle*, and worms in the cheiks."
Polwart: Flyting, p. 13.

çhar'-cōal, * **çhar-cole**, * **çhar-coll**, **çhar-kole**, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *char*, v., and *coal* = that which is turned to coal or carbon.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. An impure variety of carbon, prepared from vegetable substances or bones.

(1) *Wood charcoal* consists of wood burned with but little access of air. Billets of wood are built into a heap, which is covered with earth or sand. The heap is fired at openings left near the bottom of the pile, and the gases escape at small openings above. For making fine charcoal, such as that of willow, used in the manufacture of gunpowder, the wood is burned in iron cylinders, or rather retorts, in which a process of destructive distillation removes the volatile hydrocarbons, pyroligneous acid, &c. By this more perfect means the process is accurately regulated. Charcoal is used in the arts as—a fuel; a polishing powder; a table on which pieces of metal are secured in position to be soldered by the blowpipe; a filtering material; a defecator and decolorizer of solutions and water; an absorbent of gases and aqueous vapours; a non-conducting packing in ice-houses, safes, and refrigerators; an ingredient in gunpowder and fire-works; in the galvanic battery and the electric light.

(2) *Animal charcoal:* Used largely in sugar-refining, and as a disinfectant and filtering medium, is prepared by calcining bones in closed vessels. These are either retorts, similar to those in which coal is distilled for the production of illuminating gas, or they are earthenware pots piled up in kilns and fired. Charges of fifty pounds of bones to a pot will require, say, sixteen hours of firing. The bones are then ground between fluted rollers, the dust removed, and the granulated material used for charging the filters of the sugar-refiner. The material is used for removing colour, feculencies, and fermenting ingredients from the syrup. [BONE-BLACK FURNACE.] (*Knight.*)

"*Charcole* (or *charkole*, P.). *Carbo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. A name for the finest tin-plates, so called from being manufactured with charcoal fires.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

charcoal-blacks, *s. pl.* Various black pigments essentially composed of charcoal, the latter formed by burning ivory, bones, vine twigs, &c.

charcoal-burner, *s.* A man employed in attending to the manufacture of charcoal.

"That evening [August 2, 1100] he [William Rufus] was found dead by some *charcoal-burners*."—*C. H. Pearson: The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

charcoal-cooler, *s.* A wire cylinder in which animal charcoal is agitated and cooled, after revivifying, while a current of air carries off the noxious gases. (*Knight.*)

charcoal-filter, *s.* A filter charged with ordinary or animal charcoal for domestic use, or with animal charcoal for use in the sugar-house or refinery. (*Knight.*)

charcoal-furnace, *s.* A furnace for producing charcoal by the dry distillation of wood, and for the collection of the tar and pyroligneous acid resulting therefrom. (*Knight.*)

charcoal-point, *s.* A pencil of carbon prepared for use in the electric-light apparatus. (*Knight.*)

çhard (1), *s.* [Fr. *carde*; Ital. *carda*; Lat. *carduus* = a thistle.]

Botany:

1. The leaves of the artichoke plants (*Cynara scolymus*), bound in straw during the autumn and winter, till they become blanched, and lose part of their bitterness.

2. (See extract).

"*Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true *chard*."—*Mortimer.*

chard-beet, *s.* A plant, *Beta Cycla.* It is cultivated for the strong succulent ribs of the leaves, which are boiled and eaten on the continent like asparagus.

ȼhard (2), *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] A leaning place. (*Scotch.*)

ȼhar-dĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after the celebrated traveller Sir John Chardin, who was born in Paris in 1643, and died near London in 1713.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a single species, *Chardinia xeranthemoides*, a pretty little annual herb, found in Asia Minor. The flowers are silvery, nearly half an inch across, and owe their beauty to the shining, chaffy, lance-shaped pappus scales which crown the cylindrical striate achenes.

* **ȼhäre** (1), **ȼhare,** *s.* [CHAR (4), *s.*] An odd job, charing.

". . . the maid that milks
And does the meanest *chares*."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iv. 13.

* **ȼhare-work,** *s.* Charing, odd jobs.

"Agree, that in harvest us'd to lease;
But harvest done, to *chare-work* did aspire."
Dryden: Third Idyll of Theocritus.

* **ȼhäre** (2), *s.* [Icel. *skarr* = clean, pure, bright.]

* **Chare Thursday,** *s.* An old name for Maundy Thursday (q.v.).

"Upon *Chare Thursday* Christ brake bread unto his disciples."—*Spenser: Shepherd's Kalendar.*

* **ȼhäre** (3), *s.* [CAR, CHAIR.]

"*Chare. Currus, quadriga, &c.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **chare-roofed,** *a.* ? Arched.

"Imbatteled, vaulted, and *chare-roofed*, sufficiently hutteraced."—*A Journey through England*, 1724 (*Halliwell*).

ȼhäre (4), *s.* [A.S. *cȧru* = care.] [CARE.] Care, charge. (*Scotch.*)

* **ȼhäre,** * **ȼharren,** * **ȼharyn,** * **ȼher,** * **ȼherren,** * **ȼhearren,** *v.t. & i.* [CHAR (3), *v.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To drive away.

"*Charyn* away. *Abigo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Chare* away the crowe."—*Coventry Myst.*, p. 325.

B. *Reflex.:* To hurry.

"This isseh Childric and gon him to *charrenf*"—*Layamon*, ii. 469.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To hurry, to come or go hastily.

"He *charde* ayen in to Burgunue."—*Layamon*, i. 308.

2. To do odd jobs, to char, to finish.

"All's *char'd* when he is gone."
Shakesp. & Fletc.: Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

* **ȼhär'-ŏtte,** *s.* [CHARIOT.]

"He rytt in a *charett* with 4 wheles."—*Maundeville*, p. 241.

* **ȼhar'-frŏn,** *s.* [CHAMFRAIN.]

ȼharǧe, * **charǧen,** * **ȼharǧyn,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *charger*; Sp. *cargar*; Port. *carregar*; Ital. *caricare*, from Low Lat. *carico* = to transport in a waggon or car, from *carrus* = a car.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) To lay a load or burden upon; to load.

"The folk of the contree taken camayles, dromedaries, and other bestes . . . and *chargen* hem."—*Maundeville*, p. 301.

(2) To fill anything with its proper complement or quantity. [II. 5.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To lay upon a person as a duty or obligation.

"He sone foryete yisterday stewen,
How the cheuetayn hym *charged*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, p. 463.

"Or was the merchant *charged* to bring
The homeless birds a nest?"
Cowper: A Tale, June, 1793.

(*a*) With an infinitive following, or *that*, introducing the duty or obligation imposed.

"Moses the servant of the Lord *charged* you, *to love* the Lord your God . . ."—*Josh.* xxii. 5.

"And *charged* them *that* they should not make him known."—*Matt.* xii. 16.

(*b*) With the prep. *with*.

"What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done."
Shakesp.: King Lear, v. 3.

†(2) To command, to bid, to enjoin.

"Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee answer
To what I shall enquire." *Dryden.*

†(3) To entrust, to commission.

*(4) To load, to fill, to burden.

"In drede and sorow, *charged* with synne."
Hanpole: Prick of Cons. 5,054.

"A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts."—*Locke.*

(5) To impute; to refer to as a cause or source (followed by *to* or *on*).

"No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime,
On native sloth, and negligence of time."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

(6) To set down to the account of a person; to debit to.

(*a*) With *to* or *against*, before the person charged.

(*b*) With *with* before the thing charged.

"It transpired that he had been *charging* the Stores *with* amounts in excess of those he had actually paid for the carriage of parcels."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 22, 1881.

(*c*) With *at* before the price charged.

(7) To demand a price.

"For oysters bred upon the salt sea-shore,
Packed in a barrel, they will *charge* no more."
Cowper: To Mrs. Newton.

(8) To accuse.

". . . I am so far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation wholly needless."—*Wake: Preparation for Death.*

*(*a*) With *of* before the matter charged.

(*b*) With *with*.

"And his angels he *charged with* folly."—*Job*, iv. 18.

*(9) To challenge; to call upon.

"Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an answer as the pope."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

(10) To impose or lay on as a tax or duty.

"And for chef charyte, we *chargeden* vs seluen
In amendyng of this meu, we maden oure ceites."
Piers Ploughman: Crede.

*(11) To put to expense.

"Coming also not to *charge*, bnt to enrich them . . ."—*South: Sermons*, iii. 311.

*(12) To place in a position for fighting.

"He rode np and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and discharged his lance."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

(13) To rush down upon; to fall on; to attack.

"With his prepared sword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm."
Shakesp.: King Lear, ii. 1.

¶ Used also of a rush or attack in games, as to charge one or more players at football.

*(14) To take a thing to heart; to grieve over.

"*Charge* it bot a lytill."—*Hampole: Treatises*, p. 33

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) To give instructions to a jury, generally the grand jury, as to the legal points of the case about to be brought before them.

"The Lord Chief Jnstice proceeded to *charge* the jury."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9th, 1881.

(2) To indict.

2. *Eccles.:* To deliver an address to a body of clergy. [CHARGE, *s.*, II. 2.]

3. *Elect.:* To accumulate in an electrified body a certain quantity of electricity capable of being again discharged.

4. *Her.:* To place upon an escutcheon, &c. Seldom used except in the pa. par. [CHARGED.]

5. *Artill., &c.:* To load a gun, &c., with its proper charge.

". . . I therefore fired a four pounder *charged* with grape shot, wide of them."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. ii., c. 2.

B. *Reflexive:* To impose or take upon oneself as a duty, obligation, or responsibility.

". . . he *charged* himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an attack or onset on; to gallop wildly. Also as in A., I. 13.

"From a strictly practical point of view, the sight of a mob of hard riding strangers *charging* across their [the farmers'] fields and breaking through their fences is anything but pleasing."—*Times*, Feb. 14, 1881: *Hunting and its Prospects.*

* 2. To take a thing to heart as a burden or grief.

"*Chargyn*, or greteiy sett a thynge to herte."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Esau *chargide* litli that he hadde seid the right of the firste gendrid child."—*Wyclife: Genesis* xxv. 34. (Purvey.)

3. To make a charge, or demand, a price for anything.

ȼharǧe, * **ȼhaarǧ,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *charge, carge*; Sp. & Port. *carga*; Ital. *carica*, from the verb.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A load, a burden.

(1) *Of material things:*

"The mares retornen . . . with hire *charges* of gold."—*Maundeville*, p. 302.

(2) *Of immaterial things:*

"He putte vppon them *charges* of many manere works."—*Trevisa*, ii. 317.

2. An office, duty, or obligation.

"'Ah! hut (said th' Ape) the *charge* is wondrous great,
To feed mens soules, and hath an heavie threat.'"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

3. Care, custody, responsibility, or management. (Often followed by *of* or *over*.)

". . . much impress'd
Himself, as conscious of his awful *charge*."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii.

* 4. Anxiety, care, concern.

"Thei give no *charge* of aveer ne of richesse."—*Maundeville*, p. 292.

5. The object of one's care or attention.

"More had he said, but fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away."
Dryden.

6. A command, commission, or injunction.

"He gaf him *charge* that they ne suffre nought at large
His wife to go." *Gower*, i. 193.

7. Expense, cost.

"They wonld be at the *Charge* of raising Monnments to the Memory of those good Men, whom their Fathers had slain . . ."—*Tillotson*, vol. i., Ser. xxii.

¶ Commonly used in the plural, and in the phrase—"To be at charges."

". . . you see what huge *charges* she hath bene at, this last yeare, in sending of men."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

8. A burden upon property; a tax, rent, &c. (Sometimes in the plural.)

9. The price demanded, cost.

". . . I may make the gospel of Christ without *charge*, that I abuse not my power in the gospel."—1 *Cor.* ix. 18.

10. An accusation, subject of censure.

". . . laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, the superstition, of popish times."—*Swift.*

11. Responsibility, account, liability.

"The secret mischiefs that I set abroach,
I lay unto the grievous *charge* of others."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

12. An attack, onset. [II. 8 (1).]

"The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the *charge*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

13. As much as anything will contain; the proper complement. [II. 8. (3).]

"To adjust the fragrant *charge* of a short tube,
That fumes beneath his nose; . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. v.

*14. Weight, importance.

"The letter . . . was full of *charge*."—*Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul.*, v. 2.

¶ *Charge and discharge:*

Law, &c.: The old way of taking accounts in chancery. (*Wharton.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The address from a judge to a grand jury, in which he instructs them as to the legal points likely to arise in the cases about to be brought before them.

(2) An indictment, an accusation.

"For, by the old law of England, two witnesses are necessary to establish a *charge* of treason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Eccles.:* An address from a bishop to his diocesan clergy, or of an archdeacon to the clergy of his archdeaconry.

"The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy."—*Dryden.*

"During his *charge* the archdeacon expressed satisfaction at the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relations of Church and State."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 10, 1881.

3. *Her.:* Whatever occupies the field in an escutcheon. *Charges* are either proper or common. *Proper charges* are so called because they peculiarly belong to the art of heraldry; they are also called *ordinaries*, because they are in ordinary use in all coats of arms; honourable charges, because coat armour is much honoured thereby, being the gifts of sovereigns, as the Cross, Pale, &c. *Common charges* are such as are composed of things natural and artificial, and so named because they are common to other arts and sciences as well as to this.

"The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition."—*Peacham.*

4. *Farriery:* A preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

"A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaister, or between a plaister and a cataplasm."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

5. *Veter.:* An external remedy applied to the body of a horse or other beast.

6. *Comm.:* A charge of lead contains thirty-six pigs, each pig containing six stone, less by two pounds.

7. *Elec.: Of a Leyden jar or other electric battery.* An accumulation of electricity within it, which may, when the proper means are used, be again discharged.

8. *Military:*

(1) An attack or onset of troops, especially of cavalry.

¶ Also in games, CHARGE, *v.*, A., I. 13.

¶ *To sound a charge:* To give the signal by sound of trumpet for a charge.

"Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet."—*Dryden.*

* (2) The position in which a weapon is held for the purpose of attack.

"Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge*, their beavers down."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

(3) The quantity of powder, &c., put into a gun for the purpose of firing it. The *service-charge* for smooth-bored guns may be one-third to a quarter the weight of projectiles. For *hot-shot* and *ricochet* firing these charges are reduced. Rifled guns, avoiding windage, require a smaller charge than smooth-bores. The service-charge of the Armstrong gun is one-eighth the weight of the projectile. In the navy three charges are used: *distant, full,* and *reduced.*

* (4) A military post or command.

"I'll procure this fat rogue a *charge of foot.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* (5) A body of troops under one's command.

"The centurions and their *charges* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 3.

9. *Mining:* A quantity of powder or other explosive substance used in blasting.

10. *Metall., Gas Manufacture, &c.:* The body of ore, metal, fuel, or other matter introduced into a furnace at one time, for one heat, or one run, as the case may be. The *charge* of a puddling-furnace is about 500 pounds of pig-iron, and this forms four blooms; of a gas-retort is 220 pounds, introduced in two scoop-fuls of 110 pounds each; of a tumbling-box is as many castings or other matters as it will conveniently contain and give room for mutual attrition; of an amalgamating pan is according to size. They vary from 4½ to six feet in diameter; some work off two tons in twenty-four hours, others a charge of 1,400 pounds in three or four hours.

¶ *To give in charge:*

1. To commit to the charge or care of another.

"*Glo.* Must you, Sir John, protect my lady here?
Stan. So am I *given in charge*, may't please your grace."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

* 2. To have anything committed to one's charge or care.

3. To hand over to the custody of a policeman for any offence.

To take in charge:

1. To take under one's care or responsibility.

"And understood too well the weighty terms
That he had *taken in charge.*"
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

2. To arrest, take into custody.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

charge-house, *s.*

* 1. A school-house.

"Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost*, v. 1.

2. *Powder-making:* A building or room in which the proper charges are made up into cartridges, &c.

charge-sheet, *s.*

Police: A paper kept at a police station on which are daily entered the names of the persons brought to the station in custody, the offence imputed, and the name of the accuser.

çhar-gê (g as zh), *pa. par.* [Fr. = charged, the pa. par. of charger = to charge.]

chargé d'affaires, *s.* [Fr., a person charged with the management of affairs.]

Diplomatic: A minister or representative of a country at a less important foreign court, inferior to an ambassador, to whom is entrusted all matters of diplomacy. Also the officer to whom the charge of an embassy is entrusted during the temporary absence of the ambassador or minister-plenipotentiary.

çharġe'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *charge*, and *able.*]

1. *Of persons or things:*

* (1) Involving expense; expensive, costly.

". . . we would not be *chargeable* unto any of you, . . ."—*1 Thess.* ii. 9.

(2) Liable or responsible for a payment.

". . . he had bought land *chargeable* with tithes, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Of persons:*

(1) Liable to be charged or accused; open to a charge (with *with* before the thing charged).

"Your papers would be *chargeable with* something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral."—*Spectator.*

* (2) Liable to be called upon for an account of a trust.

"But the former governors that had been before me were *chargeable* unto the people, . . ."—*Nehem.*, v. 15.

3. *Of things:*

(1) Capable of being brought as a charge; imputable (with *on* or *upon* before the person or thing responsible).

"The reader will now be too good a judge, how much the greater part of it, and consequently of its faults, is *chargeable upon* me alone."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, postscript.

(2) To be charged as a debt; to be set to one's account. (Followed by *to.*)

† **çharġe'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *chargeable; -ness.*] The quality of being chargeable, expense.

". . . the mischiefs that grew from the delays, the *chargeableness*, and the irregularities in the proceedings of law . . ."—*Whitelock: Memoirs*, an. 1651.

* **çharġe'-ą-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *chargeabl(e); -y.*] In a chargeable manner; at great expense, expensively.

"By reason wherof we be most notably *charged* with masses, sufferings, and other alms deeds, for his benefits to us most *chargeably* exhibit."—*Strype: Records*, No. 30. *Abbot of York to Wolsey.*

* **çharġe'-ąnt,** * **çharġe'-aunt,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *charger.*] Involving trouble or expense; difficult, dangerous.

"That *chargeaunt* chace."
Sir Gawaine, 1,604.

çharġed, *pa. par. & a.* [CHARGE, *v.*]

* **çharġe'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *charge; -ful(l).*] Involving expense; expensive, costly.

"Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

* **çharġe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *charge; -less.*]

1. Not involving trouble or expense; inexpensive, cheap.

"How easie and *chargeless* a thing it is to keep silk worms."—*Marginal note in The Silk-wormes* (1599).

2. Uncharged, unloaded.

* **çharġe'-oŭs,** * **ça-ri-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *charge*, and suff. *-ous.*]

1. Heavy, hard to bear.

"Heuy is the ston and *charious.*"—*Wyclife: Prov.* xxvii. 3.

2. Causing expense; expensive.

"I was *chargeous* to no man."—*Wyclife: 2 Cor.* xi. 9.

çharġ'-ĕr, * **çharġe'-our,** * **cha-ri-our,** *s.* [Eng. *charg(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who charges.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A war-horse; a horse ridden in action or on parade.

". . . there were few *chargers* in the camp which had not been taken from the plough."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. *Comm.:* A large dish, capable of bearing a great weight.

"Grett swannes fulle swythe in silveryne *chargeours.*"
Morte Arthure, 185.

3. *Mining:* A spiral instrument for charging horizontal blast-holes.

* 4. *Sport:* A device for dropping into the bore of a fowling-piece from a shot-belt or pouch a gauged quantity of shot. By forcing down the plunger the communication with the pouch is closed, and the charge is allowed to pass to the tube, which conducts it to the gun. The piston head is adjustable, to vary the capacity of the charge-chamber. (*Knight.*)

5. *Scotch Law:* One in whose favour a decree suspended is pronounced.

* **çharġe'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *charge; -ship.*] The quality or state of being in charge; responsibility.

çharġ'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHARGE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The performing of any of the actions described under the verb.

charging-order, *s.* An order from a judge binding the stocks or funds of a judgment debtor with the judgment debt. (*Wharton.*)

chăr-ĭ-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χαρίεις (*charieis*) = beautiful, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Malastomaceæ from the West Indies. Erect shrubs, with opposite, stalked, five-nerved leaves, generally entire. Flowers purple; fruit a globose berry depressed in the centre, with four cells and numerous seeds.

chăr'-ĭ-ēĭs, *s.* [Gr. χαρίεις (*charieis*) = pleasant or pleasing.]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, consisting of a single species from the Cape of Good Hope. *Charieis heterophylla* is an annual, with stem erect, striated, and hairy; leaves stalkless; flowers yellow in the centre and violet at the circumference.

çhăr'-ĭ-lȳ, * **chăr'-ĕ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *chary; -ly.*] In a chary manner; cautiously, warily.

çhăr'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *chary; -ness.*] The quality of being chary; caution, wariness, nicety.

"Nay, I will consent to act any villany against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

çhăr'-ing, çhar'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAR, *v.*]

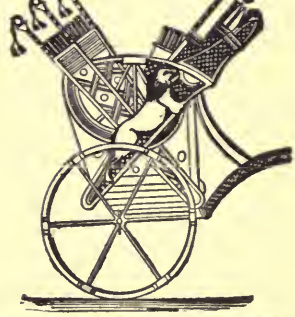
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or occupation of doing odd jobs.

chăr'-ĭ-ŏt, * **çhar-y-ot,** * **çhar-y-ott,** * **çhar-otte,** * **çhar-ett,** * **çhar-ret,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chariot*, from *char* = a car.] [CAR.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A war-car in which armed men rode to



EGYPTIAN WAR-CHARIOT (FROM THEBES).

battle. They were frequently armed with scythes, hooks, and other offensive appliances.

2. A car of state.

"The grettest lordes ryden about this *charyot.*"—*Maunderville*, p. 241.

* 3. A waggon, a cart.

"*Charottes* chokkefulle charegyde with golde."
Morte Arthure, 1,552.

4. A sort of light coach, four-wheeled, with only back seats.

". . . I departed from London, accompanied with my wife, in a small *chariot* drawn by two horses . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, vol. ii., p. 371.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

Obvious compounds: *Chariot-race, chariot-wheel.*

chariot-man, *s.* A charioteer.

". . . he said to his *chariot-man*, Turn thine hand . . ."—*2 Chron.* xviii. 33.

***çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt,** *v.t. & i.* [CHARIOT, *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To convey in a chariot.

"An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence."
Milton: Samson Agonistes.

2. *Intrans.:* To ride, to drive, to pass along (*lit. & fig.*).

"With what a cheerly face the golden sun *chariots* thorow the rounding skie?"—*Feltham*, pt. i., res. 48.

†çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ĕd, *çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARIOT, *v.*] Seated or driven in a chariot.

"No: let her pass, and, *chariotted* along
In gulty splendour, shake the public ways."
Cowper: Task, bk. iii.

"Boadicea standing loftily *chariotted*."
Tennyson: Boadicea, iii. 70.

çhăr'-ĭ-ŏ-tēe, *s.* [Eng. *chariot*; dim. suff. *-ee.*] A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage, having two seats covered by a calash top.

†çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ēer, *çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *chariot*; *-eer* = er.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

Lit.: A driver of a chariot.

"On a heap
Chariot and *charioter* lay overturn'd."
Milton: P. L., vi.

II. *Astron.:* The constellation Auriga.

¶ *The charioteer of day:* The sun.

"Long ere the *charioteer* of day had run
His morning course."
Cowper: Progress of Error.

çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ēer, *v.i.* [CHARIOTEER, *s.*] To drive a chariot, to act as a charioteer.

"To *charioteer* with wings on high."
Southey: Ode to Astronomy.

†çhăr'-ĭ-ŏt-ēer-ĭng, *a. & s.* [CHARIOTEER, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Driving a chariot.

B. *As subst.:* The act of driving a chariot.

***çhar'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [CHARGEOUS.]

***çhăr'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. χάρισμα (*charisma*) = a gift.]

Eccles.: An extraordinary gift or talent bestowed upon the early Christians, as that of healing, of tongues, &c. (*Webster.*)

çhăr'-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *charit(y)*, and *able.*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Full of love to one's fellow-men; benevolent, kind.

2. Kind or liberal to the poor.

"A street, built out of the contributions of the *charitable*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Of thoughts or actions:*

1. Pertaining to charity or liberality; founded or supported by charity.

"Be not too narrow, husbandmen! but fling
From the full sheaf, with *charitable* stealth,
The liberal handful."
Thomson: Autumn.

2. Dictated by kindness, favorable, merciful, free from censoriousness.

"Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to Bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Charitable uses:*

Law: The laws concerning these differ in the different states of the American Union. Thus, in Pennsylvania, a bequest of property for charitable uses is void unless the will be signed more than thirty days before the donor's death. In England a similar bequest is void unless made by indented deed executed in the presence of two witnesses twelve months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery six months after its execution. Such a deed once drawn out must also be irrevocable. Stocks in the public funds may be transferred six months before the donor's death. The Act does not bar benefactions to Oxford or Cambridge Universities, or to poor scholars in Eton, Winchester, and Westminster. (*Blackstone: Comm.*, ii. ch. 13.)

By 43 Eliz. c. 4, a commission of charitable uses can be issued by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper, or the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to enquire into charitable trusts said to be abused. (*English.*)

†çhăr'-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *charitable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being charitable; benevolence, kindness, liberality.

çhăr'-ĭt-ą-blĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *charitabl(e)*; *-y.*]

1. In a charitable manner; with good will and love to others.

2. Liberally.

3. From dictates of kindness.

"'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 597.

***çhăr'-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *caritas* (genit. *caritatis*) = charity; and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Charitable, having respect to charity.

". . . detained much longer upon prudential or rather *charitative* considerations, . . ."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

***çhăr'-ĭ-tê,** *s.* [CHARITY.]

"O Cupide, out of al *charité!*
O regne, that wolt no felaw have with the!"
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, l. 1623-6.

***çhăr'-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *charit(y)*; *-ous.*] Full of charity, charitable.

"He was ayeinward *charitous*."—*Gower: C. A.*, l. 172.

çhăr'-ĭ-tў, *çhar-ĭ-te, *çhar-y-te, *çher-ĭt-e, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *charitelt, caritelt*; Fr. *charité*; Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; Ital. *carità*; from Lat. *caritas* = dearness, love; from *carus* = dear.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Love towards our fellow-men; the chief of the Christian graces.

"Whether we name thee *Charity* or Love,
Chief grace below, and all in all above."
Cowper: Charity.

¶ The Greek word ἀγάπη (*agapē*), in 1 Cor. xiii., rendered *charity* in the Authorised Version, is translated *love* in the Revised Version.

2. Liberality, benevolence towards the poor.

". . . revenues sacred to piety and *charity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Goodwill; a disposition to look kindly or charitably upon the actions or defaults of others.

"In reverend Cerimon there well appears,
The worth that learned *charity* aye wears."
Shakesp.: Pericles, Prince of Tyre, v. 3.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence.

"Against the *charities* of domestic life."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iv.

* 5. That which is given in benevolence to the poor; alms.

"The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. Any money or other endowment left for charitable purposes.

"The chairman said he had . . . some experience of the working of the *charities* of the country."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 12, 1881.

7. A building or institution founded for charitable purposes.

"The boys who are put out apprentices from public *Charities* are generally bound for more than the usual number of years, . . ."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x., pt. ii.

B. *As adj.* (*of children*): Maintained or supported in a charitable institution.

"An awful tribunal of youth and innocence, . . . like the ten thousand red-cheeked *charity*-children in St. Paul's."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Charity-boy, charity-school.*

¶ *Charity Commissioners:*

Law, &c.: Commissioners appointed to secure the proper administration of charitable trusts.

Charity, Sisters of: See SISTERS.

çhar-ĭ-var'-ĭ, *s.* [Fr. *charivari*; O. Fr. *caribari, chalivari, calivaly, chalivali*, from Low Lat. *charivarium, charavaritum, charavaria*, &c. In Ger. *krawall.*]

1. A serenade of discordant or rough music, kettles and drums, used originally to annoy widows who married a second time at an advanced age, but also on other occasions when the performers desired to annoy or insult anyone.

"We played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

2. As synonymous with ridicule and satire, it has been taken as the name of certain comic journals, *e.g.*, the Paris *Charivari*; the London *Punch* has, as a second title, *The London Charivari.*

***çhark** (1), *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *charcoal*, the word being probably supposed to be *chark-coal.*] [CHAR.] To reduce to a cinder, to char.

çhark (2), ***çharke, çhirk, *çhyrkyn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *cearcian* = to creak, to gnash.] [CHIRK.]

1. To make a creaking or grating noise.

"There is no dore, whiche may *charke*
Wher of an eye shulde vnshet, &c."
Conf. Amantis, iv. 79.

2. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humour.

***çhark,** *s.* [CHARK (1), *v.*] A cinder; charcoal.

". . . I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark*, or dry coal."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe.*

çhăr-ka'-ną, *s.* [Bengalee.]

Fabrics: A checked Dacca muslin.

çhark'-ăr, *s.* [CHARK (2), *v.* From the noise made by the insect.] A cricket. (*Scotch.*)

***çhark'-ĭng,** *s.* [CHARK, *v.*] The act or process of reducing to charcoal; charring.

çhar'-lą-tąn, *s.* [Fr. *charlatan*, from Ital. *ciarlatano, ciaratano* = a mountebank, from *ciarlare* = to prattle; *ciarla* = a prattling.] A quack, a mountebank; an assuming, empty pretender to knowledge or skill.

çhar-lą-tăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *charlatan*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a charlatan; like a charlatan, quackish. (*Sir E. Brydges.*)

***çhar-lą-tăn'-ĭ-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *charlatanic*; *-al.*] Charlatanic, quackish.

"A cowardly soldier and a *charlatanical* doctor are the principal subjects of comedy."—*Cowley.*

***çhar-lą-tăn'-ĭ-cąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *charlatanical*; *-ly.*] In a charlatanic or quackish way; like a charlatan. (*Johnson.*)

çhar'-lą-tąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *charlatan*; *-ism.*] The practices of a charlatan; trickery, cheating, quackery, false pretence.

***çhar'-lą-tąn-rў, *çhar'-lą-tąn-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *charlatanerie*, from *charlatan.*] The act of deceiving by false pretences; wheedling.

"Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the *charlatanery* of the world."—*W. Montague.*

charle, *s. & a.* [CARL.]

charle-hemp, *s.* [CARL-HEMP.]

Çharles, *prop. n.* [Lat. *Carolus.*] A well-known proper name.

Charles's sceptre, *s.*

Bot.: A personated plant, *Pedicularia Sceptrum Carolinum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Charles's-wain, *Charle-wane, Charle-wan, Charle-wayne, *s.* [From *Charles* (Charlemagne), and *wain* = waggon.]

Astron.: A constellation in the northern hemisphere, commonly called the Bear.

". . . An't be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: *Charles' wain* is over the new chimney, . . ."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

***çhar'-leў,** *s.* [The reason of the name is uncertain; according to some because Charles I. improved and extended the watch-system in London.] A watchman. (*Eng.*)

çhar'-leў-horse, *s.* A stiffness or lameness of the limbs produced by excessive exercise; so termed by baseball players. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

çhar'-lŏck, car'-lŏck, *chad-lock, *s.* [A.S. *cerlic.* The meaning of the first syllable is unknown; the last means *leek.*]

Bot.: *Sinapis arvensis*, a small cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, commonly called Wild Mustard. It is very common and troublesome in English grain fields.

"*Carlok*, herba. *Eruca*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhar'-lŏtte, *s.* [Fr. *charlotte*, with the same meaning.] A dish made of apple-marmalade, covered with crumbs of toasted bread.

charlotte-russe, *s.* [Fr. *charlotte*; *russe* = Russian.]

Cookery: A dish composed of custard or whipped syllabub enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake. (*Thackeray, Webster.*)

çharl-wood'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [In honour of C. Charlwood, F.L.S., an enthusiastic English botanist (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: A genus of liliaceous plants, of which four or five species are known. The type of the genus is *Charlwoodia congesta*, an Australian species of elegant habit, with elongate nervosely-striate leaves, and crowded many-flowered panicles. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çharm, *charme, *s.* [O. Fr. *charme*, from Lat. *carmen* = a song, a charm.]

1. A spell, an enchantment, whether of words, philtres, or figures.

"With the *charmes* that she salde,
A fire down fro the sky alight."
Gower: C. A., ii. 263.

*2. A song, a melody. [CHARM (2), s.]

"Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With *charm* of earliest birds."
Milton: P. L., ii. 642.

3. Anything worn for a supposed efficacy in preserving the wearer from hurt, bodily or spiritual; a phylactery.

¶ Hence the term is often applied to trinkets worn as ornaments on a watch-chain.

4. That which attracts or pleases; a quality which has an irresistible power to please or fascinate.

"By every *charm* that smiles upon her face."
Cowper: Expostulation.

¶ In this sense often in pl., especially when used of female beauty.

¶ (1) For the difference between *charm* and *grace*, see GRACE.

(2) With regard to that between *charms* and *attractions*, the latter draw, the former fascinate or captivate.

charm (2), *s.* [A.S. *cyrm* = noise, shout.]

1. The murmuring noise made by a flock of birds. [Cf. CHARM (1), *s.* 2.]

2. *Falconry:* A flock (said of goldfinches).

çharm, * çharme, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *charmer*, from Lat. *carmino* = to make verses; Low Lat. = to enchant; *carmen* (1) a song, (2) an enchantment.]

I. *Transitive:*

* 1. To utter or cause to utter a melodious sound; to tune.

"Here we our slender pypes may safely *charme*."
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar, x.

2. To enchant; place under the influence of a spell.

"Will *charm* us both to sleep."
Tennyson: Vivien, 181.

3. To make powerful or safe by enchantment or magic; to protect against evil.

"'Yea, but,' (quoth she), 'he beares a *charmed* shield,
And eke enchaunted armes that none can perce.'"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 50.

4. To overpower or subdue by some secret or supernatural power.

"*Charm* act with air and agony with words."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

"Musick the fiercest grief can *charm*."
Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, 118.

5. To fascinate the mind or the affections; to allure, captivate, or bewitch.

"Her English tones, sentiments, and tastes had *charmed* many who were disgusted by his Dutch accent and Dutch habits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

6. To remove by a fascinating influence.

¶ *To charm away:* To remove by charms.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. To make use of charms.

". . . the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely."—*Psalm*, lviii. 4, 5.

2. To act as a charm; to be fascinating; to please highly.

"*Charm* by accepting, by submitting sway."
Pope: Epistle, ii. 263.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *to charm, to enchant, to fascinate, to enrapture,* and *to captivate:* "To *charm* expresses a less powerful effect than to *enchant;* a *charm* is simply a magical verse used by magicians and sorcerers: *incantation* or *enchantment* is the use not only of verses but of any mysterious ceremonies, to produce a given effect. To *charm* and *enchant* in this sense denote an operation by means of words or motions; to *fascinate* denotes an operation by means of the eyes or tongue. . . . *Charms* and *enchantments* are performed by persons; *fascinations* are performed by animals; the former have always some supposed good in view; the latter have always a mischievous tendency. . . . To *charm, enchant,* and *fascinate,* are taken in the improper sense to denote moral as well as natural operations; *enrapture* and *captivate* have a moral application only. . . . When applied to the same objects *charm, enchant,* and *enrapture* rise in sense. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çharmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARM, *v.*]

1. Enchanted; under the influence of or protected by supernatural power.

". . . the holy chrisme, which he calleth *charmed* oyle."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 377.

2. Fascinated, highly pleased.

çharm'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *charm; -er.*]

1. One who makes use of charms or enchantments.

"There shall not be found among you . . . an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer*, . . ."—*Deut.*, xviii. 10, 11.

2. One who fascinates or highly pleases the affections or the senses.

"My *charmer* is not mine alone; my sweets,
And she that sweetens all my bitters too."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii.

* 3. A kind of fashionable dance.

"I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a *charmer*."—*Farquhar: The Inconstant*, i. 2.

* **çharm'-ẽr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *charmer;* fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female charmer; a witch, an enchantress.

"*Charmeresses*,
And old witches, and sorceressis."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 171.

† **çharm'-fụl,** *a.* [Eng. *charm; ful(l).*] Full of charms or charming qualities; charming.

"In treacherous haste he's sent for to the king,
And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring."
Cowley: Davideis.

çharm'-ĭng, * çharm-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHARM, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

". . . to select generation after generation the more beautiful and *charming* woman."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v., p. 170.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of enchanting or placing under spell, a charm.

"He made eft his *charmyng*."
Alisaunder, 404.

2. The act of fascinating or pleasing highly.

¶ For the difference between *charming* and *delightful*, see DELIGHTFUL.

çharm'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *charming; -ly.*] In a charming manner.

"It [the question] was—'Whether the ladies of Buenos Ayres were not the handsomest in the world.' I replied, like a renegade, '*Charmingly* so.'"—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 147.

çharm'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *charming; -ness.*] The quality of being charming or fascinating.

"We are nothing put out of countenance either by the beauteous gayety of the colours, or by the *charmingness* of the musical voices."—*Plutarch: Morals*, v. 4.

çharm'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *charm; -less.*] Devoid of charms or pleasing qualities.

"Saw my mistress, Opley Butter's wife, who is grown a little *charmless*."—*Swift: Journal to Stella*, Sept. 10, 1710.

* **çhar-naill, * çhar-nale,** *s.* (*Scotch.*) [Fr. *charnière.*] A hinge, a turning point.

charnaill bandis, *s.pl.* [CHARNELL-BANDS.]

* **charne,** *v.t.* [CHURN.]

". . . the blood and the milke they will *charne* together in their hats or caps, till they have made fresh cheese and creame (which the divell will scarce eate)."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630).

çhar'-nĕ-cō, *s.* [CHARNICO.]

† **çhar'-nẹl** (1), * **char-nelle,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *carnel;* Fr. *charnel*, a. = carnal; O. Fr. *carnel, charnier*, s. = a cemetery; from Lat. *carnalis* = carnal, from *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh, the body.] [CARNAL.]

A. *As subst.:* A burial-place, a cemetery.

"The *charnelle* of the Innocentes, where here bones lyghen."—*Maundeville*, p. 71.

"But seek some *charnel*, when, at full,
The moon gilds skeleton and skull."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 18.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Containing the bodies of dead persons.

"Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft found in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres."
Milton: Comus, 471.

† 2. Of or pertaining to a tomb.

"By *charnel* lichens overgrown."
E. B. Browning: Poems, ii. 28.

† **charnel-cell,** *s.* A tomb.

"Yet, ere they left that *charnel-cell*,
The Island Lord bade sad farewell."
Scott: The Lord of the Isles, iii. 32.

charnel-house, *s.* A place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

* **char-nel** (2), † **char-nell,** * **char-naill,** *s.* [O. Fr. *charnel*, prob. from Lat. *cardinalis* = of a hinge.]

1. A hinge.

2. The crest of a helmet. (*Halliwell.*)

"The *charnel* of his helmet."—*James: Darnley*, ch. 10.

charnell-bands, charnaill bandis, *s. pl.* Strong hinges used for massy doors or gates, riveted, and often having a plate on each side of the gate.

"On *charnaill bandis* nald it full fast and sone,
Syne fyld with clay as na thing had beyne done."
Wallace, vii. 1152, MS.

çhar'-nĭ-cō, *s.* [Sp. *charneca* = a species of turpentine-tree (*Warburton*): but Stevens asserts that there is a village near Lisbon called *Charneca*, whence the name.] A kind of fine, sweet Spanish wine.

"And 's soon I'd undertake to follow her,
Where no old *charnico* is, nor no anchovies."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Wit without Money, ii.

Çharn-ley, *s.* [See def.]

Charnley forest stone. A stone found only in Charnley, Charley, or Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. It is a good substitute for Turkey oil-stone, and is much in request by joiners for giving a fine edge to tools.

* **char-oine,** *s.* [CARRION.]

"Culke *charoines*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 84.

Chär'-ŏn, *s.* [A poetic form of χαροπός (*charopos*) = fierce or bright-eyed; from χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice, and ὤψ (*ops*), genit. ὀπός (*opos*) = the face.]

1. *Myth.:* The son of Erebus and Nox, whose office was to conduct the souls of the dead across the Styx, to the judgment-seats of Æacus, Rhadamanthus, and Minos—the judges of the infernal regions.

2. *Colloquial:* A ferryman.

çhar'-piē, *s.* [Fr. *charpie*, s., from *charpi, charpie*, pa. par. of O. Fr. *charpir, carpir;* Lat. *carpo* = to pluck; O. Fr. *carpie;* Ital. & Low Lat. *carpia.*]

Surg.: Lint or scraped linen used in dressing wounds.

† **çhar'-qui (qui as kē),** *s.* [A South American name.] Pieces of beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun. The word has become corrupted into *jerked beef*, under which title it is best known.

"When it was dark, we made a fire beneath a little arbour of bamboos, fried our *charqui* (or dried slips of beef), took our maté, and were quite comfortable."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, 1870, ch. xii., p. 257.

çharr, *s.* [CHAR, *s.*]

charre, *s.* [CHAR (2), *s.*]

¶ *A charre of lead:* Thirty pigs of lead. (*Wharton.*)

çharred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAR (1), *v.*]

* **char-rey,** *s.* [O. Fr. *charrei, carrei;* Fr. *charroi.*] A wagon, a cart.

"His bestes . . . That drowen and ledden his *charrey*."—*Alisaunder*, 5,096.

çhar'-rĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAR (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of reducing to charcoal.

¶ *Charring of coal:* Converting coal into coke. (*Weale.*)

çhar'-rĭng (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHAR (2), *v.*]

charring-chisel, *s.* A broad nigging-chisel, used in charring or hewing stone.

† **çhar'-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *char; -ry.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, charcoal; burned, as charcoal. (*Smart.*)

çhart, * çharte, *s.* [Fr. *charte* = charter; Lat. *charta;* Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a leaf of paper.] [CARD, CHARTER.]

1. A representation of a portion of the earth's surface projected on a plane. The term is commonly restricted to those intended for navigators' use, on which merely the outlines of coasts, islands, etc., are represented.

". . . astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. A sheet exhibiting a statement of facts in tabular form, so arranged that any particular may be readily referred to.

* 3. A charter, a written deed.

"In old *charts* we find the words Angli and Anglici, contradistinguished to Franci, &c."—*Brady: Introduction to the Old English History*, Gloss. p. 11 (1684).

* 4. The mariner's compass.

"The discovery of the *chart* is but of late standing."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 412. (*Davies.*)

Globular chart: A chart constructed on a globular projection. [PROJECTION.]

Mercator's chart: A chart on the projection of Mercator (q.v.).

Plane chart: A representation of some part of the superficies of the earth, in which the spherical form is disregarded, the meridians drawn parallel, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and the degrees of latitude and longitude equal.

Selenographical chart: A chart representing the surface of the moon.

Topographical chart: A chart of a particular place, or of a small part of the earth.

† chart, *v.t.* [CHART, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To lay down in a chart or map; to map.

"If the moon's surface were lsographically *charted.*" —*Proctor: Rough Ways made Smooth,* p. 97.

2. *Fig.:* To describe, delineate, picture.

"Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks or whites." *Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.*

*** char'-ta,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a leaf of paper.] [MAGNA CHARTA.]

Law:

1. The material on which documents are written, paper.

2. A charter or deed, a writing by which a grant is made. (*Burrill.*) (*Webster.*)

† char-tā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *chartaceus*=of or pertaining to paper; *charta* = a leaf of paper.] Resembling paper or parchment; of the nature of paper.

"Salmasius . . . is preparing *chartaceous* jackets to invest you all."—*Milton: Second Defence.*

char-ta-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [CARTOGRAPHIC.]

char'-tal, *s.* [Lat. *chartula,* dimin. of *charta.*] A little roll or piece of paper; few leaves of paper.

"It seemeth for fear that any of their railing pamphlets should perish, being many of them but triobolar *chartals,* they have taken upon them to make a register."—*Bishop Bancroft: Dangerous Positions,* p. 48 (1593).

çharte, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *charta.*] The constitution or fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1814. (*Brande in Webster.*)

char'-tĕl, *s.* [CHARTAL, CARTEL.]

"Either for *chartel* or for warrant." *Butler: Hudibras,* I. i. 21.

çhar'-tĕr (1), ***car-tre, *char-tir, *char-tre, * char-tere,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chartre, cartre;* from Lat. *chartula,* dimin. of *charta.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A deed or instrument executed between man and man.

"May no cherl *chartre* make withouten leve of his lord."—*P. Plowman,* 6,831.

"A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick; as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence." —*Cowel.*

¶ *Charter of the Forest:* The laws of the forest.

(2) Any instrument in writing granted by the sovereign or parliament, conferring certain rights and privileges.

"Have we not *charters* from all our noble kings and progenitors, as being their loving liegemen?"—*Scott: Fair Maid,* ch. iv.

* (3) A box or place for holding documents.

"Ane tyne [tin] *chartour* weyand four pund tua vnsis."—*Aberd. Reg.*

2. *Fig.:* A privilege, right, immunity.

"For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,
The few in number, who had not o'erstept
The *charter* to chastise which she bestows."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 57.

II. *Naut. & Comm.:* An agreement in writing concerning the hire of a vessel and the freight, containing the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the owner, master and freighter, and every other particular as to rate of freight, duration of voyage, time of loading and unloading, &c. It is more generally called a *charter-party* (q.v.).

¶ *Blank charter:* The same as *Carte-blanche* (q.v.).

"Our substitutes at home shall have *blank charters.*" *Shakesp.: Richard II.,* i. 4.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

charter-bond, *s.* A charter-party.

"He would forfeit his *charter-bond.*"—*Marryat: Mid. Easy,* p. 172.

charter-land, *s.*

Old Law: Land held by charter.

"*Charter-land* had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused."—*Coke: On Littleton.*

charter-master, *s.*

Mining:

1. A man undertaking the management of a colliery, especially in South Staffordshire. (*Weale.*)

2. One who raises coal or iron by the ton. (*Nuttall.*)

charter-party, *s.*

Naut. & Comm.: An agreement entered into for the hire of a ship for a certain voyage and purpose. The same as CHARTER, II. (q.v.).

". . . *charterparties* often expressly leave Amsterdam out of the list of ports to which a particular ship may be compelled to go."—*Times,* Nov. 11th, 1876.

çhar'-tĕr (2), *s.* [A corruption of the French word *Chartreux* = a Carthusian monk, from *Chartreuse,* a village in the department of Isère, France.] [CARTHUSIAN.]

charter-house, charterhouse, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *chartreux.*]

1. A convent of Carthusian monks.

2. A celebrated hospital for eighty poor brothers, and a public school or college in London for forty-four scholars, founded and endowed by Thomas Sutton on what was formerly a convent of Carthusian monks. The school is now removed to Godalming, Surrey.

çhar'-tĕr, *v.t.* [CHARTER, *s.*]

1. To grant a charter to; to establish by charter.

2. To hire or let out a ship under a charter-party.

çhar'-tĕr-ăge, *s.* [Eng. *charter; -age.*] The custom, or practice, of chartering vessels.

"So in the slave-trade, so in *charterage.*"—*W. Taylor, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor,* ii. 146 (1806).

çhar'-tĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHARTER, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Established by charter; enjoying certain privileges and rights under a charter.

"Hence *charter'd* boroughs are such public plagues." *Cowper: The Task,* bk. iv.

2. Hired or let out under a charter-party.

¶ *A chartered ship:* A ship hired or freighted.

II. *Fig.:* Privileged, licensed.

"Go on, until this land revokes
The old and *chartered* Lie."
Longfellow: To William E. Channing.

çhar'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *charter; -er.*]

1. One who hires a ship under a charter-party.

"They were received on board by Captain Darke, of the firm of Temperley, Carter, and Darke, the *charterers* . . ."—*Daily News,* Aug. 18, 1869.

2. A Cheshire freeholder.

çhar'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHARTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of granting a charter; or of hiring or letting out a ship, under a charter-party.

*** çhar'-tĕr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *charter; -ist.*] An advocate of chartism; a chartist. (*Gent. Mag.*)

çhart'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *charter; -less.*] Having no charter; unchartered.

". . . A *charterless* and unendowed university, minus professors, fees, or degrees . . ."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 21, 1881.

† çhart'-ĭng, *s.* [CHART, *v.*] The act or process of laying down on a chart or map.

"The effectiveness of well-devised processes of *charting* has been hitherto overlooked."—*Proctor: Rough Ways made Smooth,* p. 97.

çhart'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *chart* = charter; suff. *-ism.*] The principles or political views of the Chartists as set forth in the *People's Charter.*

"*Chartism* means the bitter discontent grown fierce and mad."—*Carlyle: Chartism,* ch. 1.

çhart'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chart* = charter; suff. *-ist.*] A name given to a political party in this country, whose views were embodied in a document called the *People's Charter.* The chief points were—universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, payment of members, equal electoral divisions, and the abolition of property qualification for members. These principles were set out in a bill prepared in 1838. The party became divided in the following year, the extreme members advocating the employment of force for the attainment of their object. These were known as Physical Force Chartists. They perpetrated great outrages at Birmingham on 15th July, 1839, and at Newport in Monmouth, on 4th November of the same year. Inspired by the proclamation of a republic in France early in 1848, they agreed to assemble on 10th April of that year to the number of 200,000 men, and march in procession to Parliament, to present a petition alleged to be signed by six millions of persons. Under the direction of the first Duke of Wellington, the Bank of England, the Post Office, and other public buildings were in consequence temporarily fortified, whilst troops supported by artillery held the bridges. About 200,000 civilians were sworn in as special constables, among them being Louis Napoleon, afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III. The petition was permitted to be delivered, and was found to have only two millions of signatures, many of them forged. The procession was forbidden, its suppression being facilitated by the suggestive fact that only about 20,000 had actually put in an appearance at the place of rendezvous. The rise of the Chartists was in large measure produced by the distress consequent on the existence of protection, and when free trade was established, with the effect of raising wages and cheapening food, the movement died away. Now one never hears of a Chartist, but it is worth noting that some points of the Charter, and notably household suffrage and vote by ballot, have been accepted by the legislature, and are the law of the land.

çhart'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *chart; -less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without a chart or map by which to direct one's course; not set down on charts.

2. *Fig.:* Without a guide; wandering helplessly.

çhart-ŏg'-raph-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chart;* Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, draw.] One who draws up or constructs charts.

"Speculative *chartographers* across the Channel."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 19, 1864.

çhart-ŏ-grăph'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *chartograph(er); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to chartography.

"It begins with an useful description of *chartographical* methods."—*Sat. Review,* Aug. 17, 1861, p. 175.

çhart-ŏg'-raph-ў, *s.* [CARTOGRAPHY.] The art or science of constructing charts.

*** çhart'-ŏ-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. χάρτης (*chartēs*) = a piece of paper, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy.] Divination by writing on paper.

çhart-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chart;* Lat. *charta,* and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on charts and maps. (*Hamilton.*)

*** çhăr'-tôur,** *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *chartrier.*] A place for holding writings.

çhar-treuse, *s.* [Fr., a Carthusian monastery, esp. *La Grande Chartreuse,* the celebrated monastery near Grenoble.] A kind of liqueur manufactured by the Carthusians, to whom alone the secret of its composition is known.

çhar-treûx' (*x* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [CARTHUSIAN.] A Carthusian monk (also attributively).

"*K. Hen.* What was that Hopkins?
Surr. Sir, a *Char'treux* friar,
His confessor . . ."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

çhart'-u-lar-ў, *s.* [CARTULARY.]

". . . Heming, the learned sub-priour of that monastery, who compiled a *chartulary* of its possessions and privileges."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington,* p. 26.

çhăr'-ў, * çhar-igh, *a.* [A.S. *cearig* = full of care, sad, from *cearu, caru* = care.] [CARE.]

* 1. Full of sorrow or trouble; sad.

"Turtle leadeth *charigh* lif." *Ormulum,* 1,274.

2. Wary, cautious, frugal, careful.

"The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*** çhăs,** *s.* [CHESS.] (*Scotch.*)

çhās'-ą-ble, * çhāçe'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *chas(e); -able.*] Capable of or fit for being chased or hunted.

"Bestes which ben *chaceable.*" *Gower*, ii. 169.

chas-bol, * ches-bol, * ches-bowe, * ches-bolle, *s.* [See CHEESE-BOWL, said to be from the shape of the capsule, but evidence is wanting.] A poppy.

"Ald Tarquine gef nay ansuer to the messanger, bot tuike his staf, and syne past throcht his gardin, and quhar that he gat ony *chasbollis* that gren hie, he straik the heidis fra them vithf his staf, and did no thyng to the litil *chasbollis.*"—*Compt. Scotland*, p. 146.

çhāse (1), * **çhaçen,** * **chasen,** * **chaci,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *chasser;* O. Fr. *cacier, chacier, cacher;* Sp. *cazar;* Port. *caçar;* Ital. *cacciare,* from Lat. *captio, capto* = to take, to catch. *Chase* is thus essentially the same word as *catch* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pursue with a view to catching; to hunt.

"Tristrem on huntinge . . . An *aert chaci* bigan." *Tristrem*, iii. 41.

2. To drive away; to pursue after an enemy.

"The Comaynz *chaced* him ont of the contree." *Maundeville*, p. 37.

* 3. To put to flight.

". . . the sonnd of a shaken leaf shall *chase* them; and they shall flee, as fleeing from a sword . . ."—*Lev.* xxvi. 36.

4. To follow fast after; to succeed.

"To the pale-green sea-groves straight and high *Chasing* each other merrily." *Tennyson: Merman*, 2.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To follow up or pursue a subject.

"Schortly this matiere forth to *chace*" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,217.

* 2. To follow after a thing as desirable; to strive after.

3. To cause to depart or move forward; to drive.

"Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place. . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To hunt, to pursue with a view to catching.

"I *chase* with my houndis that be huntyng." *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 152.

* 2. To hurry, to hasten.

"To a justes in Jerusalem He *chaced* awey faste." *Langland: P. Plowman*, 11,472.

† 3. To pursue, as after an enemy.

"' Horse! horse!' the Douglas cried, 'and *chase!*'" *Scott: Marmion*, vi. 15.

çhāse (2), *v.t.* [A contracted form of *enchase* (q.v.).] To enrich or beautify metals by ornamenting them with figures or patterns in bas-relief; to emboss.

çhāse (1), * **çhāçe,** * **çhās,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *chasse;* O. Fr. *chace;* Sp. & Port. *caza;* Ital. *caccia.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or custom of hunting wild animals.

"To make his hunting and his *chace.*"—*Gower*, i. 53.

"The unwonted *chase* each hour employs,
Yet shares he not the hunter's joys."
Byron: The Giaour.

(2) The act of pursuing after an enemy; pursuit.

"The *chas* is left for thilke day." *Gower*, i. 248.

* (3) That which is hunted or pursued; the object of pursuit.

"*Rich.* Nay, Warwick, single out some other *chase;*
For I myself will hunt this wolf to death." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

(4) Fitness for hunting.

"Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 246.

2. *Figuratively:*

† (1) The act of pursuing eagerly after anything; an earnest effort after or pursuit of.

"Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursued,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude." *Dryden: Juvenal.*

* (2) That which is eagerly sought after.

II. *Technically:*

1. An open hunting-ground or preserve for game, which is private property. It differs from a park in not being enclosed and in being of greater extent, and from a forest in being of less extent and endowed with fewer liberties. Every forest is a chase, but every chase is not a forest.

"The mere for his net, and the land for his game,
The *chase* for the wild, and the park for the tame." *Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 30.

* 2. A term at tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which a player has to drive his ball to gain a point or chase.

"T. I have two *chases.*—I. Sir, the last is no *chase,* but a loss.—T. Sir, how is it a loss?—I. Because you did strike it at the second bound."—*Woodrophe: French and English Grammar*, p. 234 (1624).

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chase-gun, *s.*

Ord.: A gun mounted at the bow to fire at a vessel being chased. It is fired from a chase-port.

chase-port, *s.*

Naut.: A port-hole at the bow of a vessel, from which the *chase-guns* are fired.

çhāse (2), *s.* [A variant of *case* (q.v.).]

1. *Printing:* A rectangular iron frame which receives the matter from a galley, and in which it is arranged in columns or pages, and locked up in order for printing. Rules (if necessary) and furniture for spacing the pages are placed between the pages, and all locked firmly in the chase by wedges called quoins. The furniture consists of slips of wood or metal, half an inch in thickness, and of any required length. Those at the head, foot, and side are called head-sticks, foot-sticks, side-sticks. Those between the pages are called gutters. Gutenberg used screws to lock up his form in the chase. Quoins came later.

2. *Ordnance:* The portion of a gun forward of the trunnions to the swell of the muzzle. In modern guns, the swell is suppressed, and the chase extends to the muzzle.

3. *Masonry:* A groove cut in the face of a wall.

4. *Shipbuilding:* A kind of joint by which an overlap-joint gradually becomes a flush-joint, as at the hooding-end of clinker-built boats. A gradually deepening rabbet is taken out of each edge at the lauds, so that the projection of each strake beyond the next below it gradually diminishes, and they fit flush with each other into the rabbets of the stem and stern post.

5. *Engin., &c.:* A groove, trench, or passage of a given width and depth to fit an object which traverses or fits therein: as,—

(1) The chase or curved water-way, or breast in which a breast-wheel or scoop-wheel rotates. The sides of the chase fit as nearly as possible to the wheel, to prevent waste of water.

(2) The trench made by spades or machines for the reception of drain-tile. (*Knight.*)

chase-mortice, *s.*

Carp.: A method of fixing the ends of a transverse piece of wood into two holes or mortices in two joists, beams or other timber unyieldingly fixed in position. One end of the transverse piece being morticed into the one fixed timber, the other end is partly rotated around this as a centre till it be fitted into a long groove cut for it in the other beam. This is the method by which ceilings are morticed into bridging joists.

çhased (1), * **çhāçed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHASE (1), *v.*]

çhased (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHASE (2), *v.*]

çhās'-ĕr (1), *s.* [*Chase* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) One who chases, hunts, or pursues.

"A stranger to respect or fear,
In peace a *chaser* of the deer." *Scott: The Lady of the Lake*, vi. 4.

(2) A horse trained specially for hunting or steeple-chasing. [STEEPLE-CHASER.]

"They will certainly have to do more at this meeting than the *chasers.*"—*Daily News*, Dec. 7th, 1880.

2. *Naut.:* A gun at the bow or stern of a ship, used for firing when in chase.

çhās'-ĕr (2), *s.* [CHASE (2), *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who practises the art of chasing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A tool for cutting threads in the hand-lathe; sometimes called a comb, from its having a row of projecting teeth. It is made of steel, and the teeth filed by hand or by a cutting hub. It is first forged in blank. The teeth are then filed or made by a hub (q.v.). The latter is a steel mandril rotated on the centres of a lathe and having a section of screw-thread cut upon it. The thread is notched in places, so as to make cutting edges. Chasing by the graver may be merely engraving in lines, but is usually in the form of relief; parts of the metal being cut away, leaving protuberant portions of ornate form, and which are further beautified by graver-lines, frosting, milling, &c. The sand-bag supports the work while being chased by the graver. (*Knight.*)

2. *Metal.:* One of the edge-wheels which revolves in a trough, to grind substances to powder. [CHILIAN MILL; MORTAR-MILL; OIL-MILL.] Also used in grinding ore for puddling-furnaces, &c. (*Knight.*)

çhās'-ĕr (3), *s.* [Perhaps from *chase* (1), v.] A ram that has only one testicle. (*Scotch.*)

"I jinkit into Geordie Allan's, at the West Port, where I had often been afore, when selling my eild ewes and *chasers.*"—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 26.

* **çhăş'-ĭ-ble,** *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

çhās'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHASE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of hunting or pursuing; chase.

çhās'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHASE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the art of a chaser. (See the compounds below.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or art of a chaser.

"The art of *chasing* was much practiced among the Greeks."—*Knight.*

2. The pattern chased on any metal.

"You would not suppose that he referred to the dial-plate in front and the *chasing* of the case behind."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), v. 100.

chasing-chisel, *s.* A punch used in enchasing. The mallet by which it is driven is the chasing-hammer, and the operation is performed on a stake. [CHASER.] (*Knight.*)

chasing-hammer, *s.* The mallet of the chaser in the operation of enchasing by embossing by punches. (*Knight.*)

chasing-lathe, *s.* A screw-cutting lathe. So called from the name of the tool wherewith screws were cut by hand in the old form of lathe, before the slide-rest and feed-screw were invented. (*Knight.*)

chasing-tools, *s. pl.* Those used by the chaser in the operation of embossing by punches. The work is laid on a chasing stake or cushion, and the punch struck by hammer or mallet. The chasing-tools are of various kinds, with flat, rounded faces and curved edges, so as to follow a pattern. Other tools have faces ornamented with designs in cameo or intaglio, which are conferred upon the metal by the action of the punch and hammer. (*Knight.*)

chăsm, *s.* [Lat. *chasma,* from Gr. χάσμα (*chasma*) = a gulf, from χαίνω (*chainō*) = to gape.] [CHASMA.]

1. *Lit.:* A deep opening in the earth; an abyss, a yawning gulf.

"Round his gray head the wild curlew
In many a tearless circle flew.
O'er *chasms* he passed . . ." *Scott: The Lord of the Isles*, v. 6.

2. *Fig.:* A gap, a void, an empty space.

(*a*) *In material things:*

"Great numbers of recruits were sent to fill the *chasms* which pestilence had made in the English ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(*b*) *In immaterial things:*

"Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story *chasms,* in epochas mistakes." *Dryden: Astræa Redux*, 108.

¶ For the distinction between *chasm, breach, break,* and *gap,* see BREACH.

chăş'-mą, *s.* [The same as *chasm* (q.v.). Trench says it was long in the language before it became anglicised as *chasm.*] A chasm.

"Observe how handsomely and naturally that hideous and unprofitable *chasma* betwixt the predictions in the eleventh chapter of Daniel and the twelfth is in this way filled up."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. 2, ch. 10, § 8.

chăs'-mē, *s.* [Gr. χάσμα (*chasma*) = a gaping.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles of the family Scarabæidæ.

* **chăsmed** (**med** as **md**), *a.* [Eng. *chasm; -ed.*] Full of chasms or gaps.

"Fast by yon *chasmed* hill that frowns,
Cleft by an elemental shock."
Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter (1796), p. 512.

chăs-mō'-dēs, *s.* [Gr. χασμώδης (*chasmōdēs*) = yawning, given to yawning; χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the family Blennidæ. They resemble the Blenny, but have the head crested and more prolonged, the dorsal fin the whole length of the body, and united to the caudal. (*Craig.*)

chăs-mō'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χασμώδης (*chasmōdēs*) = gaping, yawning.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the section Lamellicornes, and the sub-section Xylophili. Swainson ranks them with his Rutilinæ or Metallic beetles. *Chasmodia viridis* is about an inch long, and of a deep blue-green, with the basal joints of the antennæ pitchy red, and the club black. It is found in Brazil.

chăs'-mŏp-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χάσμα (*chasma*) = gap, πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles belonging to the family Scarabæidæ.

chăsm'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *chasm*; *-y.*] Full of chasms. (*Carlyle.*)

* **çhass** (1) *s.* [Chess.]

* **chass** (2), *s.* [Case.] Case, condition.

çhasse-las (pron. **shas-la**), *s.* [French.] A sort of grape.

çhass'e-pōt (*t* silent), *s.* [French; from the name of the inventor.] The breech-loading centre-fire needle-gun of the French service. It was designed as an improvement on the Prussian needle-gun, to which it was opposed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871. A paper cartridge is employed in the gun as originally constructed in 1867, but in 1869 M. Chassepot patented an improved arrangement, embracing a cartridge-retractor for use with a central-fire metallic cartridge; the construction of the gun is, however, essentially the same. (*Knight.*)

çhass'-eŭr, *s.* [Fr. = a hunter, from *chasser* = to hunt.]

* 1. A huuter or huntsman.

"The daring *Chasseur* lost two of his best horses soon after, and never perfectly recovered . . ."—*Scott: The Chase.*

2. One of a select body of infantry in the French service, designed for particularly light and rapid movements.

3. An attendant upon persons of rank and wealth, wearing a kind of military uniform, and acting as a footman.

chas'-sis (**is** as **î**), *s.* [Fr. = a frame, a sash, a lattice.]

Ordnance: The base frame on which a barbette or casemate gun is run in and out of battery. The chassis is capable of a certain amount of lateral sweep, called traverse, so as to adjust the gun horizontally in pointing. This is often done by oscillating in an arc, a pintle in front of the chassis being the centre of oscillation. [Gun-carriage.] (*Knight.*)

çhāste, * **çhāst,** *a.* [O. Fr. *chaste, caste*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *casto*, from Lat. *castus*, fem. *casta* = chaste.]

I. *Of persons* (*mode of life, &c.*):

1. Pure from all unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous.

"When, as *chaste* Dian, here thou deign'st to rove."
Byron: Hours of Idleness; Nisus and Euryalus.

2. True to the marriage-bed.

"To lede *chast* lyf and clene."
Life of Beket, 154.

II. *Of language*:

1. Pure, free from obscenity.

"Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. Free from any mixture of barbarous phrases; pure, uncorrupt; unaffected.

". . . that great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ The word was formerly used in reference to men as well as women, but is now chiefly restricted to the latter.

¶ *Chaste brethren and sisters*:

Ch. Hist.: An appellation given to themselves by the members of a sect which flourished in the 12th century, and was more generally known by the name of *Apostolici* (q.v.).

chaste-eyed, *a.* Free from unchaste or lascivious looks.

"The oak-crown'd sisters, and their *chaste-ey'd* queen."
Collins: Ode on the Passions.

chaste-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The same as *Agnus Castus* (q.v.).

* **çhāste,** * **çhāst,** * **çhāstie,** * **çhāsty,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *castier, chastier*; Sp. & Port. *castigar*; Ital. *castigare*; Lat. *castigo*, from *castus* = chaste, pure, and *ago* = to make.] [Chasten.]

1. To make or keep chaste.

"Odyr wymmen hy her to *chaste*."
Octovian, 218.

2. To chastise, to punish, to correct.

"Harlottez with his hendelayk he hoped to *chast*."
Allit. Poems (ed. Morris); *Cleanness*, 860.

* **çhās'-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chast, *v.*]

"'Ah, *chasted* bed of mine,' said she."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii., p. 160.

* **çhas-tein,** * **çhas-teyn,** *s.* [Chestnut.]

* **çhāste'-lĭng,** *s.* [Dimin. from *chaste.*] A eunuch.

"It [Mat. xix.] entreateth of three kinds of *chastelings*."—*Becon: Contents of Matthew's Gospel.* (*Trench: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 20.)

çhāste'-lȳ, * **çhāst'-lȳ,** * **çhast-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *chaste*; *-ly.*]

1. In a chaste manner; virtuously, purely.

"He ssel him loki *chastliche*."
Ayenbite, p. 225.

"You should not pass here; no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. Without violation of decent ceremony.

"Howsoe'er my cause goes, see my body
(Upon my knees I ask it) buried *chastely*."
Beaumont and Fletcher: Knight of Malta.

çhās'-tęn (*t* silent), * **çhas-tien,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *castier, chastier*; Sp. & Port. *castigar*; Ital. *castigare*; Lat. *castigo* = to make chaste or pure, from *castus* = pure, and *ago* = to make.] [Chaste, Chastise.]

1. To correct with corporal punishment.

"*Chas'en* thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying."—*Proverbs*, xix. 18.

2. To correct, subdue, or mortify the mind or heart.

"But observation tends to *chasten* the emotions and to check those structural efforts of the intellect which have emotion for their base."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ii. 31.

3. To make pure or free from faults; to purify, to expurgate.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *chasten* and to *chastise*:—"*Chasten* has most regard to the end, *chastise* to the means; the former is an act of the Deity, the latter a human action. God *chastens* his faithful people to cleanse them from their transgressions, parents *chastise* their children to prevent the repetition of faults." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhās'-tęned (*t* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chasten, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Punished, chastised, corrected.

2. *Fig.*: Softened down, subdued; formed or made according to the very strictest rules.

"It was a face that in prosperity would have been rich and sparkling as a jewel, and in adversity preserved its charms from the rare and *chastened* beauty in which it was modelled."—*G. J. Whyte Melville: The Gladiator*, ch. vii.

çhāst'-ęn-ēr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *chasten*; *-er.*] One who chastens, corrects, or punishes.

"And be alone on earth, as I am now.
Before the *Chastener* humbly let me bow."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 98.

çhāste'-nĕss, * **çhāst'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *chaste*; *-ness.*] The quality of being chaste; chastity; purity, refinement.

1. *Of life, manners, &c.*:

"Stand not upon thy strength, though it surpass;
Nor thy fore-proved *chastness* stand thou on."
Sir J. Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage, q. 3.

2. *Of language*:

"He [Sacheverel] wrote without either *chasteness* of style or liveliness of expression."—*Bishop Burnet: History of his own Time.*

çhāst'-ęn-ĭng (*t* silent), * **çhāste-nyngе,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Chasten, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

"Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chastening* hand."
Rowe.

C. *As subst.*: The act of chastising, correcting, or punishing; chastisement, correction, humiliation.

"Beholde happie is the man whom God punisheth; therefore despise not thou the *chastenynge* of the Almighty."—*Job*, v. 155. (*Rich.*)

* **çhast-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chast* = chaste; *hed* = hood.] A state of chastity; chasteness, virtue.

"For to don him *chasthed* forgeten."
Story of Gen. and Exod., 2,022.

* **çhas-tie,** * **çhas-tien,** * **çhas-ty,** *v.t.* [Chast.]

* **çhăs'-tĭe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chastie* = chastise; suff. *-ment.*] Chastisement, correction.

"Thurh swuch *chastiement*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 72.

çhăs'-tĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Lat. *castifico* = to make chaste or pure: *castus* = chaste; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make chaste; and *fig.*, to emasculate.

"He sayis thair be sum quha hes *chastifeit* thame seluis for the kingdome of heauen, quhairbie he declaris that thay astrict tham selnis to perpetual continencie and chastitie."—*Nicol Burne, F.* 65, b.

* **çhāst'-ĭng,** * **çhast-ynge,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Chast, *v.*]

"Til children cherissynge Be *chastynge* with yerdes."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2,315.

çhăs-tĭş'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *chastis(e)*; *-able.*] Capable or deserving of being chastised.

çhăs-tĭşe', * **çhas-ty-zyn,** * **çhas-ty-sen,** *v.t.* [An extension of Mid. Eng. *chastien*, by addition of suff. *-isen*, Gr. *-izo.*] [Chasten.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To correct with corporal punishment.

2. To correct, subdue, or mortify the mind, heart, or feelings.

"Ten years are spent, since first he undertook
This cause of Rome, and *chastised* with arms
Our enemies' pride . . ."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

3. To reduce to order or obedience; to repress, to awe, to punish.

"Then with surprise, surprise *chastis'd* by fears,
How art thou chang'd!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xvi., l. 196-7.

". . . the courts of justice were not strong enough, whatever might be their temper, to *chastise* such aggressions . . ."—*Hallam: Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

* II. *Fig.*: To abridge.

"Both these rooms were *chastized* of their length towards the west, . . ."—*Crawford: Univ. Edin.*, p. 152.

¶ For the difference between to *chasten* and to *chastise* see Chasten.

çhăs-tĭş'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Chastise, *v.*]

çhăs'-tĭşe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *chastise*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of chastising or correcting.

". . . for I speak not with your children which have not known, and which have not seen the *chastisement* of the Lord your God, . . ."—*Deut.* xi. 2.

2. Correction, punishment, discipline.

"And for this, oh King! is sent
On thee a double *chastisement*."
Byron: Siege and Conquest of Alhama.

çhăs-tĭ'-şĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chastis(e)*; *-er.*] One who chastises, corrects, or punishes.

"They have grown in strength, and by their strength now begin to despise their *chastisers*."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

çhăs-tĭ'-şĭng, * **çhas-tys-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Chastise, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of correcting or punishing; chastisement.

"*Chastysynge. Castigatio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhăs'-tĭ-tȳ, * **chastete,** * **chastite,** * **chastetee,** * **chastyte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chasteit*; Sp. *castidad*; Ital. *castita*; from Lat. *castitas* = chastity, from *castus* = pure, clean.]

1. Purity of body and mind; freedom from unlawful sexual intercourse.

"*Chastyte. Castitas, pudicicia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"'Tis *chastity*, my brother; *chastity*:
She that has that is clad in complete steel."
Milton: Comus.

2. Celibacy.

"As wisly as I schal for evermore
Enforce my might thi trewe servant to be,
And holde werre alday with *chastité*."
Chaucer: The Knightes Tale, l. 2236-8.

3. Freedom from obscenity.

"There is not *chastity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

4. Purity; freedom from any intermixture of barbarous or affected expressions.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chastity* and *continence*:—"These two terms are equally employed in relation to the pleasures of sense: both are virtues, but sufficiently distinct in their characteristics. *Chastity* prescribes rules for the indulgence of these pleasures; *continence* altogether interdicts their use. *Chastity* extends its views to whatever may bear the smallest relation to the object which it proposes to regulate; it controls the thoughts, words, looks, attitudes, food, dress, company, and in short the whole mode of living: *continence* simply confines itself to the privation of the pleasures themselves: it is possible, therefore, to be *chaste* without being *continent*, and *continent* without being *chaste*. *Chastity* is suited to all times, ages, and conditions; *continence* belongs only to a state of celibacy." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çhăst'-lĭche,** *adv.* [CHASTELY.]

* **chăs'-tȳ̆,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *chastien* = to chastise.] To chastise. (*Scotch.*) (*Douglas.*)

çhăs'-u̧-ble, * çhes-i-bille, * çhes-u-ble, * çhes-i-ble, * çhes-i-pıl, * çhes-y-pylle, *s.* [Fr. *chasuble;* Port. *casule;* Sp. *casulla;* M. H. Ger. *kasugele;* O. Fr. *casule,* from Low Lat. *casula* = a hooded garment, dimin. of *casa* = a house, a cottage.]

Eccles.: A vestment worn by a priest over his alb while celebrating mass.

"*Chesypylle.* [*Chesible* P.] *Casula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

CHASUBLE (ST. THOMAS À BECKET, A.D. 1170).

* **çhăş'-u̧le,** *s.* [Low Lat. *casula.*] A chasuble.

"Plucking the *chasule* from his back."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, iv., ii. 6. (*Davies.*)

çhăt (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A contracted form of *chatter* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To talk easily and familiarly; to prattle, to gossip.

"Would take me in his Coach to *chat*,
And question me of this and that."
Pope: Imitations of Horace, Sat. vi. 86-88.

"The outposts of the two armies *chatted* and messed together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To talk of.

"Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *chat* and to *chatter*, see CHATTER.

* **çhăt** (2), *v.t.* [CHAT (2), *s.* 4.] To hang. Only in the phrase "Go *chat* thee" = Go hang yourself.

"Quod I, Churle, ga *chat* the, and chide with ane vthir."
Doug.: Virgil, 239, a. 30.

* **çhat** (3), *v.t.* [CHACK, *v.*] To bruise slightly.

çhăt (1), *s.* [CHAT (1), *v.*]

1. Easy familiar talk, gossip, prattle.

"If you deny to dance, let's hold more *chat*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labours Lost, v. 2.

† 2. The proper words to use; the state or facts of a case. (*Slang.*)

"That's the *chat*, as I take it."—*Trollope: Orley Farm*, ch. vi.

3. That which chatters; a chattering bird.

(1) *As an independent word:* (See the subjoined compound term).

¶ *The yellow-breasted chat* (*Icteria viridis*): A bird of the family Muscicapidæ, and the sub-family Vireoninæ. It is an American species, about seven inches long, which scolds everyone who intrudes upon its haunts.

(2) *In compos.:* As the Stone-chat (*Saxicola rubicola*), the Whin-chat (*S. rubetra*).

* **chat-mate,** *s.* A companion, one who chats or talks familiarly with another.

"The toothlesse trotte her nurse . . . was her only *chat-mate* and chambermaide."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.* (*Davies.*)

çhăt (2), * **çhătt,** *s.* & *a.* [CHIT, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A twig, a small piece of brushwood or of a branch.

2. *Of the forms* chat *and* chatt (*pl.*).*:* Various fruits, viz.:

(1) The keys of the ash-tree.

(2) The fruit of the sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*).

(3) The cones of the fir-tree.

(4) The catkins of various trees.

* 3. A gallows. (*Slang.*)

II. (*Pl.*) *Mining:* The central portion or stratum of a mass of ore in the process of washing.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chat-potatoes, *s. pl.* Small potatoes given as food to pigs.

chat-roller, *s.*

Mining: An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore.

çha-teau (pron. **shat'-ō**), *pl.* **chateaux** (pron. **shat'-ōş**), *s.* [Fr. *château*, from Lat. *castellum.*]

1. A castle.

2. A residence in the country; a mansion, a country seat.

¶ *Chateaux in air*, or *Chateaux en Espagne* = Castles in the air. [CASTLE, II.]

"Dear architect of fine *chateaux in air*."
Cowper: To William Hazley, Esq., 1793.

* **çhăt'-ĕl-āin,** *s.* [Fr.] The governor or lord of a castle. (Found in literature as an archaism.) (*Byron: Werner*, i. 1.)

çhăt'-ĕl-āine, *s.* [Fr. *châtelain.*]

1. The wife of a chatelain; a female castellan.

2. An ornament worn by a lady at her waist, having short chains attached for a watch, keys, trinkets, &c.

* **çha'-tel-an,** *s.* [CASTELLAN.]

çhăt-ȩl-et (et as ā), *s.* [Fr. *châtelet;* O. Fr. *chastelet*, dim. of *chastel;* Fr. *château* = a castle.]

1. *Gen.:* A little castle.

2. *Spec.:* The common gaol and session-house in the city of Paris. (*Weale.*)

* **çhăt'-ĕl-lan-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *châtellenie.*] [CASTELLANY.] The lordship or jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.

"Here are about twenty towne and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies."—*Dryden.*

Çhăt'-ha̧m (*h* silent), *s.* & *a.* [A market-town and parliamentary borough situated on the Medway in Kent.]

A. *As subst.:* The town mentioned in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Chatham.

chatham-chest, *s.* A fund for the support of disabled and superannuated navy seamen. It was originally a voluntary contribution from the monthly wages of the acting seamen, but soon settled into a compulsory payment. It was first established in the reign of Elizabeth, and was removed to Greenwich in 1803. The monthly payment from the wages of the seamen was abolished by the Act 4 William IV., c. 34, and the expense is now borne by the public purse.

chatham-light, *s.* A flash-light used for military purposes, obtained by blowing a mixture of powdered resin and magnesium through a spirit flame.

çhăt'-ha̧m-īte (*h* silent), *s.* [From *Chatham*, a town in Connecticut, U. S. A., where it is found, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A niccoliferous variety of smaltite.

* **çha'-tŏn,** * **chăt'-tŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *chaton* = "The beazill, collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c., wherein the stone is set." (*Cot.*)]

"A perli sett; four small diamantis sett in ane pece. A *chaton* without a stane."—*Inventories, A.* 1578, p. 265.

çha-tŏy̆'-a̧nt (*t* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *chatoyant*, pr. par. of *chatoyer*, from *chat* = a cat.]

A. *As adjective:*

Min.: Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark. (*Dana.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: A hard stone, such as the *cat's-eye* (q.v.), which, when cut and polished, presents on its surface and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.

çha-tŏy̆'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *chatoiement*, from *chatoyer.*]

Min.: The quality of being changeable or undulating in lustre or colour; changeableness of colour.

çhăts, *s. pl.* [CHAT (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Small potatoes used for feeding pigs.

2. *Min.:* A term applied to the second stratum of a mass of ore; small heaps of ore. (*Nuttall.*)

chăt'-tah, *s.* [Hindust. *chhátá, chhátí, chhatr, chhatrí, chatr* = an umbrella.] An umbrella. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **çhăt-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *chat;* *-ation*] Chat, gossip.

"Our *chattation* no disagreeable sauce."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 219.

çhăt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* [CHAT, *v.*]

çhăt'-tȩl, * çhat'-tle, * çhat'-el, * cat'-ăl, * cat'-el, *s.* [Essentially the same word as *cattle*, but much more modern than it.] [CATTLE.]

I. *Literally:*

† 1. *Sing.:* Property, money.

"Sum womman which hadde spendid al hir *catel* in to lechis."—*Wycliffe: Luke*, viii. 43.

2. *Pl.:* Any kind of movable property.

"Look to my *chattels*, and my moveables."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., ii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* Any appliance or appurtenance.

"Thus compass'd about with the goods
And *chattels* of leisure and ease."
Cowper: On Gratitude.

¶ (1) Chattels are either *real* or *personal:* the former being such as pertain not to the person immediately, but to something by way of a dependency; the latter pertaining immediately to the person of a man.

(2) For the difference between *chattels* and *goods*, see GOODS.

chattel-interests, *s. pl.*

Law: A non-freehold. Anything held by a tenure which is not that of freehold property. They are of five kinds:—(1) An estate for years; (2) One from year to year; (3) One at will; (4) One by elegit; and (5) One by sufferance. (*Wharton.*)

çhăt'-tẽr, * **çhateren,** * **çheateren,** * **çhiter,** * **çhateryn,** * **çhatre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. Dut. *kwetteren* = to warble, to chatter; Dan. *kwiddre* = to chirp; Sw. *kvittra.*] [CHAT.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an inharmonious noise like a magpie, jay, starling, &c.

"*Chateryn.* *Garrio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The stare wyl *chatre.*"—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 150.

2. To make a rapid, clattering noise by knocking together.

"That evermore his teeth they *chatter*,
Chatter, chatter, *chatter* still!"
Wordsworth: Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

3. To talk idly and thoughtlessly; to jabber, to prattle.

"She dances, runs without an aim,
She *chatters* in her ecstasy."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

† **B.** *Trans.:* To utter as one who chatters.

"Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air
Chatter futurity." *Dryden.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *babble*, to *chatter*, to *chat*, to *prattle*, and to *prate*:—"All these terms mark a superfluous or improper use of speech: *babble* and *chatter* are onomatopœias drawn from the noise or action of speaking; *babbling* denotes rapidity of speech which renders it unintelligible; hence the term is applied to all who make use of many words to no purpose: *chatter* is an imitation of the noise of speech, properly applied to magpies or parrots, and figuratively to a corresponding vicious mode of speech in human beings; the vice of *babbling* is most commonly attached to men, that of *chattering* to women . . . *Chattering* is harmless if not respectable. . . . *Chattering* is the practice of adults; *prattling* and *prating*, that of children,

the one innocently, the other impertinently." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhăt'-tĕr, *s.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

1. An inharmonious noise like that of a magpie, monkey, &c.

"And with much twitter and much *chatter*
Began to agitate the matter."
Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

2. The noise occasioned by teeth striking together rapidly.

3. Idle, thoughtless talk.

"Your words are but idle and empty *chatter;*
Ideas are eternally joined to matter!"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

chatter-box, *s.* An incessant talker; one who talks idly and thoughtlessly.

* **çhăt'-tĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter;* suff. *-ation.*] (*Colloquial.*)

1. The act of chattering; idle, thoughtless talk. (*Wilberforce.*)

2. An inclination to or habit of chattering.

çhăt'-tĕred, *pret. & pa.par. of v.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

çhăt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chatter; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who chatters; an idle, empty talker.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. The English name for the birds ranked under Bombycilla or Ampelis. *Ampelis* or *Bombycilla garrula* is the Bohemian Chatterer. [AMPELIS.]

"A very beautiful bird . . . known by the name of *Chatterer.*"—*Cook: Voyage,* vol. i., bk. iv., ch. 11.

2. The name of the whole family Ampelidæ, to which Bombycilla belongs, and specially to the typical sub-family Ampelinæ.

* **çhat-ter-es-tre,** * **çhat-er-es-tre,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter;* Mid. Eng. fem. suff. *-estre.*] A female chatterer.

"Site nu stille, *chaterestre.*"
Owl and Nightingale, 655.

* **çhăt'-tĕr-ĭng,** * **çhăt'-ĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of talking idly and thoughtlessly; chatter.

"The ape and monkey such a *chattering* keep."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

* **çhăt'-tĕr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter; -ist.*] A chatterer.

"You are the only modern *chatterist* that I hear has succeeded me."—*Browne: Works,* ii. 204.

* **çhăt'-tĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *chatter; -y.*] Chat, gossip, light conversation.

"There was no lack of *chattery* and chatterers."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary,* v. 17. (*Davies.*)

çhăt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of talking lightly and familiarly; chat.

". . . those same parleys, enterviews, *chattings,* the minde hath with the things wee feare, with the things wee love."—*Goodman: The Vanitie of Thoughts.*

* **çhat-tŏn,** *s.* [From Fr. *chaton* = a catkin.] The inflorescence of various species of Salix or Willow.

". . . therefore the whole flower is called a *chatton,* kitekin, or catteken."—*Lyte.*

çhăt'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *chat; -y.*] Given to light talk; talkative.

"Expect me in your dressing room as constant as your India cabinet, and as *chatty* as your parrot."—*Montagu: Letters,* i. 35.

çhăt'-tў, *s.* [An East Indian word, perhaps from Tamil.] A porous earthen water-pot, used in India in refrigerating.

çhăt'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *chat* (2), *s.,* and *wood.*] Small wood for burning; twigs.

Çhau'-çĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [From the name of Chaucer, the first great English poet, born in London in the year 1340, and where it is supposed he also died in the year 1400. His best-known work is the "Canterbury Tales," written about 1374; and suff. *-ism.*] A phrase or idiom used in Chaucer.

"The many *Chaucerisms* used . . . are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes."—*Fuller: Worthies, London,* ii. 8.

çhaud-mĕl-lê (chaud as **shōd),** *s.* [Fr. *chaude,* fem. of *chaud* = hot, *mêlée* (from O. Fr. *meslée*) = a fray.] [CHANCE-MEDLEY.]

Law: Killing a person in an affray, without premeditation, and in the heat of passion.

* **çhau-drŏn',** *s.* [CAULDRON, CHAWDRON.]

çhauf'-fĕr, *s.* [Fr. *chauffoir* = a stove, from *chauffer* = to heat.] A small table-furnace. It may be of iron or of a black-lead crucible, fitted with air-holes and a grate.

* **çhauf-fray,** *s.* [CHAFFARE.]

* **chaul,** * **chaule,** *s. & v.* [CHAVEL.]

çhaum, *v.t.* [An extension of *chaw* (q.v.).] To chew voraciously, to eat up. (*Jamieson.*)

çhau-moñ-tĕlle' (çhau as **shō),** *s.* [Fr.] A variety of pear.

* **çhaun,** *v.i.* [A.S. *geonian;* Eng. *yawn.* Cf. Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn; O. H. Ger. *ginôn;* Ger. *gähnen.*] To open, to yawn.

* **çhaun,** *s.* [CHAUN, *v.*] A gap, a chasm.

"Full of *chauns.*"—*Cotgrave,* s. v. *Fendu.*

* **çhauñge,** *v.i.* [CHANGE.]

† **çhaunt,** *v.t. & i.* [CHANT, *v.*]

çhaun'-tĕr, *s.* [CHANTER.]

Music: The highest part of the bagpipe from which the chaunt or melody is produced as opposed to the drones, which can speak only to a single note. (*Grove: Dict. of Music.*)

* **çhaun'-trў,** * **çhaun-tĕr-ўe,** *s.* [CHANTRY.]

* **chauntry-rents,** *s. pl.*

Law: Money paid to the Crown by the servants or purchasers of chantry lands. 2 Car. ii. c. 6. (*Wharton.*)

çhaup, *s.* [CHAP (1), *s.*] A stroke, a blow. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

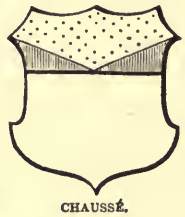
chā'-ŭs, *s.* [A native name.]

Zool: A small species of cat (*Felis chaus*), the marsh-lynx, or common jungle cat, from Africa and India.

* **chause,** *v. & s.* [CHOUSE, *v. & s.*]

çhaus-sé (pron. shō'-sā), *s.* [Fr. *chaussé* = (*lit.*) shod.]

1. *Her.:* In blazonry denotes a section in base: the line by which it is formed proceeding from the extremity of the base, and ascending to the side of the escutcheon, which it meets about the fess point.



CHAUSSÉ.

2. *Fort.:* The level of the field, the plain ground.

chauve (pron. **shōv**), *a.* [HAAVE, *a.*]

1. A term denoting that colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black hair.

2. Also applied to a swarthy person when pale.

çhau'-vĭn-ĭsm (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from Nicolas Chauvin, a brave soldier of the Republic and of the First Empire. His name became a synonym for a passionate admirer of Napoleon, and the word *Chauvinism* was formed to signify the almost idolatrous respect entertained by many for the First Emperor, and generally any feeling of exaggerated devotion, especially of patriotism. A vaudeville, *La Cocarde Tricolore,* in which there was a character named Chauvin, with a song that became immensely popular, fixed the word in the French language.] Exaggerated patriotism, jingoism (q.v.).

çhau'-vĭn-ĭst (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr.] One imbued with chauvinism; a jingo.

çhau-vĭn-ĭst'-ĭc (au as **ō),** *a.* [Eng. *chauvinist; -ic.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, chauvinism (q.v.); expressing patriotic opinions in extravagant terms.

* **chavel,** * **chaule,** * **chefle,** *v.i.* [CHAVEL, *s.*] To use the jaw much in talking; to chatter. (*Stapylton: Juvenal,* x. 231.)

* **chavel,** * **chavyl,** * **chaul,** * **chawl,** * **choul,** * **chol,** * **cheafle,** * **chevel,**

* **chel,** *s.* [A.S. *ceafl;* Ger. *kevel.*] [JOWL.] A jaw. (*Ywaine & Gawaine,* 1,991.)

* **chavel-bone,** *s.* A jaw-bone.

"With this *chavylbone* I scal sle the."—*Covent. Myst.,* p. 37.

* **chave-ling** (1), * **chav-ling,** *s.* [CHAVEL, *v.*] Chattering, talk.

"Mid *chavling* and mid chatere."
Owl and Nightingale, 283.

çhāve'-lĭng (2), shāve'-lĭn, *s.* [Flem. *schaveling* = a plane; pl. *schavelingen* = shavings.] A tool, especially employed by cartwrights and coachmakers, for smoothing hollow or circular wood; a spokeshave.

"For the wranguss takin of his swerdis, & striking tharof in an *chaveling.*"—*Aberd. Reg.,* A. 1548, v. 20.

* **çhăv'-ĕn-dĕr, çhĕv'-ęn,** *s.* [CHEVEN.]

Ichthy.: The same as the Chub (q.v.).

"These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender,* or indeed any great fish."—*Walton: Angler.*

çhăv'-ĭ-ça, *s.* [A South Sea Island word.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Piperaceæ (Pepper-worts), and family Piperidæ. *Charica Chaba, peputoides,* and *sylvatica* are used in India as substitutes for black pepper. So also is *C. officinarum* in tropical America. The female spikes of *C. Roxburghii,* when dried, constitute the long pepper of commerce. The bark of *C. majuscula* is a rubefacient. The leaves of *C. Betle* and *Siriboa* are chewed by the Malays with lime and slices of the nut of *Areca oleracea* (the Penang palm). (*Lindley.*)

† **çhâw,** *v.t. & i.* [Essentially the same as *chew* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To chew roughly; to champ.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To meditate over; to ruminate.

"I home retourning, fraught with fowle despight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 22.

2. To fret; to gnaw, to wear away.

"I am God Tybris, wattry hewit and haw,
Quhilk, as thou seis, with mony iawp and iaw
Bettis thir brayis, *chawing* the bankis doun."
Doug.: Virgil, 241, 50.

3. To provoke; to vex.

¶ *To chaw one's own maw:* To chew the cud, to ruminate, to meditate.

"But inwardly he *chawed his owne maw*
At neighbours weith, that made him ever sad."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 30.

B. *Intrans.:* To chew roughly or loudly, to champ.

chaw-bacon, *s.* A boor, a rustic.

chaw-stick, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Gouania domingensis.*

* **chaw-tooth,** *s.* A grinder.

* **çhâw,** *s.* [Dan. *kiæve;* Scand. *kaf* = the jaw.] [CHAW, *v.* CHAP, *s.*] The chap, the under-jaw of an animal.

". . . his *chawes* also readie for weakenesse to hang or fall, to be composed and set straight."—*Holland: Suetonius,* p. 84.

* **çhâw'-drŏn,** * **châu'-drŏn,** *s.* [Cf. Ger. *kaldaunen* = guts, bowels; Wel. *coluddyn* = a gut, dim. of *coludd* = bowels; Low Lat. *calduna* = an intestine.] [CHALDRON.] Intestines, entrails.

"Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron,*
For the ingredients of our cauldron."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

† **çhâwed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHAW, *v.*]

† **çhâw'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHAW, *v.*]

* **chawl,** *s.* [CHAVEL, *s.*]

chawl-bone, *s.* [CHAVEL-BONE.]

* **chawme,** *s.* [CHASM.] A chasm, a gulf, an abyss.

". . . giving againe that in one place which those *chawmes* and gaping gulfes took away in another."—*Holland: Translation of Pliny,* ii. 86.

çhāy (1), *s.* [Sp. *chaya.*]

Comm.: The root of the plant *Oldenlandia umbellata,* used for giving the beautiful red colour of the Madras cottons. It grows on the Coromandel coast in India.

çhāy (2), *s.* [CHAISE.] A vulgar pronunciation of chaise.

"There's Mr. Sneak keeps my sister a *chay.*"—*Foote: Mayor of Garratt,* i. 1.

chaya-root, choy-root, shaya-root, *s.* [The same as CHAY (1), *s.*]

†**çhēa'-dle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A euphorbiaceous plant, *Mercurialis perennis*, the Dog's Mercury.

cheadle-dock, *s.* The Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobœa.*

çhēap, * çhep, * çhepe, * çheep, *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *ceap* = price, *ceapian* = to cheapen, to buy; Dut. *koop* = a bargain; Icel. *kaup* = a bargain, *kaupa* = to buy; Sw. *köp* = a bargain; *köpa* = to buy; Dan. *kiöb, kiöbe;* Goth. *kaupon* = to traffic; O. H. Ger. *coufou;* M.H. Ger. *koufen;* Ger. *kaufen* = to buy, *kauf* = a purchase. The word was originally a substantive, and was never used as an adjective in the earlier periods. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

*1. A price, value.

"Hire *cheap* wes the wrse."
Layamon, i. 17.

"*Chep. Precium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*2. A market. In this sense the word survives in many local names, as *Eastcheap, Cheapside.*

¶ It is generally found in the compound phrases—*Good cheap* (an imitation of the French *bon marché*) = great plenty, very cheap; *better cheap, great cheap, dirt-cheap* (and earlier), *dog-cheap,* all signifying exceedingly cheap, at a very low price.

"Tricolorinus maketh the corn *good chepe* or dere."
—*Gower,* ii. 168.

"To *gret chep* is holden at litel pris."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,104.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Possible to be had or purchased at a low price.

"Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap.*"—*Locke.*

2. Of little value; common, worthless.

". . . human life was held almost as *cheap* as in the worst governed provinces of Italy. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

¶ *To be cheap of it:* To deserve all that one has received of affront or punishment.

C. *As adv.:* Cheaply; at a low rate or price; easily.

". . . winning *cheap* the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must earn."
Milton: P. L., bk. ii.

cheap-jack, *s.* A travelling hawker, a vendor of cheap or worthless articles.

"A sort of political *cheap-jack.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. vi.

***çhēap, * çhepe, * çheape,** *v.* [CHEAP, *s.,* CHEAPEN, *v.*] To bargain for, to buy.

"I *cheape,* I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye."—*Palsgrave.*

çhēap'-ẹn, * çhep-en, * çhep-ien, * çhep-yn, *v.t.* [A.S. *ceapian* = to buy, to traffic.] [CHEAP.]

*1. To bid or bargain for anything; to try to buy.

"*Chepyn. Licitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To beat down the price or value; to depreciate (*lit. & fig.*).

"Each female eye the glittering links employ.
They turn, review, and *cheapen,* every toy."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xv., l. 497-8

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *buy,* to *purchase,* to *bargain,* and to *cheapen:* "*Buy* and *purchase* have a strong resemblance to each other, both in sense and application, but the latter is a term of more refinement than the former. . . . *Buying* implies simply the exchange of one's money for a commodity; *bargaining* and *cheapening* have likewise respect to the price; to *bargain* is to make a specific agreement as to the price; to *cheapen* is not only to lower the price asked, but to deal in such things as are cheap." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhēap'-ẹned, * çhēap'-ned, *pa. par. & a.* [CHEAPEN, *v.*]

çhēap'-ĕn-ĕr, * çhēap'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cheapen; -er.*] One who bargains for or higgles about the price of anything; one who depreciates.

". . . when she cannot shew pecuniary merit, why should she think her *cheapener* obliged to purchase?"—*Johnson: Rambler,* No. 75.

çhēap'-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEAPEN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of beating down the price or value of anything; bargaining, higgling.

". . . it is only after a long series of *cheapenings* that a purchase can be effected."—*Brydone: Tour in Sicily and Malta.*

***çhēap'-ĕr, * çhep-er,** *s.* [Eng. *cheap; -er.*] A dealer, a seller.

"So many *chepers,* so few biers."—*Skelton: Maner of the World,* 105.

***çheap-fare, * chef-fare,** *s.* [CHAFFER.]

"The vifte manere is ine *cheapfare.*"—*Ayenbite,* p. 36.

***çhēap'-ĭng, * çhep-ing, * çhep-ynge,** *s.* [A.S. *ceapung* = business, trade, traffic, commerce.]

1. The act of bargaining or buying.

"*Chepynge* or barganynge. *Licitacio, stipulacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A market.

"At chireche and at *chepyng.*"—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 189.

***cheaping-booth, * chepinngbothe,** *s.* A stall or booth in a market. (*Ormulum,* 15,572.)

***cheaping-town, * chepeing toun,** *s.* A market-town. (*Amis & Amiloun,* 1700.)

çhēap'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cheap; -ly.*] At a low price or rate; with little expenditure.

"By this I see
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

***çheap-man, * çhep-man,** *s.* [CHAPMAN.]

çhēap'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cheap; -ness.*] Lowness of price.

"Ancient statutes incite merchant-strangers to bring in commodities, having for end *cheapness.*"—*Bacon.*

***çhëar,** *s.* [CHEER.]

***çhëar'-ĕn,** *v.i.* [CHEER, *v.*]

***çhëar'-ȳ,** *a.* [CHEERY.]

"What pleasure and joy wad it gie,
Were ye but as *cheary* as they?"
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 18.

***çheast, * çheaste,** *s.* [CHEST (2), *s.*]

çhēat, * çhēte, * çheten, * çhetyn, *v.t. & i.* [CHEAT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To confiscate.

"*Chetyn. Confiscor, fisco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To defraud, to deceive, to impose upon.

"There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures."—*Tillotson.*

¶ With *of* before the thing of which one is defrauded.

"We are merely *cheated of* our lives by drunkards."
Shakesp.: The Tempest, i. 1.

†3. To beguile.

"She comes!—'tis but a passing sight,
Yet serves to *cheat* his weary night."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 29.

B. *Intrans.:* To defraud, to act as a cheat.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between to *cheat,* to *defraud,* and to *trick:* "The idea of deception which is common to these terms, varies in degree and circumstance. One *cheats* by a gross falsehood; one *defrauds* by a settled plan; one *tricks* by a sudden invention." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cheat-the-wuddie, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Defrauding the gallows of its lawful prey.

B. *As subst.:* One who defrauds the gallows. (*Scott: Rob Roy.*)

çhēat (1), * çhēte, *s.* [A contraction of *escheat* (q.v.).]

*1. An escheat.

"*Chete* for the lorde. *Caducum, confiscarium, fisca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The kynge seide . . . I lese many *chetes.*"—*P. Plowman,* iv. 175 (ed. Skeat).

2. A fraud, a deception, a trick, an act of imposition.

"Empirick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat.*"
Dryden: To Clarendon, 68.

3. One who cheats; a trickster, a swindler.

"Like that notorious *cheat,* vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live."
Dryden.

***çhēat (2),** *s.* [CHAT (2), *s.*] The gallows. (*Slang.*)

"To the *cheat,* for thither will you go now."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild,* bk. iv., ch. 2.

***çheat (3),** *s.* [Of obscure origin and meaning.] See the compounds.

***cheat-bread,** *s.* A kind of bread made of the finest wheat; but, according to some, bread of the second quality. According to Halliwell, there were two kinds.

"Without French wines, *cheat-bread,* or quails."
Com. of Eastward Hoe.

***cheat-loaf, * chet-lof,** *s.* A loaf of cheat-bread.

"A *chet-lof* to the elmys dyshe."—*Babees Book,* p. 322.

çhēat (4), *s.* [CHESS (2), *s.*]

Bot.: An American name for Darnel, or for *Bromus secalinus.* Also called *chess* (q.v.).

cheat (5), *pl.* **cheats,** *s.* [CHIT.] The sweet-bread.

†**çhēat'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *cheat; -able.*] Liable to be cheated; capable of being defrauded.

***çhēat'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cheatable; -ness.*] The quality of being cheatable; capability of being cheated.

"Not faith, but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of heart . . ."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 554.

çhēat'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHEAT, *v.*]

***çhēat'-ēe,** *s.* [Eng. *cheat; -ee.*] One who is cheated, a dupe.

"No dwellers are but cheaters and *cheatees.*"—*Albumazar,* i. 1.

çhēat'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cheat; -er.*] One who cheats or defrauds.

"I play'd the *cheater* for thy father's hand."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

çhēat'-ĕr (2), *s.* [A contraction of *escheator* (q.v.).]

"*Fal.* He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater,* he."—*Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

***çhēat'-ĕr-ȳ, * çheat-rie, * çheat-ry,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *cheater;* suff. *-y.*]

A. *As subst.:* The act or habit of cheating or defrauding.

"In every science there is some *cheatry.*"
Satchels: Hist. Name of Scot., p. 39.

B. *As adj.:* Cheating, fraudulent.

". . . warrants and poindings and apprizings, and a' that *cheatry* craft."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxv.

çhēat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEAT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of defrauding or imposing upon.

çhēat'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cheating; -ly.*] In a cheating manner, fraudulently.

çhĕ-băc'-cō, çhĕ'-bĕc, *s. & a.* [From Chebacco, the Indian name of a small river in Massachusetts, U.S., where such vessels were built.]

A. *As subst.:* The river named in the etymology.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

chebacco-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of boat employed in the Newfoundland fisheries; also called a *pinkstern* (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

çhĕck, * çhecke, *v.t. & i.* [CHECK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put a sudden restraint on; to cause to stop.

"A secret horror *checked* the feast,
And chilled the soul of every guest."
Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

2. To restrain, so as to allow to move or progress less rapidly.

"Such a tax, it was hoped, would *check* the growth of a city which had long been regarded with jealousy and aversion by the rural aristocracy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Engl.,* ch. iv.

3. To repress, to curb, to restrain.

". . . the means of *checking* the abuses which disgraced every department of the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

4. To reprove, to chide.

"A poet, in his evening walk,
O'erheard and *check'd* this idle talk."
Cowper: Sensitive Plant.

5. To go through and place marks against names or items in a list, account, &c.

6. To ascertain or ensure the correctness or authenticity of anything by comparing it with others.

". . . but we have scanty means of *checking* and confronting it with other accounts."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. 1, § 2, vol. ii. p. 363.

II. *Technically:*

† 1. *Chess:* To make a move by which any one of the adversary's pieces is put in check.

"Remove, confine, *check*, leave, or take,
Dispose, depose, undo, or make.
Pawn, rook, knight, queen, or king."
Wither.

2. *Bookkeeping, &c.:* To compare with an original or counterpart in order to secure accuracy and correctness.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) *To check a brace:* To slacken or ease off a brace which is found to be too stiffly extended, or when the wind is drawing aft.

(2) *To check a cable:* To stopper it.

(3) *To check a bowline:* To slacken it when the wind becomes large or free.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To make a stop or pause (followed by *at*).

"The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after."—*Locke.*

* 2. To clash, to interfere.

"If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes."—*Bacon.*

* 3. To cause a feeling of restraint or repression; to act as a restraint.

"I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* too strong upon me." *Dryden.*

II. *Falconry:* To stop, to hover over the game; to change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

". . . like the haggard, *check* at every feather
That comes before his eye."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between to *check*, to *curb*, and to *control*:—"To *check* is to throw obstacles in the way to impede the course; to *curb* is to bear down by the direct exercise of force, to prevent from action; to *control* is to direct and turn the course: the actions of men are *checked*; their feelings are *curbed*; their actions or feelings are *controlled*. External means are employed in *checking* or *controlling*; external or internal means are employed in *curbing*: men *check* and *control* others; they *curb* themselves or others: young people ought always to be *checked* whenever they discover a too forward temper in the presence of their superiors or elders; it is necessary to *curb* those who are of an impetuous temper, and to keep youth under *control*, unless they have within themselves the restrictive power of judgment to *curb* their passions and *control* their inordinate appetites."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *check*, to *chide*, to *reprimand*, to *reprove*, and to *rebuke*:—"The idea of expressing one's disapprobation of a person's conduct is common to all these terms. A person is *checked* that he may not continue to do what is offensive; he is *chidden* for what he has done that he may not repeat it: impertinent and forward people require to be *checked*, that they may not become intolerable; thoughtless people are *chidden* when they give hurtful proofs of their carelessness. People are *checked* by actions and looks as well as by words; they are *chidden* by words only: a timid person is easily *checked* . . . the young are perpetually falling into irregularities which require to be *chidden*. To *chide* marks a stronger degree of displeasure than *reprimand*, and *reprimand* than *reprove* or *rebuke* . . . *Chiding* and *reprimanding* are employed for offences against the individual, and in cases where the greatest disparity exists in the station of the parties: a child is *chid* by his parent; a servant is *reprimanded* by his master. *Reproving* and *rebuking* have less to do with the relation or station of the parties than with the nature of the offence; wisdom, age, and experience or a spiritual mission give authority to *reprove* or *rebuke* those whose conduct has violated any law human or divine . . ."

(3) The difference between to *check* and to *stop* is thus stated:—"To *check* is to cause to move slowly; to *stop* is to cause not to move at all: the growth of a plant is *checked* when it does not grow so fast as usual; its growth is *stopped* when it ceases altogether to grow: the water of a river is *stopped* by a dam; the rapidity of its course is *checked* by the intervention of rocks and sands. When applied to persons, to *check* is always contrary to the will of the sufferer; but to *stop* is often a matter of indifference, if not directly serviceable: one is *checked* in his career of success by some untoward event; one is *stopped* on a journey by the meeting of a friend." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

çhĕck, * çhĕk, çhĕque, * çhecque, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *eschec* = a check at chess, from Pers. *shâh* = king.] [CHECKMATE, CHESS.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The act of suddenly stopping anything in its course.

3. That which causes anything to stop.

4. The act of restraining, curbing, or repressing; restraint, repression.

"Though her feare made her false to him in his riddle, yet shee was true to his bed: that weake treachery was worthy of a *checke*, not a desertion."—*Bp. Hall: Cont. Samson's Victory.*

5. That which restrains, curbs, or represses.

"The only *check* on his tyranny was the fear of being called to account by a distant and a careless government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

6. A reproof, a slight, a rebuke or rebuff.

"Howe was forced to give way: but he was a man whom no *check* could abash . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 7. A dislike, a sudden disgust, causing one to suddenly pause in the pursuit of anything.

"Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects,
Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?"
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 1.

8. A stop, an interruption.

9. Anything by comparison with which the correctness or authenticity of a document, statement, &c., may be ascertained (generally with *on* or *upon*).

10. A pass, consisting of either a ticket or a piece of metal, duly stamped, entitling a person who wishes to leave a theatre or other place of amusement for a time to return without having to pay again.

¶ *Clerk of the check:*

(1) In the king's household, one who has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

(2) In the king's navy at Plymouth, it is also the name of an officer invested with like powers. (*Chambers.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chess:* The result of a movement by which the adversary's king is placed in such a position that if it were any other piece it could be taken. [CHECKMATE.] The king is, in such cases, said to be *in check*, and notice of the effect of the move is given by calling out *Check!*

2. *Banking* (of the forms † *check*, *cheque*, * *checque*): A draft, an order for the payment of money drawn on a banker and payable at sight.

3. *Fabric:* A pattern produced by crossing stripes in the warp and the weft. The stripes may be of varying colours, or varying thickness, or both.

"In this country, the *checks* chiefly manufactured are of a very coarse kind, suited for seamen's shirts, aprons, and common bedgowns."—*Waterston: Cyc. of Commerce.*

4. An East-Indian screen or sun-shade made of narrow strips of bamboo, four to six feet long, with connecting cords, and hung before doors or windows of apartments.

5. A card, plate, or tag in duplicate, used to identify articles placed promiscuously with others.

6. *Music:* A padded post on the back end of a pianoforte key, used to catch the head of the hammer in its descent and prevent rebounding, which might cause it again to strike the string. It is a feature of the *grand action.* (*Knight.*)

* 7. *Falconry:*

(1) Base game, such as rooks, crows, &c.

"If she has killed a *check* and fed thereon."
Gent. Recreation, p. 27. (*Nares.*)

(2) The forsaking of the proper game by a hawk to follow other birds that cross its flight.

"The free haggard
(Which is that woman, that hath wing, and knows it
Spirit and plume), will make an hundred *checks*,
To shew her freedom."
Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed.

¶ Frequently used with *at* and *on*.

"And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind."
Dryden.

8. *Hunting:* A failure of the scent.

9. *War:* A reverse, a slight defeat.

10. *Gaming:* An ivory or celluloid disc representing money at stake. [CHIP.]

¶ *To pass in one's checks:* To die, signifying "the end of the game." (*Amer. collog.*)

B. *As adj.:* Checkered, diapered, variegated.

check-action, *s.* [PIANOFORTE.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*) By action in a pianoforte is meant the keys, hammers, and clampers, and check-action was one in which a projection called a key-check was fixed on the end of the key to catch the end of the hammer as it fell, and prevent it from rising.

check-bar, *s.*

Music: A bar which limits the backward play of the jacks. [PIANO-MOVEMENT.]

check-book, *s.* [CHEQUE-BOOK.]

check-bridge, *s.*

Steam-engine: The fire-bridge of a steam-boiler furnace; so called as it was supposed to check the too great freedom of draught which was carrying off the heat.

check-hook, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* A device in hoisting and lowering apparatus, designed to stop the motion of the wheel over which the rope runs, if the machinery become unmanageable. On the pulley are hooks which fly out by the centrifugal force when the speed becomes excessive, and engage stop-pins which arrest the rotation of the pulley and the descent of the cage.

2. *Saddlery:* A hook on a gig-saddle for the attachment of a bearing-rein.

check-line, *s.*

Saddlery: The line which branches off from the principal rein. [CHECK-REIN.]

check-lock, *s.* A lock so applied to the door as to check or hold the bolts. The bolts of the check-lock do not themselves hold the door, but are the means of detaining the bolts which do.

check-nut, *s.* A secondary nut, screwing down upon the former to secure it; a jam-nut, lock-nut, or pinching-nut.

check-rein, *s.*

Saddlery: The branch rein which connects the driving-rein of one horse to the bit of the other. In double lines, the left rein passes to the near side bit-ring of the near horse, and a check-line proceeds from the said left rein to the near bit-ring of the off horse. The right driving-rein passes directly to the off bit-ring of the off horse, and has a check-rein which connects with the off bit-ring of the near horse. The horses of the Egyptian chariots had check-reins.

Check-rein Hook: [CHECK-HOOK].

check-string, *s.* A cord by which the occupant of a carriage signals the driver.

"Driving at such a rate that . . . it was time to pull the *check-string*."—*Coleman: Man of Business*, iii.

check-taker, *s.* A person whose duty it is to give out and receive checks or passes in a theatre, &c. [CHECK, *s.*, I. 10.]

* **check-tooth,** *s.* [For *cheek-tooth* (q.v.).] A grinder.

"The grinders or *checkteeth*."—*Lamasius: On Painting.*

check-valve, *s.* A valve placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler, to prevent the return of the feed-water.

çhĕcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHECK, *v.*]

1. Stopped, restrained, repressed.

2. Formed in chequer-patterns.

"Under her well-starched *checked* turban."—*Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. iv.

† **çhĕck′-ĕr, † çhĕqu′-ĕr** (qu as k), *v.t.* [CHECK, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To variegate, diversify, or ornament with a pattern of little squares like a chess-board.

2. To variegate, to diversify in any way.

"The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* To diversify with various events, scenes, or qualities (generally found in the pa. par.).

çhĕck'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *check; -er.*] He who, or that which checks.

"Not as a *checker*, reprover, or despiser, of other men's translations."—*Coverdale: Lewis's History of the Translations of the Bible into English*, p. 95.

çhĕck'-ĕr (2), * **çhek'-ker,** * **çhek'-ere,** * **çhek'-yr,** * **çhĕqu'-ĕr** (**qu** as **k**), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *eschequier* = a chess-board, *eschec* = check (at chess).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A chess-board.

"*Chekyr. Scaccarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **2.** The game of chess.

"Pleyynge at tables otheratte *chekere*,"—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 192.

3. Work executed in alternate or diaper patterns, like a chess-board.

* **4.** The exchequer.

"Lawes of the *chekere*."—*R. of Brunne*, p. 312.

II. *Masonry:* The stones in the facings of walls, which have all their thin joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking joints. Walls built in this manner are of the very worst description; particularly when the joints are made horizontal and vertical. (*Gwilt.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

checker-berry, *s.*

Botany:

1. The Partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens.*

2. The Winter-green, *Gaultheria.* (*American.*)

* **checker-board,** *s.* A board on which to play the game of checkers; a draughts-board.

checker-work, chequer-work, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Work executed in diaper or checker pattern.

"Nets of *checker-work*."—1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

2. *Fig.:* Anything varied, diversified, or chequered in its character.

"How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is man."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe.*

† **çhĕck'-ĕred, çhĕqu'-ĕred** (**qu** as **k**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHECKER, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Variegated or diversified in pattern like a chess-board.

"A purple flower sprung up, *checkered* with white."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, st. 194.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Diversified or varied in its nature; said of one's life, career, future, &c.

2. Variegated or diversified in any way.

"Close hid his Castle 'mid embowering trees,
That half shut out the beams of Phœbus bright,
And made a kind of *checker'd* day and night."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 7.

3. Crossed with good and bad fortune [perhaps from the notion of black (unlucky) and white (lucky) days].

". . . any other event of his *chequered* life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

çhĕck'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHECKER, *v.*]

checkering-file, *s.* A compound file, consisting of two files riveted together, and whose edges project unequally, so that one acts as a spacer in check-working the small of gun-stocks, &c. [DOUBLE FILE.]

* **çhĕck'-ĕr-man,** *s.* [Eng. *checker*, and *man.*] One who checks or checkmates, (*fig.*) cuts short or cuts off, any one.

"For Death hath been a *checkerman*
Not many years agoe;
And he is such a one as can
Bestow his checking so."
Death's Dance, an Old Ballad. (*Nares.*)

çhĕck'-ĕrs, çhĕqu'-ĕrs, *s.* [CHECKER (2), *s.*] A game, now generally known as draughts (q.v.).

"The *checquers*, at this time a common sign of a publick house, was orginally intended, I should suppose, for a kind of draught-board, called tables, and shewed that there that game might be played."—*Brand: Popular Antiq.*

* **çhĕck'-fŭl,** * **çhĕk'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *check; ful(l).*] Reproachful.

"One of the bishoppes ministers . . . gaue Jesus a blow vpon the cheke, and such a *chekful* rebuke as was fit for suche a byshop."—*Udal: John*, c. 18.

çhĕck'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHECK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of repressing, restraining, or reproving; a check.

checking-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: These are rove through thimbles at the eyes of the top-mast and top-gallant rigging, one end bent to the lift and brace, the other into the top. They are used to haul them into the masthead, instead of sending them aloft. (*Smyth.*)

* **çhĕck'-la-ton,** * **çhĕke-lăt-oun,** *s.* [CICLATOUN.]

1. The same as *Ciclatoun* (q.v.).

2. A kind of gilt leather.

"In a Jacket, quilted richly rare
Upon *checklaton*, he was straungely dight."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

* **çheck'-le,** *v.i.* [CHUCKLE.]

"To make one's fancie *checkle*."—*Bunyan: P. P.*, pt. ii., introd.

† **çhĕck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *check; -less.*] Unchecked, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
Shall groan again."
Marston: Trag. of the Malcontent.

çhĕck'-māte (1), *s.* [A corruption of the Pers. *shah mát* = the king [is] dead. In Fr. *échec et mat*; Ger. *schackmatt.*]

1. *Literally:*

Chess: The result of a movement such as is described in CHECK, II. 1, when it is impossible for the king to escape the danger, either by moving himself, or by interposing another piece between himself and the attacking piece. It ends the game. It is frequently contracted to *mate.*

2. *Fig.:* A complete defeat, discomfiture.

". . . on their return to office in 1832 and 1835, was resolved never to make another move unless it were a *checkmate*."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, ch. v.

* **çhĕck'-māte** (2), *s.* [Probably for *cheek-mate, i.e.*, one who is intimate enough to lie cheek to cheek.] A close companion on terms of great friendship and equality.

"Take upon themselves to be arrogant superiors and presumptuous *checkmates*."—*Bacon: David's Harp.*

çhĕck'-māte, *v.t.* [CHECKMATE (1), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make a move at chess so as to place the adversary's king in checkmate.

2. *Fig.:* To defeat utterly, to discomfit.

"Our days be datyd
To be *checkmated*
With drawttys of death."
Skelton: Poems, p. 258.

çhĕck'-māt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHECKMATE, *v.*]

çhĕck'-māt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHECKMATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of placing in checkmate.

2. *Fig.:* The act of defeating utterly.

* **çhĕck'-rōll,** *s.* [Eng. *check*, and *roll.*] A roll, or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay of, great personages, as their household servants.

"Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, . . ."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

çhĕcks, *s.* [CHECK.] The same as CHECK, s., A. II., 3 (q.v.).

çhĕck'-spāil, *s.* [From Scotch *cheek* = cheek, and *spel, spiel* = play.] A box on the ear, a blow on the cheek.

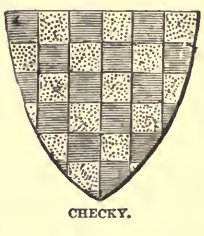
çhĕck'-spring, *s.* [Eng. *check*, and *spring.*]

Music: A small spring added for the assistance of any weakness in the return of action in the mechanism of an organ. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

† **çhĕckt, çhĕck-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHECK, *v.*]

çhĕck'-ĭ, çhĕqu'-ĭ (**qu** as **k**), *s.* [Eng. *check; -y.*]

Her.: A field or armorial bearing divided into patterns of small squares of different tinctures, made to represent a chess-board.



CHECKY.

Çhĕd'-dar, Çhĕd'-dĕr, *s.* & *a.* [A village in Somerset, near the Mendip Hills.]

A. *As subst.:* See etymology.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or made at the place named in the etymology.

Cheddar-cheese, Chedder-cheese, *s.* A kind of rich cheese made at Cheddar.

* **Cheddar-letter,** *s.* A letter consisting of several paragraphs, each the contribution of a different person. The name is taken from the Cheddar-cheese manufacture, in which all the dairies contributed their share of fresh cream.

"Though I wrote the other day the first paragraph of that *Cheddar letter*, which is preparing for you."—*Bolingbroke to Swift: Corresp.*, 1726, vol. ii., p. 591.

Cheddar-pink, Chedder-pink, *s.*

Bot.: A kind of pink, *Dianthus cœsius;* so named from its place of growth.

çheek, * **çheoke,** * **çheke,** * **çhoke,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cēace;* Dut. *kaak* = the jaw, the cheek; Sw. *kek* = the jaw, *käk* = the cheek; O.H. Ger. *kouwe;* it is closely related to jaw (formerly spelt *chaw*), from A.S. *ceówan* = to chew.] [CHEW, JAW.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The side of the face below the eye.

"*Orl.* What were his marks?
Ros. A lean *cheek* which you have not . . ."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

* (2) A jaw-bone, a cheek-bone.

"With the *cheke* of an asse . . . Y dide hem awey."—*Wycliffe: Judges*, xv. 16 (Purvey).

(3) The post of a gate.

"oft with the ram the porte is schalk and duschyt,
Doun bet yet *chekis*, and baudis all to fruschyt."
Douglas: Virgil, 55, 27.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Cool, impudence, assurance. (*Slang.*)

"She wondered at his *cheek*."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xlviii.

(2) Share, allowance. (In the expression, to his own *cheek.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* One of the corresponding side-plates or parts of a frame or machine; more frequently used in the plural, as—

(1) The side-pieces of a gun-carriage on which the trunnions rest; also called brackets.

(2) The shears or bed-bars of a lathe on which the puppets rest.

(3) The standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of such machines as the Stanhope or copper-plate printing-press, the rolling-mill, and many varieties of presses.

(4) The sides of an embrasure.

(5) The jaws of a vice.

(6) The sides of a pillow-block which hold the boxing.

(7) The mitre-sill of a lock-gate.

(8) An indent cut in a wall into which a pipe or other article is fitted.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) The side-pieces of a window-frame.

(2) The solid part of a timber on the side of the mortise.

3. *Founding:* The middle part of a three-part flask.

4. *Saddlery:* The branches of a bridle-bit.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) Pieces of compass-timber on the ship's bows for the security of the beak-head or knee of the head, whence the term *head-knee;* also called *cheek-knees.*

(2) The pieces of timber fitted on each side of a mast, from beneath the hounds and its uppermost end.

(3) The circular pieces on the aft-side of the carrick-bitts.

(4) The faces or projecting parts on each side of the masts, formed to sustain the trestle-trees upon which the frame of the top, together with the top-mast, immediately rest. [HOUNDS, TRESTLE-TREE BITTS.]

6. *Mining:* (*Cheeks of a lode*): The sides of the rock which enclose the mineral vein. The hanging cheek of a lode is the rock on the upper side of it. Same as WALLS (of a lode) (q.v.). (*Weale.*)

¶ *Cheek by jowl, cheek by jole:*

Lit.: Cheek by cheek; hence, in the closest proximity.

"The cobler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sate snoring *cheek by jowl* with your signory."—*Beaum. and Fl.: Martial Maid.*

Cheek for chow: Cheek by jowl. (*Scotch.*)

Cheeks and ears: A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress of the 17th century.

"*Fr.* O then thou can'st tell how to help me to *cheeks and ears.*
L. Yes, mistress, very well.
Fl. & Cheeks and ears! why, mistress Frances, want you *cheeks and ears!* methinks you have very fair ones."—*London Prod.*, iv. 3, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii. 511. (*Nares.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cheek-band, *s.*

Saddlery: The same as CHEEK-STRAP (q.v.).

***cheek-blade,** *s.* The cheek-bone.

"Some hungry tykes falls by the ears,
From others *cheekblades* collops tears."
Cleland: Poems, p. 77.

cheek-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block, one side of which is formed by a cheek-piece secured to an object which forms the other side, as in the cheek-blocks near the ends of the yards for the sheets of the square sails. [BOOM-IRON.]

cheek-bone, * **chekebane,** * **chekebon,** * **chekeboon,** *s.*

1. The malar bone, forming osseous prominences a little below the outer angle of the eye.

"I cut the tumour, and felt the slug; it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone.*"—*Wiseman.*

2. A name sometimes applied to the superior maxillary bone; the bone of the upper jaw.

cheek-knee, *s.*

Naut.: The same as CHEEK, A. II. 5 (1).

* **cheek-lap,** * **cheke-lap,** *s.* A cheek-bone.

"A foundun cheekboon, that is the *cheeklap* of an asse."—*Wycliffe: Judges*, xv. 15.

cheek-piece, *s.* Anything that protects or covers the cheeks; specif. in ancient and mediæval armour the piece of the helmet protecting the cheeks.

cheek-pouches, *s. pl.* Pouches in the cheeks of many rodents, and in most of the Old World monkeys. They open into the mouth, but in the Geomyidæ the cheek-pouch is outside.

† **cheek-rose,** *s.* A fresh colour as of a rose in the cheeks.

"Hail, virgin, if you be; as those *cheek-roses*
Proclaim you are no less!"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

cheek-straps, *s. pl.*

Saddlery: Straps passing down each side of the horse's head and connected to the bit-rings.

† **cheek-tooth,** *s.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

"He hath the *cheek teeth* of a great lion."—*Joel*, i. 6.

ȹēeked (*Eng.*), **ȹeekit** (*Scotch*), *a.* [Eng. *cheek; -ed.*]

1. Having a cheek or cheeks (*lit. & fig.*); generally in composition, as *rosy-cheeked, pale-cheeked.*

"She gies the herd a pickle nits,
An' twa red-*cheekit* apples."
Burns: Halloween, 21.

2. Brought near to or placed against the cheek.

"You'll find your little officer—
Standing at some poor sutler's tent
With his pike *cheek'd*, . . ."
Cotton: Epist.

ȹēek'-ȳ, *a.* [CHEEK, *s.*, A., I. 2.] Coolly impudent, full of assurance. (*Slang.*)

ȹēep, *v.i.* [Apparently from the sound it indicates.] [CHIRP.] To chirp. (*Scotch.*)

"He *cheeps* like some bewilder'd chicken,
Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleekin'."
Burns: Epistle to William Creech.

ȹēep, *s.* [From Scotch *cheep*, v. (q.v.).] A chirp. (*Burns.*) (*Scotch.*)

ȹēe'-pĭng, ȹēl'-pĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CHEEP, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of chirping.

ȹēer, * **ȹēre,** * **ȹeren,** * **ȹeryn,** *v.t. & i.* [CHEER, *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To make glad, to rejoice.

"I *cheer*, I make gladde."—*Palgrave.*

2. To make cheerful or less gloomy.

"That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify and *cheer* the night."
Cowper: Nightingale and Glowworm.

3. To inspirit, to encourage.

"Both Whigs and Tories had, with few exceptions, been alarmed by the prospect of a French invasion, and *cheered* by the news of the victory of the Boyne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To comfort, to console.

"I hear it in the opening year,—
I listen, and it *cheers* me long."
Longfellow: Woods in Winter.

* 5. To address, to accost.

"And as to purpose now and then it fell
She *chered* her, with, how, sister, what chere?"
Wyat: Of the meane and sure Estate to John Poynts.

* 6. To cure of a wound or sickness.

"Achilles thurgh chaunce was *cherit* of his wond."
Destruction of Troy, 10,416.

7. To applaud with cheers; to encourage with applause.

"One fellow really *cheered* him."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. i., c. 5.

8. To urge on, to incite.

"The dogs (oft *cheer'd* in vain) desert the prey."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xviii., l. 675.

II. *Reflexively:* To encourage oueself, to take courage.

"Achilles for the chop *cherit* hym not litle."
Destruction of Troy, 8,643.

III. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To become glad or cheerful.

"*Cheryn*, or make good chere. *Hillaro, exhillaro, letifico.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ Frequently with *up.*

"At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up;*
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me."
A. Philips.

* 2. To be in any frame of mind, to be disposed.

"How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

3. To utter a cheer of acclamation.

"And e'en the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to *cheer.*"
Macaulay: Horatius, xl.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes betweeu to *cheer*, to *encourage*, and to *comfort*:—". . . To *cheer* and *comfort* have both regard to the spirits, but the latter differs in degree and manner: to *cheer* expresses more than to *comfort;* the former signifying to produce a lively sentiment, the latter to lessen or remove a painful one: we are *cheered* in the moments of despondency, whether from real or imaginary causes; we are *comforted* in the hour of distress. *Cheering* is mostly effected by the discourse of others; *comforting* is effected by the actions, as well as the words, of others. Nothing tends more to *cheer* the drooping soul than endearing expressions of tenderness from those we love; the most effectual means of *comforting* the poor and afflicted, is by relieving their wants." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ȹēer, * **ȹeare,** * **ȹeere,** * **ȹere,** * **ȹer,** * **ȹiere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chere, chiere;* Ital. *cera;* Sp. & Port. *cara*, from Low Lat. *cara* = a face; Gr. κάρα (*kara*) = the head; Sansc. *çiras* = the head.]

* 1. The face, the countenance.

"*Cheere. Vultus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
"The lady is rody in the *chere.*"
Alisaunder, l. 796.

* 2. The expression of the face.

"His *cher* ful oft con chaunge."
Sir Gawaine, 711.
"Pale at the sudden sight, she changed her *cheer.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

* 3. A state of feeling or spirits.

"Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some meat."—*Acts*, xxvii. 36.

4. A joyful or cheerful state of mind; gaiety, alacrity.

"I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.
"His voice had lost its ring, the *cheer* was out of it."—*G. Macdonald: Paul Faber*, vol. iii. ch. 3, p. 38.

* 5. An invitation to gaiety.

"Yon do not give the *cheer*, the feast is sold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis a making,
'Tis given with welcome."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

6. An entertainment; things provided calculated to raise the spirits or increase gaiety.

"Greet *cheere* made oure ost us everichon."
Chaucer: C. T., 749.
". . . were just sitting down to their Christmas *cheer*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

7. Encouragement or applause expressed loudly with the voice. [HURRAH.]

"The Long Serpent was she christened,
'Mid the roar of *cheer* on *cheer!*"
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn; Saga of King Olaf, xiii.

* **ȹēer,** * **ȹēere,** * **ȹēre,** *a.* [Fr. *cher*, fem. *chère*, from Lat. *carus.*] Dear, valued.

"A most *cheere* hynde, and a most kindeli hert calf."
Wycliffe: Proverbs, v. 19.

ȹēered, *pa. par. & a.* [CHEER, *v.*]

ȹēer'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *cheer; -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* He who or that which cheers or gladdens.

"Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings first and best."
Thomson: Summer.

2. *Spec.:* Brandy and water, a tumbler of toddy, or anything similar.

". . . and another *cheerer*, as Dinmont termed it in his country phrase, of brandy and water."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

ȹēer'-fŭl, * **ȹeare'-fŭl,** * **ȹeere'-fŭl,** * **ȹeere'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *cheer; -ful(l).*]

I. *Subjectively:*

1. *Of the mind or spirits:* Gay, full of life.

"The next morning she found him *cheerful* and resolute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Of the looks, &c.:* Having an appearance of gaiety; expressing or denoting cheerfulness; arising from pleasure or joy.

"A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance . . ."—*Prov.* xv. 13.

II. *Objec.:* Inspiring cheerfulness; cheering, gladdening.

"The *cheerful* psaltery bring along,
And harp with pleasant string."
Milton: Trans.; Ps. lxxxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *cheerful, merry, sprightly,* and *gay*: "*Cheerful* marks an unruffled flow of spirits; with *mirth* there is more of tumult and noise; with *sprightliness* there is more buoyancy; *gaiety* comprehends *mirth* and indulgence. A *cheerful* person smiles; the *merry* person laughs; the *sprightly* person dances; the *gay* person takes his pleasure. . . . *Cheerfulness* is an habitual state of the mind; *mirth* is an occasional elevation of the spirits; *sprightliness* lies in the temperature and flow of the blood; *gaiety* depends altogether on external circumstances. . . . *Sprightliness* and *mirth* are seldom employed but in the proper sense as respects persons; but *cheerful* and *gay* are extended to different objects; as a *cheerful* prospect, a *cheerful* room, *gay* attire, a *gay* scene, *gay* colours, &c.

(2) For the difference between *cheerful* and *glad* see GLAD.

ȹēer'-fŭl-lȳ, * **ȹēar'-fŭl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cheerful; -ly.*] In a cheerful manner; with gaiety or liveliness; readily or with alacrity.

"Men of rank and ability . . . while they decline the jurisdiction of dark cabal on their actions and their fortunes, will, for both, *chearfully* put themselves upon their country."—*Burke: On the Cause of the present Discontents.*

ȹēer'-fŭl-nĕss, * **ȹēre'-fŭl-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *cheerful; -ness.*] The quality of being cheerful or in good spirits.

"But, when he ended, there was in his face
Such easy *cheerfulness*, a look so mild."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

ȹēer'-ĭ-lȳ, * **ȹer-e-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *cheery; -ly.*] With good will; heartily.

"They *cherelie* chaunt, and rymes at random fling,
The fruitfull spawne of their ranke fantasies."
Spenser: The Teares of the Muses; Terpsichore.

¶ Now used chiefly by sailors.

"Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business."
Beaum. & Fl.: Lit. Fr. Lawyer.

† **ȹēer'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cheery; -ness.*] The quality of being cheery or cheerful; cheerfulness.

"It was borne with a smiling patience, a hopeful *cheeriness* of spirit."—*Miss Mitford: Our Village*, i. 113.

ȹēer'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

"To the firm sanction of thy fate attend!
An exile thou, nor *cheering* face of friend."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv., l. 639-40.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of comforting, gladdening, or consoling.

2. The act of applauding with cheers; a cheer.

"Deafening applause and *cheering* greeted this sentiment."—*Standard*, May 27, 1881.

* 3. A rural feast or merry-making.

"Feasts which they called barley-feasts, wherein they did sacrifice for or with their barley, and so be the feastings, meetings, and *cheerings* called in our barley-harvests at this day."—*Withals: Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 84. (*Nares.*)

† çheer'-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *cheering; -ly.*] In a cheering or encouraging manner.

"Abroad, how *cheeringly* the sunshine lay
Upon the open lawns."
Wordsworth: Prelude, vi.

*** çheer'-ish-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cheer; -ish; -ness.*] Cheerfulness, cheeriness.

"There is no christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness.*"—*Milton: Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.*

çheer'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cheer; -less.*] Unattended with any joy, comfort, or cheerfulness; dull, gloomy, dispiriting.

"He saw Menalcas come with heavy pace,
Wet were his eyes, and *cheerless* was his face."
Dryden: On the death of Amyntas, 10, 11.

çheer'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cheerless; -ness.*] The state or quality of being cheerless, gloomy, or dispiriting.

*** çheer'-li-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cheerly; -ness.*] Cheerfulness.

"A *cheerliness* did with her hopes arise."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii. 65.

*** çheer'-lŷ, * çhear'-lŷ,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *cheer; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Cheering, enlivening, cheerful.

"Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise,
Thy vacant hours require."
Dyer: The Fleece, i.

2. Free from gloom or despondency, gay.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Cheerfully, merrily.

"Hear a song that echoes *cheerly*
From the river winding clearly."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott.

2. Cheerily, with alacrity, briskly.

"Fetch me his head that having bless'd mine eye
With that revenge, I may the *chearlyer* die."
Beaumont: Psyche, 8, 302.

*** çheer'-ŭp,** *v.t. & i.* [CHIRRUP.]

çheer'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *cheer; -y.*]

1. *Subjectively:* Full of spirits, gay, cheerful.

". . . he seemed for a while after to be a little *cheery.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

2. *Objectively:* Cheering, inspiriting.

"Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new wash sorrow from thy soul."
Gay: Pastorals.

*** çhees,** *pret.* of *v.* [CHOOSE.]

çheese, * çhese, *s. & a.* [A.S. *cése, cŷse;* O. Sax. *kese, kiesi;* Dut. *kaas;* Ger. *käse;* M. H. Ger. *kaese;* O. H. Ger. *chasi;* Sp. *queso;* Ital. *cacio, casio,* from Lat. *caseus;* Gael. *caise;* Ir. *cais;* Wel. *caws;* Corn. *kes;* Armor. *caus;* Basque *gazta, gaztaya, gasna.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The curd or caseine of milk, with variable quantities of butter and common salt, pressed into moulds and ripened by keeping. The various kinds of cheese differ chiefly in the mode of manufacture, the amount of fat which they contain, and in the flavour, which is due partly to the food and partly to the breed of the animal. In this country, cheese is made from the milk of the cow, but on the continent of Europe it is made from goat's milk and ewe's milk, whilst in Arabia it is prepared from the milk of the camel and the mare. There are three kinds of cheese, viz., whole-milk, skim-milk, and cream-cheese. To the first class belong the Stilton, Cheddar, Dunlop, Gloucester, and American, all of which are made from unskimmed milk and contain from 20 to 40 per cent. of fat or cream, and 30 to 50 per cent. of caseine. Skim-milk cheese is poor in fat, containing from 1 to 4 per cent. Cream-cheese contains from 60 to 70 per cent.

Authorities differ as to the dietetic value of cheese, some affirming that it is very indigestible, whilst others assert that it assists digestion. Its digestibility, however, varies with its age, its texture, and its composition, and it is possible that it may produce different effects on different persons. Cream-cheese is more digestible than any other kind of cheese, owing to its containing less caseine.

Cheese is rarely adulterated. To suit the public taste it is frequently coloured with annatto, or some other vegetable colour, and so long as the colouring matter is not injurious, it cannot be considered an adulteration.

2. (Sing. *cheese,* or more frequently pl. *cheeses*): The fruit of two species of Mallow—(1) *Malva sylvestris,* and (2) *M. rotundifolia.*

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

cheese-board, *s.* The cover of the cheese-vat.

cheese-bowl, * che-bole, * chesse-bolle, * chese-bolle, *s.* Two species of Poppy (1) *Papaver somniferum,* (2) *P. Rhœas.*

cheese-cake, * chese-cake, *s.* A sweet confection, made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

"The difference between a gentleman that should make *cheese-cakes,* and raise paste, and a lady that reads Locke, and understands the mathematicks."—*Spectator,* No. 242.

¶ *Cheese-cake grass:* A provincial name for Bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

cheese-cement, *s.* A kind of glue, particularly serviceable in joining broken china, wood that is exposed to wet, painter's panels, boards, &c.

cheese-cutter, *s.*

1. A device used in cheese-making for breaking the curd into small pieces that the whey may more readily exude. (*Knight.*)

2. A curved slice for cutting cheese.

3. A large peak, with rounded corners, for a cap. (*Slang.*)

*** cheese-fat, * cheese-fatte, * chese-fatte,** *s.* [CHEESE-VAT.]

"*Chesefatte. Casearium, fiscina.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

cheese-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A small black insect, *Piophila casei.* It is of the family Muscidæ. [CHEESE-HOPPER.]

cheese-hake, *s.* A frame for drying cheeses when newly made. [HAKE.]

cheese-hoop, *s.* An open-ended cylinder, usually of wood, in which curds are pressed, to expel the whey and acquire a form.

cheese-hopper, *s.*

1. The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophila casei* (q.v.). It feeds on cheese. The term hopper is added because of the long bounds it makes, the process being that the animal contracts itself into a hoop and then suddenly straightens itself again. The perfect insect is the cheese-fly (q.v.). (*Dallas.*)

CHEESE-HOPPER.

2. A name sometimes given to the perfect insect of *Piophila casei* by those who know the connection between it and the larva.

cheese-knife, *s.* A large spatula, used in dairies to break down the curd.

cheese-lep, * chese-lep, * cheslep, *s.* A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.

"A *Cheslep; lactis.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

cheese-mite, *s.*

Entom.: *Acarus domesticus,* a minute wingless spider, found abundantly in old cheese, the powder of which consists entirely of them, with their eggs and excrements. The body is soft, oval, and of a whitish colour, furnished with long feathery hairs.

CHEESE-MITE.

cheese-monger, *s.* One who deals in cheese.

cheese-mould, *s.*

1. Blue mould of cheese.

2. *Bot.:* A hyphomycetous fungal, *Aspergillus glaucus.*

cheese-paring, cheeseparing, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A paring or thin rind of cheese.

". . . like a man made after supper of a *cheese-paring* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Paring or cutting off the rind of cheese.

2. *Fig.:* Niggardly, mean, miserly.

"During many years of a *cheeseparing* administration."—*Standard,* Aug. 27, 1866.

cheese-press, *s.* The press in which the curds are pressed in the manufacture of cheese.

cheese-rack, *s.* The same as CHEESE-HAKE (q.v.).

"My kirnstaff now stands gizzen'd at the door,
My *cheese-rack* toom that ne'er was toom before."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 3.

cheese-rennet, cheese-renning, cheese-running, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to a plant, Ladies' Bedstraw, *Galium verum,* in allusion to its property of coagulating milk, for which purpose it was actually used in England and abroad. [RENNET.]

cheese-room (1), *s.* A room where cheeses are kept.

cheese-room (2), *s.* [Etymol. unknown.]

Bot.: A common provincial name for the Horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis,* which grows in large rings, often many yards in diameter. It is known from the true mushroom by its large size, paler gills, generally thick rings, which are double at the base, but especially by their turning yellow when bruised. It is largely used as an article of food, and when properly dressed, and eaten in moderate quantities, with plenty of bread to ensure mastication, is excellent. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

cheese-shelf, *s.* One constructed for holding cheeses during the process of ripening. Ingenuity has been exercised in saving the time in turning the cheeses singly day by day, by inverting the whole shelf with its row of cheeses. [CHEESE-TURNER.]

*** cheese-toaster,** *s.* A ludicrous name for a sword.

"I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body."—*Thackeray: Virginians,* ch. x.

cheese-turner, *s.* A shelf capable of being inverted, so as to turn over the cheeses laid upon it,—a daily duty during the progress of the ripening of the cheese.

cheese-vat, * cheese-fatte, * ches-fatt, *s.* The vat or frame in which the curds are confined while being pressed into cheese.

"His sense occasions the careless rustic to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheesevat.*"—*Glanville.*

çhees'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *chees(e); -y.*] Having the nature or form of cheese.

"Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

† çheet, *v.i.* [Formed from the sound.] To chirrup as a bird. (*Tennyson.*) (*Webster.*)

çheet, *interj.* [From Fr. *chat* = a cat (?)] A call addressed to a cat when one wishes her to approach. Generally reduplicated *cheet, cheet.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

çhē-tah, chē-ta, † chē-tah, *s.* [Hindust. *chitá,* cognate with *chitla* = spotted, and *chhit* = a spot; Mahratta *chita;* Sansc. *tshitraka* = the cheetah.] [CHETAH.]

Zool.: The *Felis jubata,* the Hunting Leopard, from Southern Asia and Africa, a large spotted cat, with external resemblance to the dog, especially in its long legs and non-retractile claws. The upper carnassial tooth has no internal lobe. The cheetah is sometimes given generic rank as *Cynælurus jubatus.*

*** çhef** (1), *s.* [SHEAF.]

çhef (2), *s.* [Fr. = chief.] A title frequently applied to a head or professional cook.

chef d'orchestre, *s.* [Fr.] (1) The leader; (2) conductor of an orchestra. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chef-d'œuvre (pron. **shā-dôvr;** *pl.* **chefs-d'œuvre),** *s.* [Fr., *lit.* a chief or masterpiece of work.] A masterpiece; a work of superior excellence in art, literature, &c.

*** cheffare,** *s.* [CHAFFARE.]

*** chĕf-froŭn, * shăf-froŭn, * săf-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *chaperon* = a hood, a French hood for a woman; also any hood, bonnet, or letice cap. (*Cotgrave.*)] A kind of ornamental head-dress for ladies.

*** çhef-tan,** *s.* [CHIEFTAIN.]

chegre, çhegoe, *s.* [CHIGRE.]

*** çhēif,** *a.* [CHIEF.] (*O. Scotch.*)

*** cheif-schimmers,** *s.* A principal dwelling-place or manor-house. (*Acts James VI.*) [CHEMYS.]

*** çheif-tyme,** *s.* [O. Scotch *cheif* = chief, and *tyme* = time.] The time of one's being chief, one's reign, a reign. (*Scotch.*) (*Rauf Coilyear.*)

chei-lăn'-thĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cheilanth(es)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A section of polypodiaceous ferns, in which the sori are punctiform at the apices of the veins, and covered by indusia. Type, Cheilanthes.

chei-lăn'-thēş, *s.* [From Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the typical one of the group Cheilantheæ. The species, which are numerous, are spread over the tropical and temperate regions of the Old

CHEILANTHES.

1. *Cheilanthes argentea* (portion of underside of frond).
2. *Cheilanthes farinosa* (ditto fertile segment enlarged).

and New Worlds. They are for the most part dwarf plants, inhabiting dry rocky situations. The distinguishing features of the genus consist in its producing small punctiform sori at the ends of the veins close to the margin of the frond, the margin itself becoming membranaceous, and bent over them to form the indusia, which are either linear and continuous, or take the shape of roundish lobes.

chei-lŏ-dăc'-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip; δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Ichthy.: A genus of ovate-bodied fishes belonging to the family *Chætonidæ*. They have small mouths and dorsal fins, with numerous spiny rays.

chei-lŏ-dĭp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip; δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = double-finned, from δίς (*dis*) = twice, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygions fishes, belonging to the Percidæ or Perch family. Most of the species inhabit the Indian seas.

chei-lŏg'-na-tha, *s.* [CHILOGNATHA.]

*** chei-lŏs'-çўph-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, a brink, an edge, and σκύφος (*skuphos*) = a cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Jungermannicæ (Hepaticæ), founded upon *Jungermannia polyanthus* (Linn.), which is not unfrequent in wet places. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

*** chei-lŏ-stŏm'-a-ta,** *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, an edge, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Zool.:* A sub-order of Infundibulate (Marine) Polyzoa, having the orifice of the cell filled with a thin membranous or calcareous plate, with a curved mouth, furnished with a movable lip. It is divided into two sections: (1) Articulata, containing the families Salicornariadæ and Cellulariadæ, and (2) the Inarticulata, containing numerous families. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*) [INARTICULATA.]

2. *Palæont.:* Representatives of the Cheilostomata seem to have come into existence as early as the Silurian times, but most of the species found have been Cretaceous or Tertiary.

*** chei-lŏ-stŏm'-a-toŭs,** *a.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.] Of the nature of or belonging to the Cheilostomata (q.v.).

"The ovicell is a structure especially characteristic of the *cheilostomatous* polyzoa."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2nd ed.), ii. 418.

çheim, *v.t.* [Probably a corruption of Eng. *chine* (q.v.).] To divide equally, especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal. (*Scotch.*)

çheip, çhēpe, *s.* [CHEIP, *v.*] A chirping, squeaking, or creaking.

çheip (1), çheep, çhepe, *v.i.* [From the sound.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest.

"The garruling of the stirlene gart the sparrou *cheip*."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 60.

2. To squeak with a shrill and feeble voice.

". . . the maxim of the Douglasses, that it was 'better to hear the lark sing, than the mouse *cheep*,' was adopted by every border chief."—*Minstrelsy, Border*, Pref. lxxvi.

3. To mutter (applied metaph. to man).

"Thair wyfis hes maistery,
That thay dar nawayis *cheip*."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 179, st. 7.

4. To creak. In this sense shoes are said to *cheip* when they retain the music of the last. A door is also said to *cheip* when the sound occasioned by its motion grates the ear.

*** çheip (2),** *v.t.* [CHEAP, *v.*] To buy or sell.

çhēip, *s.* [CHEEP, *s.*]

çhēip'-ĕr, *s.* [*Cheip* (1), v.; *-er*.]

1. *Zool.:* The Cricket, an insect so named from the noise it makes.

2. *Bot.:* The Bog-iris, so called because children make a shrill noise with its leaves.

çhēip'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEEPING.]

cheir, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of Cheiranthus (q.v.).

Wild cheir: The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

cheïr-a-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of ganoid fishes founded by Agassiz for species from the Old Red Sandstone of Gowrie in Forfarshire and of the Orkney Islands.

cheïr-ăn'-thĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand; Lat. *anthera* = an anther, from Gr. ἀνθηρος (*antheros*) = blooming.]

Bot.: A genus of Pittosporaceæ, containing an Australian undershrub with erect stems and narrowly linear acute leaves; peduncles terminal, with small blue corymbose flowers; calyx of five sepals; petals and stamens five each; fruit dry, two-celled. (*Treas of Bot.*)

cheïr-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of cruciferous flowers, of which *Cheiranthus cheiri*, the Wallflower, is well known. In its wild state the flowers are always single and of a bright yellow colour, but the cultivated plants produce a wide variety of tints. The Wallflower is by some supposed to be the *Viola* of the Latin poets. [WALLFLOWER.]

*** cheïr-ŏ-găl'-ĕ-ŭs,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and γάλεος (*galeos*) = a young weasel or kitten.]

Zool.: A genus of Quadrumana belonging to the Lemuridæ (q.v.).

cheïr-ŏl'-ĕp-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone of Morayshire and the Orkney Islands. (*Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. iv.) It is doubtfully referred to the Lepedosteidæ. It is akin to Palæoniscus.

cheïr-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] A treatise on the language of the hands; also a mode of conversing with manual signs practised by the deaf and dumb.

cheïr-ŏm'-ў-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod Lat. *cheiromys* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of mammals, order Quadrumana, tribe or section Strepsirhina.

*** cheïr'-ŏ-mўs,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and μῦς (*mus*) = a rat.]

Zool.: The genus containing the Aye-aye, a singular animal inhabiting Madagascar. It is the Aye-aye Squirrel of Pennant. Swainson classed it amongst the Rodentia or Glires; it is now placed near the Lemurs. It is *Cheiromys madagascariensis*, formerly called *Sciurus madagascariensis*. Its large and flat ears resemble those of a bat, while its habits approach those of the squirrels. It is of a musk-brown colour mixed with black and ash-grey; tail black.

chei-rŏ-nĕc'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; νήχω (*nēchō*) = to swim.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The Frog-fish, the name given by Cuvier to a genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, comprising some of those fishes popularly known under the name of Anglers. They are most grotesquely and hideously shaped, having the pectoral fins supported like short feet on peduncles, by means of which they can creep over mud or sand when left dry by the receding tide. [ANGLER.]

2. *Zool.:* A name given by Illiger to a genus of marsupial animals, the opossums, in which the hinder legs are webbed. [DIDELPHIDÆ.]

chei-rŏn'-ŏ-mў, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, a regulation.] The management of the hands with appropriate movements and gestures in speaking.

"*Cheironomy* or the decorous and expressive movement of the hands being especially practised."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, ch. 29.

chei-rŏ-pleūr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = hand; πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Bot.: A synonym of Anapansia, applied to *A. vespertilio*, and *A. bicuspis*, two ferns which are remarkable in bearing fronds of a form resembling bats'-wings.

cheïr-ŏp'-ŏ-dĭst, *s.* [CHIROPODIST.]

*** cheïr'-ŏ-pŏdş, * cheïr-ŏp'-ŏd-a,** *s. pl.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: Ogilby's name for the mammals possessed of hands, all of which he brings together, dividing them again into Bimana (two-handed), including man; Quadrumana (four-handed), including monkeys; Pedimana (foot-handed), including the lemurs, cebidæ, the cheiromys, and the didelphidæ). His views have not been adopted by other zoologists.

† cheïr-ŏp'-tĕr, *s.* [CHEIROPTERA.] A mammal belonging to the order Cheiroptera (q.v.).

cheïr-ŏp'-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Zool.:* The name of a natural order or tribe of mammiferous animals, having the fingers elongated for the expansion of membranes which act as wings. It contains the bats. They are widely spread over the globe.

CHEIROPTER.

Generally speaking they remain in concealment during the day in hollow trees, caverns, ruins, &c., and flit forth at dusk to seek their prey, which consists principally of flies. The genera and species are numerous. The Cheiroptera are divided primarily into Frugivorous Bats and Insectivorous Bats, the first tribe containing only one family, Pteropidæ (the Fox-bats, or Roussettes), and the second three, viz., Vespertilionidæ or Typical Bats, the Rhinolophidæ or Horse-shoe Bats, and Phyllostomidæ, Vampire Bats or Vampires.

2. *Palæont.:* Bats have been found as early as the Eocene.

cheïr-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cheiropter(a)*; *-ous.*] Of or belonging to the cheiroptera; having elongated fingers or toes for the expansion of membranes which act as wings.

cheïr-ŏs'-pōr-a, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; σπορά (*spora*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Melanconiei (Conlomycetous Fungi), growing upon the twigs of the

beech. The heads are formed of chains of spores, like a Penicillium. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

cheïr-ō-stē′-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = hand; στῆμον (*stēmon*) = a stamen. So called from the hand-like form of the authers.]

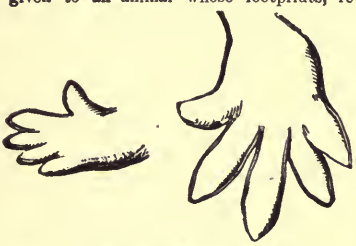
Bot.: A genus of Sterculiads, of which *Cheirostemon platanoides*, the Hand-flower tree, or Macpalxochitlquahuitl of the Mexicans, is the sole species. It is a tree growing thirty or more feet in height, and having plane-like leaves of a deep-green colour on the upper surface, but coloured underneath with a rust-coloured scurf composed of star-like hairs; each leaf being about six inches long by five broad, deeply indented at the base, and divided at the margin into from three to seven blunt-rounded lobes. The flowers are two inches long, by as much broad, with a leathery rusty-red, cup-shaped calyx; stamens bright-red, united for about one-third of their length, and then separated into five curved claw-like rays, bearing some slight resemblance to the human hand. Forests of the tree exist near the city of Guatemala. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cheïr-ō-stȳ′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; στύλος (*stulos*) = a style.]

Bot.: A genus of terrestrial orchids, consisting of little plants, with the habit of Anæctochilus, to which it is nearly allied. It has the three sepals united into a short tube, from the front of which hangs down a lip divided into narrow lobes.

• **cheïr-ō-thēr′-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A provisional name formerly given to an animal whose footpriuts, re-



TRACKS OF CHEIROTHERIUM.

sembling those of a human hand, are found in the New Red Sandstone. The name has lapsed, for the footprints are now known to have been made by one of the huge Batrachians, for which the late Professor Owen founded the genus Labyrinthodon (q.v.).

cheïr-ūr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *cheirurus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites. The head shield is well developed, and there are eleven, ten, or twelve body rings.

cheïr-ūr′-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trilobites, the typical one of the family Cheiruridæ. It is found in the Silurian.

* **çheis,** *v.* [CHOOSE.]

* **çhei-tle,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To chirp, to chatter, or to warble.

* **chei-tor,** * **chei-tur,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschetour;* Low Lat. *escaetor.*] An escheater.

"Shireves, *cheiturs* and chauuceler."
Wright: Polit. Songs, p. 338.

* **çhĕk,** * **çheke** (1), *s.* & *v.* [CHECK, *s.* & *v.*]

* **çhĕk,** * **çheke** (2), *s.* [CHEEK.]

che-ka-o, che-ko-a, *s.* [Chinese.] A kind of paste prepared by calcination and trituration from a hard stony substance. It is used by the Chinese in drawing figures in wholly white chinaware, which they afterwards varnish.

* **çhĕke′-māte,** *s.* & *v.* [CHECKMATE, *s.* & *v.*]

* **çhĕk′-ĕr** (1), * **çhek-yr,** *s.* [CHECKER, CHEQUER.]

"A *chekyr; scaccarium.*"—*Cath. Anglicum.*

çhĕk′-ĕr (2), *s.* [Contracted from O. Fr. *escheqiuer* = the exchequer.] The exchequer. (*Scotch.*)

chek-mak, *s.* [Turkish.]

Fabrics: A Turkish fabric of silk and gold thread, mixed with cotton.

chē′-la, chē′-lē, *s.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw.]

1. *Sing.* (*Of the form* chele) (*Owen*): One of the bifid claws of the Crustacea, Scorpions, &c. [CHELY.]

2. *Pl.* Chelæ: The modified fourth pair of thoracic limbs in lobsters and their allies; the modified mandibles in scorpions. (*Huxley.*)

3. *Ichthy.:* A genus of fishes belonging to the Salmonidæ, sub-family Cyprinæ. The mouth is very small, and opens vertically; anal fin long.

chē′-lāte, *a.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw.] Having the form or appearance of a claw; possessed of claws.

"The foremost two pairs [legs] are terminated by double claws, arranged so as to form a pincer, whence they are said to be *chelate.*"—*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 20.

* **che-laun-dre,** *s.* [CHALANDRIE.]

"Than is blisful many sithe,
The *chelaundre*, and the papyngay."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **chele** (1), *s.* [CHILL.]

"Her is *chele* and hete."
Old Eng. Miscell. (ed. Morris), p. 73.

chele (2), *s.* [CHELA.]

chĕl-ē-rȳth′-rīne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chel-(idonium);* Gr. ἐρυθρός (*eruthros*)=red, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] A substance obtained in the form of a gray powder from the plants *Chelidonium majus* and *Glaucium luteum*, which powerfully excites sneezing. Under the action of acids it takes a fine orange colour, and forms neutral salts, which act as narcotics when taken in small doses.

chĕl-eū′-tīte, *s.* [From Gr. χηλευτός (*chēleutos*) = netted, plaited, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Smaltine (q.v.) (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chĕl-ĭç′-ĕr-ą, chĕl-ĭç′-ĕr-ēs, *s.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw; κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] A name given by Latreille to two appendages on the heads of spiders and scorpions, which he considers as representing the mesial antennæ of the Decapod Crustaceans, converted in these Arachnidans into organs for the seizure of food.

chĕl-ĭch′-nŭs (*ch* guttural), *s.* [From Gr. χηλή (*chēlē*) = a horse's hoof, a bird's talons, a wolf's claws, &c., and ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footstep.]

Palæont.: A temporary and provisional genus, formed for the reception of certain footpriuts like those made by chelonians. *Chelichnus Duncani* (Sir William Jardine) is the name given to certain footprints in the Permian rocks of Annandale. It is doubtful if they were really made by chelonians, and when it is discovered what animal really produced them, the term Chelichnus will be superseded, as Cheirotherium was by Labyrinthodon. (See these words.)

* **chĕl-ĭd′-ĕr-ĕct,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chelydre.*] A kind of serpent; a basilisk. [CHELIDRE.] (Dr. Murray suggests that it may be a "bad spelling of "*chelydric,*" noting that "aspect" = aspic = asp.)

"Thair wes the Viper, and th' Aspect,
With the serpent *Chelidereet,*
Quhois stink is felt afar."
Burel: Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 21.

chĕl′-ĭ-dŏn (1), *s.* [CELANDINE.]

chĕl′-ĭ-dŏn (2), *s.* [Gr. χελιδών (*chelidōn*) = a swallow . . . a hollow above the bend of the elbow (so called from being like the fork in a swallow's tail).] The hollow at the flexure of the arm.

chĕl-ĭ-dŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chelidon; -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chelidon, 1.

chelidonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_4O_5$. A tribasic acid, which occurs combined with lime in *Chelidonium majus.* It crystallises in colourless needles, soluble in water.

chĕl-ĭd′-ŏn-īne, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chelidon(ium)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from *Chelidonium majus* and *Glaucium luteum.* It consists of 40 atoms of carbon, 20 of hydrogen, 6 of oxygen, and 3 of nitrogen. When pure it forms colourless scales of a bitter taste.

chĕl-ĭ-dō′-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [CELANDINE.]

Bot.: Celandine, a genus of plants of the order Papaveraceæ. The Greater Celandine is a glaucous hairy annual plant, with pinnately-lobed leaves, small yellow flowers in a loose umbel, and a fruit consisting of a long pod, containing a number of seeds with a small crest on them. It is full of a yellow juice, which is of an acrid poisonous nature, and has been used in certain diseases of the eye, and as a caustic to destroy warts, &c. *Chelidonium majus* is found wild in Britain and the North of Europe, in Siberia, and in Western Asia as far as Persia. Its juice is a virulent acrid poison.

† **chĕl′-ĭ-dŏn-īze,** *v. i.* [Gr. χελιδονίζω (*chelidonizō*) = (1) to twitter like a swallow, (2) see def., from χελιδών (*chelidōn*).]

Gr. antiq.: To sing the swallow-song, *i.e.*, the song welcoming the return of the swallows, which was done by the Rhodian boys in the month of Boëdromion, the act being made a pretext for begging. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chĕl-ĭ-dŏn-ī′-zĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHELIDONIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Singing the "swallow-song."

* **chĕl′-ĭ-dre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chelydre;* Lat. *chelydrus;* Gr. χέλυδρος (*cheludros*) = an amphibious serpent, from χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise, and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.] A serpent.

"*Chelidre* her yafe her adders skin."
Gower: C. A., ii. 265.

chĕl-ĭd′-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chelydr(us)*, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The Crocodile Tortoises, a family of Chelonians, in which the tail is long, and the head not retractile. Order, Chelonides.

chĕl′-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw; Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnidans, Spiders, which have the appearance of small scorpions without the tail.

chĕl-ĭ-fĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chelifer* (q.v.), and Lat. fem pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of the class Arachnida, order Adelarthrosmata. For their form see CHELIFER. They are sometimes found among old books, and when disturbed run forwards, backwards, sidewards, or in any direction which they please. They sometimes attack the common fly.

chē-lĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [CHELIFER.] Furnished with chelæ or cheliform appendages.

"One of the short *cheliferous* legs."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. I., 626.

¶ *Cheliferous Slaters:*

Zool.: The name given to the Cursorial Isopod Crustaceans of the genus Tanais.

chē′-lĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw; Lat. *forma* = a form, an appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a claw; claw-shaped.

çhe-lingue, *s.* [An East Indian word.] The same as MASULAMANCHE.

chĕl-ĭ-nō′-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise, and νότος (*notos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca, belonging to the Haliotidæ, or Ear-shells; the animal is cheliform: shell ear-shaped, thin, fragile, imperforate, and without a pillar, and entirely concealed in the back of the animal.

chĕl′-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. χελμών (*chelmōn*) (Hesychus), from χελών (*chelōn*) = a fish with a long snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes in which the mouth is prolonged into a slender snout or tube; family, Chætodontidæ. *Chelmon rostratus*, a species found in the seas of China, is kept by the people of that country in basins, that they may witness it projecting drops of water at flies hung above them on strings; their aim in such cases is remarkably exact.

çhelmş′-fŏrd-īte, *s.* [From Chelmsford in Massachusetts, U.S., where it occurs; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Wernerite (q.v.). The crystals are of a grey-greenish or reddish shade. (*Dana.*)

chē-lō′-dĭn-ą, *s.* [Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise; and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of the Emydæ, or River Tortoises, in which the neck is remarkably long. Order, Chelonides.

chĕ-lō′-nē, *s.* [Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of turtles, often written Chelonia. Thus, the common green turtle is called by some naturalists *Chelone midas,* and by others *Chelonia midas.*

2. *Bot.:* A small genus of linariads, closely allied to the Pentstemon. The corolla has a broad-keeled upper lip and scarcely open mouth, giving it some resemblance to the head of a tortoise or turtle, to which it owes its scientific appellation, and the American popular name of Turtlehead. The best-known species is *Chelone obliqua,* a perennial with creeping roots and flowers in terminal spikes, with corollas mostly of a rosy-purple colour.

chĕl-ō′-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise [CHELONE], and Lat. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceous plants, type Chelone (q.v.).

chĕ-lō′-nĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of reptiles, the typical one of the family Cheloniidæ. It contains the Turtles proper. *Chelonia midas* is the Green Turtle, *C. imbricata* the Hawk's-bill Turtle, and *C. caretta* the Loggerhead Turtle. [CHELONE.]

2. In Prof. Owen's classification, the 12th order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. It includes the Tortoise, Turtle, &c.

chĕ-lō′-nĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [CHELONIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Chelonia.

B. *As subst.:* One of the order of Chelonia.

"... in the thorax of birds and *chelonians,* ..."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates,* ch. iii., p. 44.

chĕ-lō-nī′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cheloni(a),* and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* The Sea-turtles, a family of the order *Chelonia* (q.v.). They are all marine.

2. *Palæont.:* The Cheloniidæ appear at least as early as the Portland Stone in the Upper Jurassic beds. They are abundant in the Eocene.

chē′-lō-nīte, *s.* [Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (q.v.).] A name given to certain species of fossil Echini of the genus Cidaris.

chĕl-ō-nō-bă-trā′-chĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χελώνη (*chelōnē*) = a tortoise, and βάτραχος (*batrachos*) = a frog.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the amphibian order of Anoura, which contains the frogs and toads.

***chē′-lỹ,** *s.* [Lat. *chela;* Gr. χήλη (*chēlē*) = a claw.] The claw of a lobster. [CHELA.]

"It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw, of one side longer than the other."—*Brown.*

chĕ-lỹd′-ō-ạ, *s.* [From Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise.]

Zool.: A genus of turtles, family Emydidæ. *Chelydea serpentina* is the Alligator Tortoise of North America.

chĕ-lỹd′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *chelys* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Chelonians. They resemble the Trionycidæ, but have a carapace sufficiently large to allow the head and neck to be retracted within it. Of the five toes, three or four are furnished with claws, whereas in the Trionycidæ only three are thus armed.

chĕl′-ỹ-dra, *s.* [From Lat. *chelydrus;* Gr. χέλυδρος (*cheludros*) = a fetid snake, living in water, from χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise; and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

Zool.: A genus of Chelonians; family Trionycidæ. *Chelydra serpentina* is the Snapping Turtle. It is found in the United States. It destroys many young alligators, and occasionally bites pieces of flesh from the bodies of any bathers at whom it has an opportunity of snapping.

chĕl′-ỹs, *s.* [Lat. *chelys;* Gr. χέλυς (*chelus*) = a tortoise.]

1. *Music:*

(1) The lyre of Mercury, supposed to have been formed by strings stretched across a tortoiseshell.

(2) In the 16th and 17th centuries a bass-viol and division-viol were each called chelys. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Zool.:* A genus of turtles, the typical one of the family Chelydidæ (q.v.). They live in the ponds and rivers of warm countries, feeding on fish.

***che-mer,** *s.* [CHIMERE.]

chĕm′-ĭc, ***chỹm′-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [In Fr. *chimique;* Sp., Port., and Ital. *chimico;* from Gr. χυμικός (*chumikos*).] [CHEMISTRY, I. 1 (2).]

A. *As adj.:* Chemical.

B. *As subst.:* A chemist, an alchemist.

". . . these *chymicks,* seeking to turn lead into gold, turn away all their own silver."—*Brewer: Lingua,* iv. 1.

chĕm′-ĭc-ạl, chỹm′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *chemic; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to chemistry, as chemical action; resulting from the forces investigated by chemistry, as chemical changes; designed for such investigation, as the Chemical Society.

B. *As subst.* (pl. *chemicals*):

1. Substances having a definite chemical composition, as crystallized cupric sulphate, $CuSO_4.5H_2O$.

2. Chemical reagents.

¶ *Chemical affinity:* [AFFINITY].

Chemical analysis: [ANALYSIS].

Chemical apparatus: Apparatus designed for chemical purposes, such as a blowpipe, retorts, test tubes, reagents, &c.

Chemical attraction: The same as *Chemical affinity* (q.v.).

Chemical combination: The combination of chemical substances into a compound different from any of the constituents, and having a definite percentage composition, and mostly having their vapour densities the halves of their molecular weights. When such union takes place heat is generally evolved. The constituents of a chemical compound cannot be separated by mechanical means. [COMBINATION.]

Chemical deposits:

Geol.: Deposits, like carbonate of lime, thrown down from water by chemical action. They are distinguished from mechanical deposits precipitated by mechanical means. (*Lyell.*)

Chemical equivalents: The relative proportions in which chemical substances will replace one another, according to their atomicity (q.v.); thus one atom of oxygen, a dyad element, is the chemical equivalent of two atoms of hydrogen, a monad element.

Chemical formulæ: The formulæ or symbolic expressions which indicate the chemical constituents of a body, as NaCl indicates that chloride of sodium contains one atom of chlorine and one atom of sodium.

Chemical furnace: A small furnace for laboratory uses.

Chemical notation: [NOTATION].

Chemical printing: (See the compound).

Chemical printing-telegraph: An apparatus for printing symbols upon prepared paper by means of electro-chemical action; as, for instance, by an iron stylus on paper prepared with a solution of yellow cyanide of potassium.

Chemical reagents: Pure chemicals used for testing.

Chemical Society of London: A Society founded on Feb. 23, 1841. The letters F.C.S. indicate a Fellow of the Chemical Society.

Chemical works: Manufactories where chemical processes are carried out on a large scale. They are regulated chiefly by the Alkalies Act of 1863, which requires them to condense at least 95 per cent. of the muriatic acid gas which they produce.

chĕm′-ĭ-cạl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *chemical; -ly.*] By a chemical process; opposed to mechanically, &c.

". . . the sun's rays had become so tempered by distance and by waste as to be *chemically* fit for the decompositions necessary to vegetable life."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vii., 162-3.

chĕm′-ĭck-ĭng, *s.* [O. Eng. *chemick; -ing.*]

Bleaching: The process of steeping goods in a dilute solution of chloride of lime in stone vats, the liquor being continuously pumped up and straining through the goods until the action is complete. This precedes the souring which sets free the chlorine. [BUCKING-KIER.]

chĕm-ĭ-cō, pref. [CHEMIC.] Relating to chemistry. (The meaning completed by the second element.)

chemico-algebraic, *a.* Relating to chemistry and algebra.

chemico-electric, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from electric force excited chemically, not mechanically.

chemico-galvanic, *a.* The same as chemico-electric (q.v.).

chemico-technical, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry as applied to the arts and industries.

chĕm′-ĭ-cō-grăph, *s.* [Lat. *chemicus* = chemical, and suff. *-graph* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A diagrammatic representation of the constitution of a chemical substance. It consists of the symbols of the respective atoms connected by lines or bonds.

chĕm-ĭ-glỹph′-ĭc, *a.* [From Gr. χημεία (*chēmeia*) = chemistry, and γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave.] Engraved by means of a galvanic battery.

chĕ-mî′se (1), *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *camicia;* Sp. & Port. *camisa,* from Low Lat. *camisia* = a shirt; from Arab. *gamīs* = a shirt. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A shift or under garment worn by females.

2. *Fortif.:* A wall for lining a bastion or ditch.

¶ *Chemise de Notre-Dame:*

Bot.: *Convolvulus,* or *Calystegia sepium.*

***chĕ-mîs′e (2),** ***che-mys,** ***chymes,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chesmez* = the principal house on an estate.] A chief dwelling, as the manor-house of a landed proprietor or the palace of a prince.

"The *chemise* or principall messuage sould not be devidit nor gevin in name of dowrie or tierce to the woman, . . ."—*Balfour: Pract.,* p. 109.

chĕm-ĭ-şĕtte′, *s.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise* (q.v.).] An under garment worn by females over the chemise. (*Quin.*)

chĕm′-ĭst, ***chỹm′-ĭst,** *s.* [A shortened form of *alchemist* (q.v.). In Sw. *kemist;* Dut. *chemist;* Fr. *chimiste;* Sp. *chimista.*]

* 1. An alchemist.

"I have observed generally of *chymists* and the sophists, as of several other men more palpably mad, that their thoughts are carried much to astrology."—*H. More: A Brief Discourse of Enthusiasm,* sect. 45. (*Trench.*)

2. One versed in the science of chemistry.

¶ There are different kinds of chemists, as a *pharmaceutical chemist,* an *agricultural chemist,* an *analytical chemist,* a *scientific chemist,* &c.

***chĕm-ĭs′-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *chemist; -ical.*] Relating to chemistry. (*Burton.*)

chĕm′-ĭs-trỹ, † **chỹm′-ĭs-trỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *chemist; -ry.* In Sw. *kemi;* Ger. *chemie;* Fr. *chimie, chymie;* Sp. *chimia, chimica;* Port. *chimica, chymica;* Ital. *chimica;* Sp. & Port. *alquimia,* from Arab. *al-kimia* = alchemy. (q.v.).] The science which investigates the several elements of which bodies are composed, and the laws which regulate the combination of these elements and the reactions of chemical compounds on each other.

1. *History:*

(1) Claims to have been the originators of chemistry have been put in on behalf of the Egyptians and the Chinese, but details are wanting. The blow-pipe was known to the former people [Vol. I., p. 596, col. 2].

(2) *The Greek period:* The first stage in the development of chemistry seems to have been conducted by the Greeks, who gave prominent attention to investigating the properties of plant juices for medicinal purposes. This would now be called pharmacy, though some of the more recondite researches might lay the foundation of organic chemistry.

(3) *The Arabian and Mediæval periods* (those of Alchemy): When the Arabs adopted the Greek word χημεία (*chēmeia*) or its analogue, and prefixed to it their article *al* = the, their

inquiries took a new form, and were mainly those to which the term Alchemy is still applied. Suidas himself had defined χημεία (*chēmeia*) as "the making of silver and gold." The Moors introduced alchemy into Spain about A.D. 1150. For its further history see ALCHEMY.

(4) *The modern period* (that of Chemistry properly so called): As astronomy developed from astrology, so chemistry came forth from alchemy. The transition was gradual, but a considerable part of it was effected in the 15th century, though straggling alchemists flourished till the 18th.

Among the discoveries which have made chemistry what it now is, the following may be mentioned: Boyle, who published his "Sceptical Chemist" in 1669, introduced the use of chemical reagents or tests. In 1674 Mayow, of Oxford, perceived that respiration produced the same effect on atmospheric air as combustion did. In 1756 Dr. Black proved that an aeriform body (carbon dioxide) existed in carbonate of lime, thus distinguishing it from quicklime. About 1765 Mr. Cavendish brought to notice hydrogen gas. On August 1, 1774, Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen, and in the latter year Cavendish made known the constituent elements of water. In 1774 Scheele discovered chlorine, and in 1785 Berthollet pointed out the use which might be made of it in bleaching; the same year also he described the elements of ammonia. In 1797 Vauquelin discovered chromium. In 1803 Dalton introduced his atomic theory. In November, 1807, Sir Humphrey Davy intimated the existence of potassium and sodium. Klaproth during his life, which ended in 1817, analysed nearly 200 minerals. The synthesis of urea by the molecular transformation of ammonium cyanate, by Wohler in 1828, also the discovery of the synthesis of cyanogen and alcohol, &c., showed that organic compounds could be formed without the aid of plants or animals. The discoveries of Wurtz, Berthelot, Kolbe, Baeyer, &c.; the researches of Williamson on ethers, Hoffmann on compound ammonias, Frankland on organic radicals, Kekule on the benzene series, Bunsen's spectroscopic researches, leading to the discovery of the elements casium and rubidium, followed by the discovery of thallium by Crookes, &c., and the synthesis of alizarin and indigo, may be mentioned to give some idea of the rapid progress of chemistry in recent years. (Consult Watts's *Dic. Chem.* and the *Journals* of the English, German, and French Chemical Societies.)

2. *Modern divisions of chemistry:* It is divided into *organic* and *inorganic* chemistry, the former comprising the chemistry of carbons and the compounds derived from them, and the latter dealing with the compounds of the other elements. The supposed distinction between organic and inorganic compounds was broken down by Wöhler in 1828 by his preparation. Another classification is into pure or theoretical, analytical, and applied or practical chemistry. The latter may be subdivided according to the arts or occupations which it is designed to benefit, as *agricultural* chemistry, &c.

chĕm′-ĭ-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *chemi(c)*, and *type* (q.v.).]

Engraving: A somewhat general term which includes a number of relief processes by which a drawing or impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

* **chem-ne,** *s.* [CHIMNEY.]

chĕm-nĭt′-zĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Chemnitz, a distinguished conchologist of Nuremberg, who published a work on shells in seven vols. between A.D. 1780 and 1795.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Pyramidellidæ. The shell, which is slender, is many-whorled with a simple aperture closed by a horny subspiral operculum. The animal has a very short head, with a long proboscis. Recent species thirty-two, four of them British; fossil 240, from the Silurian period onward. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

chĕ-mŏl′-ȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Eng. *chem(ic)*, and Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = loosing, solution.]

Chem.: The resolution of a compound into its constituent elements by chemical means.

chĕm-ō-lȳt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chemoly(sis)*; *t* conn., and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or performed by chemolysis.

chē-mō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χημωσις (*chēmōsis*) = inflammation of the eyes; χήμη (*chēmē*) = a yawning, a gaping; χαίνω (*chainō*) = to gape.]

Med.: An affection in which the conjunctiva, the membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, is continued over the forepart of the globe of the eye. Frequently lymph or blood is effused with the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, and so causes it to be elevated or projected towards the eyelids, giving it the appearance of a gap or aperture along the middle of the eye. The swollen conjunctiva sometimes overlaps the cornea altogether, and there is usually more or less purulent discharge, with severe pain, headache, and feverishness.

chĕm-ŏs-mō′-sĭs, *s.* [Eng. *chem(ic)*, and *osmosis.*] Chemical action transmitted by osmosis.

chĕm-ŏs-mŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chem(ic)*, and *osmotic.*] Pertaining to or effected by chemosmosis (q.v.).

* **chem-ys,** *s.* [CHEMISE (2).]

che-nar, *s.* [Native East Indian name.]

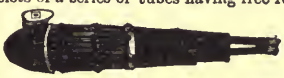
chenar-tree, *s.* Probably the Chinar, *Platanus orientalis.* (*Forbes Watson.*)

"Like a *chenar-tree* grove, when winter throws
O'er all its tufted heads his feathering snows."
Moore: Lalla Rookh; Dedication.

chĕn′-ĕ-vĭx-īte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive, compact, dark-green mineral from Cornwall, found in quartz rocks in small compact masses. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 3·93. Compos.: Arsenic acid, 32·20—33·5; phosphoric acid, 0—2·30; sesquioxide of iron, 25·10—27·5; oxide of copper, 22·5—31·70; lime, 0—0·34; water, 8·66—12. (*Dana.*)

cheng, *s.* [Chinese.] The Chinese organ, which consists of a series of tubes having free reeds.



CHENG.

It is held in the hand and blown by the mouth. The introduction of this instrument into Europe led to the invention of the accordion and harmonium. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhe-nĭl′le, *s. & a.* [Fr. *chenille* = (1) a caterpillar, (2) fine velvet twist.]

A. *As subst.:* A round fabric or trimming, made by uniting with two or more sets of warps, either by weaving or twisting, a fine filling or weft, which is allowed to project beyond the warps. This filling is cut at its outer edges, and the fabric is then twisted, assuming a cylindrical shape with weft projecting radially from the central line of warps.

B. *As adj.:* (In compounds, as *Chenille-carpet, Chenille-machine*).

* **chen-non,** *s.* [CANON.]

chē-nō̆-cŏp′-rō̆-līte, *s.* [Gr. χήν (*chēn*) = a goose, and Eng. *coprolite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Dana's name for an impure iron-sinter, also called goose-dung ore. [GANOMATITE.]

chēn′-ō̆-pŏd, *s.* [CHENOPODIUM.]

1. *Sing.:* A book-name for a plant of the genus Chenopodium, or of the order Chenopodiaceæ.

2. *Pl.* (*Chenopods*): The English equivalent of the Mod. Lat. term Chenopodiaceæ (q.v.).

chēn-ō̆-pŏd-ā′-lēs, chēn-ō̆-pŏd-ĭ-ā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chenopodium* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens. Lindley includes under it the orders Nyctaginaceæ, Phytolaccaceæ, Amarantaceæ, and Chenopodiaceæ (q.v.).

chēn-ō̆-pŏd-ĭ-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chenopodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Goose-foot family, a natural order of Monochlamydeous dicotyledons, characterising Lindley's Chenopodal alliance. The species are inconspicuous herbs or undershrubs, found in waste places in all parts of the world, but abounding in extra-tropical regions. Some are used as potherbs, as spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*), orach (*Atriplex hortensis*), beet (*Beta vulgaris*), &c. The mangold-wurzel is a variety of beet used for the food of cattle. In 1866 there were 74 genera and 533 species known.

chēn-ō̆-pŏd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χήν (*chēn*) = a goose; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: Goosefoot, a genus of annual and perennial herbs, the typical one of the order Chenopodiaceæ, Chenopods, and chiefly remarkable for the weedy character of the species composing it. Perianth five-parted; stamens five; styles two, crowning the ovary, which contains a single round flattened seed. The common Goosefoot is found everywhere. It has triangular leaves, covered with a whitish mealiness, and numerous small flowers in terminal clusters. *C. atriplicis* is a tall-branched annual, growing four to five feet high. *C. Quinoa*, a native of the Pacific slopes of the Andes, is largely cultivated in Chili and Peru for the sake of its seeds, which are

CHENOPODIUM.
1. Spray with flowers. 2. Details of flower.

extensively used as an article of food. They are prepared either by boiling like rice, or are roasted like coffee, boiled in water, and strained. This brown-coloured broth is called *carapulgue*, and is a favourite. *C. Bonus-Henricus* is used as a pot herb. *C. Vulvaria* or *olidum*, an evil-smelling plant, is employed as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Both the latter species are British.

* **cheorl,** *s.* [CHURL.]

chep, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber forming the sole of a turn-rest plough.

çhēpe, *s. & a.* [CHEAP, *s. & a.*]

* **çhep-man,** *s.* [CHAPMAN.]

çhĕque (que as k), *s.* [CHECK.]

* **che-queen,** *s.* [SEQUIN.]

çhĕq′-uĕr (*u* silent), *v.* [CHECKER, *v.*]

1. To variegate, to diversify (*lit. & fig.*).

*2. To pay, as into the exchequer; to treasure up (*lit. & fig.*).

"Nature *chequers* up all gifts of grace."—*Davies: Wittes Pilgrim.*, p. 32. (*Davies.*)

çhĕq′-uĕr (*u* silent), *s. & a.* [CHECKER, *s.*]

çhĕq′-uĕred (*u* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHECKERED.]

Chequered daffodil: Fritillaria meleagris.

Chequered lily: The same as *Chequered daffodil* (q.v.).

Chequered tulip: The same as *Chequered daffodil* (q.v.).

çhĕq′-uĕrs (*u* silent), *s.* [CHECKERS.]

çhē′-quĭn, *s.* [SEQUIN.]

"Full of *chequins* and Turkey gold."—*Howell: Letters*, I. iv. 88.

* **cher,** * **chearre,** * **cherre,** *s.* [CHAR (4), *s.*]

* **cher,** * **cherre,** * **cheren,** *v.t.* [CHARE, *v.*]

* **chĕrche,** *s.* [CHURCH.]

* **çhēre,** *v. & s.* [CHEER, *v. & s.*]

* **çher-e-lette,** *s.* [CHERRYLET.]

* **chere-liche,** *a.* [CHURLISH.]

* **cher-elle,** *s.* [CHURL.]

"*Cherelle* or charle (*Churle* or *Carle P.*). *Rusticus, rusticanus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** cher-ice, * cher-iche,** *v.t.* [CHERISH.]

çhĕr'-ĭf, çhĕr'-ĭff, shĕr'-ĭff, sher-riffe, *s.* [Arab. *sherif* = (*a.*) noble, holy; (*s.*) a prince; from *scharafâ* = to be eminent.] A high-priest amongst the Mohammedans; the prince of Mecca.

*** cher-i-feire,** *s.* [CHERRY-FAIR.]

çhĕr-ĭ-mŏy'-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *chérimolier*, from *cherimoles*, the Peruvian name of the fruit.]

1. The fruit of the *Anona Cherimolia*, most valued in Peru and other parts of South America. It is a heart-shaped fruit, and bears a strong resemblance to the custard apple.

2. The tree from which it is derived. It is about twelve feet high, with oval pointed leaves, and greenish-white fragrant flowers.

*** çhĕr'-ĭs-ançe, * çhĕr'-ĭs-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cherisant*, pr. par. of *cherir* = to cherish.] The act of cherishing; the state of being cherished.

"I ne knew no *cherisaunce*."—*Romaunt of Rose.*

çhĕr'-ĭsh, * çher-ice, * çher-iche, * çher-isch, * cher-ry, * çher-ych, * çher-yce, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *cherir*, pr. par. *cherisant;* Fr. *chérir*, pr. par. *chérissant;* O.Fr. & Fr. *cher* = dear; Lat. *carus.*] [CARESS.]

1. *Of persons:* To hold dear, to treat with affection.

2. *Of thoughts, feelings, principles, &c.:* To indulge, to encourage, to foster, to promote.

"Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion."—*Tillotson.*

¶ For the difference between to *cherish* and to *foster* see FOSTER, *v.*

çhĕr'-ĭshed, * çher-ysshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHERISH, *v.*]

çhĕr'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cherish; -er.*] One who cherishes, encourages, or supports.

"He that comforts my wife, is the *cherisher* of my flesh and blood."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

çhĕr'-ĭsh-ĭng, * çher-is-shinge, * cher-schyng, * cher-synge, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [CHERISH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

C. *As subst.:* The act of encouraging, fostering, or supporting.

"*Chersynge* (*cherschyng* H., *cherisshinge* P.). *Focio, nutricio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

† çhĕr'-ĭsh-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cherishing; -ly.*] In a cherishing, affectionate, or encouraging manner.

*** çhĕr'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *cherish; -ment.*] Encouragement, support; cherishing.

"That with rich bountie, and deare *cherishment*
Supports the praise of noble Poësie."
Spenser: Teares of Muses.

*** çhĕr'-ĭ-stōne,** *s.* [CHERRY-STONE.]

*** cher-i-tre,** *s.* [CHERRY-TREE.]

*** çhĕrk,** *s.* [CHARK (2), *v.*]

*** çhĕrl,** *s.* [CHURL.]

chĕr-lē'-rĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of John Henry Cherler, who assisted the botanist J. Bauhinia in his history of plants.]

Bot.: A genus of small smooth-tufted, moss-like plants of the order Caryophyllaceæ. *Cherleria sedoides* or *Arenaria Cherleria* is a plant densely tufted, with petals none or minute. It is found on lofty Scottish mountains, flowering from June to August. It appears also on the Alps and the Pyrenees.

*** çhĕrl'-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *cherl* = churl; *-hed* = -hood.] The quality or state of being churlish, churlishness. (*Wycliffe.*)

*** çhĕr'-lĭche, * çher-lish, * çher-lisch, * çher-lyche,** *a.* [CHURLISH.]

*** çhĕr'-lĭch-lȳ, * çher-lysche-ly,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *cherliche, cherlysche* = churlish; *-ly.*] Churlishly.

"*Cherlichly*, K. *Cherlyschely*, H. Churleishly, P. *Rusticalis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çhĕr'-lĭsh, * çher-lyche,** *a.* [CHURLISH.]

chĕr'-mēs, *s.* [Ar. & Pers. *karmas, kermes*, from Sansc. *krimidja* = engendered by a worm.] The same as KERMES (q.v.).

*** cherne,** *s.* [CHURN.]

chĕ-rō'-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Chinese porcelain clay. (*Nuttall.*)

çhĕr'-ŏ-kīne, *s.* [From Cherokee County, in Georgia, where it is found.]

Min.: A milk-white or pinkish-white mineral, a variety of Pyromorphite.

çhĕr-oôt', shĕr-oôt', *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] A kind of cigar, originally brought from Manilla in the Philippine Islands. It was formerly much prized for its delicacy of flavour. Both ends are cut off square, so that either may be lighted. In this respect it differs from an ordinary cigar, one end of which is pointed.

"Amusing himself, with his pipe and *cheroots*,
The whole afternoon, at the Goat-in-Boots."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Look at the Clock.

chĕr'-rĭs, chur'-ras, *s.* [Nepaulese.]

Bot.: An Indian name for the resinous exudation of the Hemp, *Cannabis sativa.*

*** çher-ri-let,** *s.* [CHERRYLET.] A little cherry. (*Sylvester, trans. of du Bartas.*)

çhĕr'-rȳ, * çhĕr'-rĭe, * çhĕr'-ȳ, * çhĕr'-ĭe, çhĭr'-rȳ, * çhĭr'-ȳ, çhir'-ĭ, *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *cheris* or *chiris*, the *s* being mistaken for the sign of the plural; A.S. *cirse, cyrse* = a cherry; *ciris-beám, cirse-treow, cyrse-treow* = a cherry-tree; Sw. *kers(bär);* Dan. *kirse (baer);* Dut. *kers (kleurig);* N. H. Ger. *kirsche;* M. H. Ger. *kirse;* O. H. Ger. *kirsa;* Fr. & O. Fr. *cerise;* Prov. *serisia;* Sp. *cereza;* Port. *cereja;* Ital. *ciriegia;* Lat. *cerasus;* Gr. κεράσιον (*kerasion*) = a cherry, κερασός (*kerasos*), κερασέα (*kerasea*) = the cherry-tree, from *Cerasus* (now *Keresoun*), in Pontus, from which Lucullus is said to have first brought cherries to Italy about 68 B.C. So says Pliny, but as the cherry grew wild in Greece it is more probable that the town was called from the tree rather than *vice versa.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language, Bot. & Hort.:*

1. The name given to various species of the genus Prunus and sub-genus Cerasus, especially to certain trees which grow wild in America, Europe, and other portions of the Northern temperate zone. (1) *Prunus cerasus*, called also *Cerasus vulgaris*, (2) *P. Avium*, the Gean Cherry, called also the Small Cherry, and (3) *Prunus Padus*, the Bird Cherry or Bird's Cherry, called also the Cluster Cherry and the Fowl Cherry. Bentham and Sir Joseph Hooker consider Nos. 1 and 2 mere varieties or sub-species and not really distinct. From these came the cultivated garden cherry. [CERASUS.] Other species are the Bastard Cherry (*Cerasus Pseudo-cerasus*), the Choke Cherry (*C. virginiana*), &c. [CHOKE, &c.]

2. The drupe or stone-fruit of the cherry-tree. It is a superior one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, having a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp, and a pericarp.

3. The name given to various trees with resemblance often superficial to the cherry-tree. *Spec.:* The Barbadoes Cherry (*Malpighia glabra*), the Hottentot Cherry (*Casine Maurocenia*), the native cherry of Australia (1) *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, (2) *Nelitris ingens.*

4. A cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit sweetened and diluted.

II. *Metal.:* A spherical bar, used specially in running out the cavities of bullet-moulds.

B. *As adjective:* Resembling a cherry in colour.

"A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cherry-coloured.*

cherry-bay, *s.* [LAUREL.]

cherry-bird, *s.* *Oriolus galbulus.*

cherry-bob, *s.* Two cherries, having the stalks united, used by children as earrings and in games.

cherry-bounce, *s.* Cherry-brandy and sugar.

"Burnt brandy very good I hold,
To keep in heat, and force out cold;
And if you chuse to drink it raw,
Mix sugar which it down will draw:
When men together these do flounce,
They call the liquor *cherry-bounce.*"
Poor Robin, 1740. (*Nares.*)

cherry-brandy, *s.* A favonrite cordial, prepared by steeping freshly-gathered Morello cherries in brandy for one or two months, and then sweetening with powdered sugar or sugar-candy.

cherry-cheeked, *a.* Rosy-cheeked, ruddy.

cherry-crab, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of the Siberian crab, *Pyrus Malus baccata.*

*** cherry-fair, * cherifeire, * chyrye feire,** *s.* A fair for the sale of cherries and other fruit.

"This worlde ys but a *chyrye feire.*"—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 231.

cherry-gum, *s.* [CERASIN.]

cherry-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: An evergreen shrub, *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus*, common in nurseries. The leaves have a flavour resembling that of bitter almonds.

cherry-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Capsicum cerasiforme*, so named from the appearance of the fruit.

cherry-pie, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pie containing cherries.

2. *Bot.:* A name given to two plants from the smell of the flowers: (1) *Heliotropium peruvianum*, (2) *Epilobium hirsutum.*

*** cherry-pit,** *s.* A child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

"I [Lord Falkland] see all parents labour to fix opinions into their children before they come to an age fit to judge of any greater doubts than what may happen at span-counter or *cherry-pit*. . ."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii. p. 679.

cherry-rum, *s.* Rum in which cherries have been steeped.

cherry-stone, *s.* The hard endocarp of the drupe or fruit of the cherry-tree.

cherry-stoner, *s.* A domestic implement for stoning cherries. It works by introducing a forked prong, which pinches the cherry-stone out of the pulp. (*Knight.*)

cherry-tree, *s.* [CHERRY, 1.]

cherry-wine, *s.* A sweet wine made from cherries; a liqueur, also called Maraschino, prepared from cherries in Italy and Dalmatia. [MARASCHINO.]

cherry-wood, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Viburnum Opulus.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

*** çhĕr'-rȳ (1),** *v.t.* [CHERRY, *s.*] To redden, to colour or paint.

"Her cheek she *cherries.*"
Sylvester: The Decay, 122. (*Davies.*)

*** çhĕr'-rȳ (2),** *v.t.* [Fr. *chérir.*] To cherish.

"Sweete Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry!*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 22.

*** çhĕr'-rȳ-lĕt, * cher-e-lette,** *s.* [Eng. *cherry;* dim. suff. *-let.*] A little cherry.

"Two smelling, swelling, bashful *cherelettes.*"
Herrick: Appendix, p. 434. (*Davies.*)

*** çher-schyng,** *s.* [CHERISHING.]

† cher-set, *s.* [CHURCHESSET.]

chĕr'-sĭ-ans, chĕr-sĭ'-tēs, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χέρσινος (*chersinos*) = pertaining to land tortoises (*Pliny*): χέρσος (*chersos*) = dry land, and Eng. suff. *-ans* or *-ites.*]

Zool.: A name given to the division of the Chelonia containing the Land Tortoises.

chĕr'-sŏ-nēse, *s.* [Gr. χερσόνησος (*chersonēsos*), from χέρσος (*chersos*) = land, and νῆσος (*nēsos*) = an island; Fr. *chersonèse.*] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus. Examples, the *Cimbric Chersonese*, now called Jutland, and the *Tauric Chersonese*, now the Crimea.

*** çher-sydde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHERISHED.]

"*Chersydde* (*cheryschyd, cherisshed*). *Fotus, nutritus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çher-syn,** *v.t.* [CHERISH.]

"*Chersyn. Foveo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** çher-synge,** *s.* [CHERISHING.]

"*Chersynge* (*cherschyng* H., *cherisshinge* P.). *Focio, nutricio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĕrt, *s.* [Ir. *ceirthe* = stone.]

Min.: A name often applied to Hornstone

and to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers. (*Dana.*)

***cher-te, *chier-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cherte.*] [CHARITY.] Good-will, love, kind-feeling.

"Y had a gret *cherte* toward mankinde."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,193.

çhĕr'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *chert; -y.*] Like chert; flinty.

çhĕr'-ŭb, *s.* [Heb. כְּרוּב (*kerûb*), כְּרוּבִים, or כְּרֻבִים (*kerubim*). It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.] A celestial spirit which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of cherubim differ from one another, as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the tabernacle were called by Moses (Exod. xxvi. 1) cherubim of cunning work. (*Calmet.*)

"I have heard it said,
The seraphs love most—*cherubim* know most—
And this should be a *cherub*—since he loves not."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

cherub-guarded, *a.* Guarded by cherubim.

"The *cherub-guarded* walls of Eden. . . ."
Byron: Cain, ii. 2.

çhĕr-û'-bĭc, * çhĕr-û'-bĭck, * çhĕr-û'-bĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *cherub; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

Cherubic hymn:

Eccles.: A hymn said to have been introduced into the liturgy of Constantinople about the middle of the sixth century, commencing "We who mystically represent the cherubim," and followed by Alleluia, repeated three times. The term is sometimes applied to the *ter sanctus* or *trisagion* (q.v.) in the Roman Mass, and in the Anglican office for Holy Communion.

çhĕr'-u-bĭm, *s. pl.* [CHERUB.]

***çhĕr-u-bĭm'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *cherubim; -ic.*] Cherubic, angelic. (*Wolcott.*)

***çhĕr'-u-bĭn,** *a. & s.* [CHERUB.]

A. *As adj.:* Cherubic, angelic.

"Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her *cherubin* look."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

B. *As subst.:* A cherub.

"Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin;
For God in either eye has plac'd a *cherubin*."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond.

¶ *To be in the cherubins:* To be in the clouds, to have no reality.

"Soch quidificall trifles, that were al *in the cherubins*."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 139. (*Davies.*)

***çhĕr'-ŭp,** *s.* [CHIRP, CHIRRUP.]

***çhĕr'-ŭp,** *v.t. & i.* [CHIRP, CHIRRUP.]

***chĕr'-vĕll,** *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *chèvrefeuille;* Lat. *caprifolium*, from *capra* = a goat, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: A plant, *Lonicera Periclymenum.*

"Caprifolium . . . is *chervell* or gootes leaves."—*Grete Herball.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

çhĕr'-vĭl, *s.* [A.S. *cerfille, cærfille, cyrfille;* O. H. Ger. *kervela, kervila;* M. H. Ger. *kervele;* Ger. *kerbel;* Fr. *cerfeuil;* Sp. *cerafolio;* Ital. *cerfoglio;* Dut. *kervel*, all from Lat. *cærefolium, chærephyllum*, from Gr. χαιρέφυλλον (*chairephullon*): χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf: so named from the agreeable odour of the leaves.] [CHÆROPHYLLUM.]

Bot.: A garden potherb, *Chærophyllum sativum*, called also *Anthriscus Cerefolium.* [ANTHRISCUS.] *C. temulum* or *temulentum* is British. It is one to three feet high, with the nodes purple-spotted, the leaves doubly pinnate. Common in Britain; very rare in Ireland. It flowers in June and July.

Cow-weed Chervil: [COW-WEED].

Great Chervil: *Myrrhis odorata.*

Hemlock Chervil: *Torilis Anthriscus*, so called from the stem being spotted like hemlock.

Mock Chervil: (1) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Turner*), (2) *Scandix Pecten* (*Gerarde*).

Needle Chervil: *Scandix Pecten.*

Parsnip Chervil: *Chærophyllum bulbosum* or *Anthriscus bulbosus.*

Rough Chervil: *Torilis Anthriscus.*

Sweet Chervil: *Myrrhis odorata.*

Wild Chervil: (1) *Scandix pecten* (*Lyte*), (2) *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

***cher-vyn, *cher-wyn, *cher-uen,** *v.i.* [CHAR (3), *v.*, CHER.] To twist or turn.

"*Cherwyn* or tetyn (*chervyn* or fretyn. H. *cheruen* or freten, P.) *Torqueo.* Cath."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cher-vynge,** *s.* [CHERVYN.] A twisting or turning.

"*Chervynge*, or fretynge in ye wombe. *Torcio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cher-y-schyd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHERISHED.]

***çher-y-tre,** *s.* [CHERRY-TREE.]

"A *cherytre:* *cerasus.*"
Cathol. Anglicum.

***çhe-sa-byl, *çhes-a-bylle,** *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

***çhes-boke,** *s.* [CHASBOL, CHESEBOL.]

***çhese,** *s.* [CHEESE.]

"*Chese. Caseus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***çhēse,** *v.t. & i.* [CHOOSE.]

***çhese-bol, *ches-bole, *çhesse-bolle, *çhese-bolle, ches-bow,** *s.* [CHASBOL.] The red poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*). (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*)

"*Chesebolle. Papaver, tadia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhes-i-ble, *s.* [CHASUBLE.]

***çhes-il,** *s.* [CHASULE.]

***çhes-ill, *çhes-ylle,** *s.* [CHISEL (2), *s.*]

çhēs'-lĭp, *s.* [A.S. *cýslybb, cýslyb*, from *cýse* = cheese, and *lybb* = a drug, poison. Cf. Ger. *käseluppe.*]

*1. Rennet.

*2. A rennet bag.

*3. Some species of Oniscus, probably the common wood-louse (*O. armadillo*).

***çhes'-nŭt,** *s.* [CHESTNUT.]

çhĕss (1), ***çhes, *çhesse,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of *checks*, from O. Fr. *eschecs, eschacs* = chess, pl. of *eschec, eschac* = check, lit. = a king; Ital. *scacco;* Sp. *jaque, xaque;* Port. *xaque;* Ger. *schach;* Icel. *skák;* Dan. *skak;* Sw. *schack;* Dut. *schaak.* (*Skeat.*)] [CHECK, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The game described in II.

"Me deth manye kueades ate *ches* other ate tables."—*Ayenbite*, p. 52.

*2. A chess-board.

"His tables, his *ches* he bare."—*Tristram*, ii. 10.

3. The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces; the chess or lith of an orange.

II. *Tech.:* The game of chess is of very great antiquity. It was probably invented in China or India, certainly in the East. In India it has been from time immemorial known as *chaturanga, i.e.*, the four *angas*, or members of an army, viz.: elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers. This was by the Persians corrupted into *chatrang*, and by the Arabs into *shatrang*. By them it was introduced into Spain in the eighth century, and from thence it found its way into France, and was known in England before the Norman conquest. From the Arabic *shatrang* came the still further corrupted forms *scacchi, échecs*, and *chess*. In the modern European arrangement the idea of elephants, horses, chariots, and foot soldiers has been abandoned, and, in their places, have been substituted a king, queen, knights, bishops, castles or rooks, and pawns, forming six distinct classes of pieces. [See these words.] The name *rook* is the Hindu *rat'h* = an armed chariot; Pers. *rokh:* the *pawns* are the foot-soldiers, Hindu *peon* = an attendant. The game is played on a board divided into sixty-four squares, coloured alternately black and white. Each player has sixteen pieces, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns. The manner of moving each piece is regulated by rule, and the object of each player is to checkmate the other. [CHECKMATE.]

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Chess-game* (*Carlyle*), *chess-player, chess-table, chess-tournament.*

chess-board, *s.* The board or table on which chess is played. (For description see CHESS, A. II.)

chess-man, *chest-man, *s.* One of the "men" or pieces used in the game of chess.

CHESS-ROOK.

chess-player, *s.* One who plays chess, esp. one who plays it well or habitually.

chess-rook, *s.*

1. *Chess:* A rook or castle (*see these words*).

2. *Her.:* A bearing in coats of arms.

çhĕss (2), *s.* [Of obscure origin; cf. CHEAT (3), *s.*]

Bot.: A name given in the United States to a kind of grass, *Bromus secalinus*, which grows amongst wheat, and is often erroneously regarded as a kind of degenerate wheat. It bears some resemblance to oats, and if ground up with wheat and used for food is said to produce narcotic effects. It is also called Cheat. (*Webster.*)

chess-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Pyrus Aria.*

çhĕss (3), *s.* [Fr. *chassis.*]

1. The frame of wood for a window; a sash (*Scotch.*)

2. A flooring board of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the bateaux or pontons. (*Knight.*)

chess-tree, *s.*

Naut.: A piece of oak fastened on the top-side of the vessel, for securing the main-tack to, or hauling home the clue of the main-sail.

çhĕs'-sart, çhĕs'-sĕl, *s.* [Eng. *cheese*, and suff. *-art, -el.*] The perforated wooden mould or vat in which cheese is pressed.

chĕs'-sĕs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, the peony (*Pæonia officinalis*).

chĕs'-sĕx, *s.* [Fr. *chassis.*]

Mil.: The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge. [CHESS (3), *s.* 2.]

çhĕss'-ford, çheese-ford, *s.* [Apparently a corruption of *cheese-fat* (q.v.) or of *cheese-form.*] A cheese-mould. (*Scotch.*)

***çhĕss'-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chess; -er.*] A chess-player.

"Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must not seeme to see."
Middl.: Game at Chess, ix.

***çhĕs'-sŏm,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chessil;* A.S. *ceosel.*] [CHISEL (2), *s.*] Mellow, friable earth.

"The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***ches-soun,** *v.t.* [From Norm. Fr. *achesouner* = to accuse.] To subject to blame, to accuse.

"He is sa ful of justice, richt and ressoun,
I lufe him not in ocht that will me *chessoun*."
Priests of Peblis: Pink. S. P. Repr., i. 39.

***ches-soun, *ches-owne,** *s.* [From Norm. Fr. *acheson, achaysson* = accusation, reason, occasion, cause, hurt. (*Kelham.*)] Blame, accusation, exception.

"If that ye think richt, or yit ressoun,
To that I can, nor na man, have *chessoun*."
Priests of Peblis: S. P. Repr., i. 7.

Çhĕs'-sȳ, *s. & a.* [The name of a village near Lyons.]

A. *As subst.:* (See the etymology).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or produced at Chessy.

Chessy-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as AZURITE (q.v.), occurring in splendid crystallisations at Chessy, whence it is also called Chessylite.

çhĕs'-sȳ-līte, *s.* [*Chessy*, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as CHESSY-COPPER (q.v.).

çhĕst (1), ***çheste** (1), ***çhiste, *kiste, *çhist, *kist, *kyst,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *cyste;* Sw. *kista;* Dan. *kiste*, from Lat. *cista;* Gr. κίστη (*kistē*) = a box, a chest.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A large box of wood or other material.

* 2. A coffin.

"He is now deed an nayled in his *chest*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,905.

* 3. The ark.

"Hats thou [noe] closed thy *kyst* with clay alle aboute?"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 346.

* 4. A receptacle of any kind, such as a basket.

"Minerva nurs'd him, and the infant laid,
Within a *chest* of twining osiers made."
Addison: The Story of Coronis.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The thorax, the part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breast-bone.

2. *Comm.:* The quantity of any commodity contained in a case.

3. A box or receptacle for money, the public treasury.

"And all the princes and all the people rejoiced, and brought in, and cast into the *chest*, until they had made an end."—*2 Chron.* xxiv. 11.

¶ *Chest-of-drawers:*

Furniture: A movable wooden frame containing drawers.

* *Chest of viols:*

Music: A concert or set of viols formerly in use. A chest of viols, with a harpsichord or organ, with an occasional hautboy or flageolet, formed an ordinary orchestra in the early part of the 17th century. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

chest-bellows, *s.* The piston bellows.

chest-foundering, *s.*

Farriery: A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body. (*Farrier's Dictionary.*)

chest-lock, *s.* A mortise-lock, inserted vertically into the body of a chest or box, the plate, which frequently has two staples, being let into the under sides of the lid. The bolt has a horizontal movement.

chest-protector, *s.* A covering for the chest, made of chamois, flannel, hare-skin, or other material, and worn by persons affected with pulmonary complaints.

chest-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A long boat-rope or warp.

chest-saw, *s.* A species of hand-saw without a back.

chest-trap, *s.* Boxes or traps for catching polecats or other vermin.

* **chest-worm,** *s.* Perhaps *Angina pectoris.*

". . . gnawings of *chest-worms*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 60. (*Davies.*)

* **chest** (2), * **cheste** (2), * **cheast,** *s.* [A.S. *ceast.*] A quarrelling, a dispute.

"The sinne of contumelie, or strif, and *cheste*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

* **çhĕst,** *v.t.* [Chest (1), *s.*]

1. To deposit in a chest or box of any kind.

2. To put into a coffin.

"He [Joseph] dieth and is *chested*."—*Gen.* l. 26, heading.

çhĕs'-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Chest (1), *s.*]

1. *As pa. par.:* Placed or deposited in a chest.

2. *As adj.:* Having a chest: used only in such compounds as *broad-chested, narrow-chested.*

". . . his father was a very proper man, broad-shoulered and *chested*, . . ."—*Fuller: Worthies, Rutlandshire.*

* **çhes-teine,** * **çhes-teyne,** *s.* [Chestnut.]

"Under a *chesteyn* tre."
Lybeaus Disc., 1,191.

çhĕst'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Lat. *castra* = a camp.] [Castor.]

1. *As an independent word:* The name given to a circular fortification in some parts of Scotland.

"There are several circular fortifications, called *chesters*, which bear evident marks of great antiquity. —They are all similar to each other, and much about the same size; being nearly 40 or 50 yards diameter."—*Kilsyth: Stirl. Statist. Acc.*, xviii. 292.

2. *As a suffix:* It is found forming part of the names of several towns in England, as Manchester, Towcester, &c., and points to the fact of these places having been the sites of Roman encampments.

* **chĕst'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *chest*, v.; *-er.*] An embalmer of a dead body.

"*Chester* of a deade corps, or he that doth the offyce. *Pollinctor*."—*Huloet.*

çhĕs'-tĕr-flĕld, *s.* [Named after Lord Chesterfield.] A sort of loose overcoat.

chĕs'-tĕr-līte, *s.* [From Chester Co., Pennsylvania, where it occurs; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Orthoclase, occurring in white crystals, smooth, but feebly lustrous, implanted on dolomite. Sp. gr., 2·531. (*Dana.*)

* **çhĕst'-ĭng,** *s.* [Chest, *v.* & *s.*] The act or process of filling dead bodies with spices in order to preserve them: embalming.

". . . the leading and *chesting* was preparing, not lacking any thing . . ."—*Strype: Memoirs, Hen. VIII.*, an. 1535.

* **chest-man,** *s.* [Chessman.]

"*Chestmen* or tablemen. *Tessaræ*."—*Huloet.*

çhĕst'-nŭt (st as s), * **çhĕs'-nŭt,** * **chest-en,** * **chesteine,** * **chestayn,** * **chestayne,** * **chastein,** * **chestan,** * **chestain,** * **chas-teyn,** * **castany,** * **kesteyn,** *s.* & *a.* [Properly two words, See 1. O. Fr. *chasteigne, castenge*; Sp. *castaña*; Port. *castanha*; Ital. *castagna*; O. H. Ger. *kestinna, kestina*; M. H. Ger. *kestene, chestinne*; Fr. *châtaigne*, from Lat. *castanea*; Gr. κάστανον (*kastanon*) = a chestnut, from κάστανα (*kastana*), a city in Pontus, Asia Minor, where the tree grew in abundance, and whence it was introduced into Europe.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Of the forms* chesten, chesteine, &c.: A chestnut tree.

"Grete forestes of *chesteynes*."—*Maundeville*, p. 307.

* 2. *As a compound:* The fruit of 1. [II. 2.]

3. *Of all forms:* The same as II.

4. A colour: a deep, reddish-brown colour.

". . . your *chestnut* was ever the only colour."—*Shakesp. As You Like It*, iii. 4.

5. *Of the form* chestnut *only:* A horse of a chestnut colour.

II. *Botany:*

1. The common name for Castanea. [Castanea, Chestnut-tree.]

2. The fruit of the Chestnut-tree. Those of the Spanish and American chestnuts, and of the Dwarf chestnut, or Chinquapin, are edible.

"Of the trouth the *chestain* tres bryng forth the soft swete *chestnut* out of the sharp prickyng and hard huske."—*Golden Boke*, c. 9.

¶ *Earth chesnut: Bunium flexuosum.*

Slang: The word Chestnut is used in the United States to indicate a stale witticism or anecdote.

B. *As adj.:* Of a deep and rich reddish-brown colour.

chestnut-brown, *a.* Brown, with the peculiar red tint of the chestnut.

chestnut-oak, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Quercus castanea.*

2. The timber of the sessile-fruited English oak, *Quercus sessiliflora.*

chestnut-tree, *s.*

1. *Castanea vesca.* The wood of this, the Sweet or Spanish Chestnut; is sometimes used in house carpentry.

2. *Æsculus hippocastanum*, the Horse-chestnut, furnishes a white wood, much used in Tunbridge-ware and for brush-backs. The inner bark, when infused in boiling water, produces a yellow fluid, which possesses the remarkable power of fluorescence, that is, it throws back from its first surface a set of rays of high refrangibility, and of a blue colour, while the ordinary rays are duly transmitted. (*Ure.*) [Fluorescence.] [Castanea.]

chĕs'-tŏn, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chesten* = a chestnut, so called from its resemblance to a chestnut.] A species of plum.

* **chĕs'-well,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ches* = cheese, and *well.*] A cheese-vat.

¶ He is gone out of the *cheswell* that he was made in: A reflection upon persons who perk above their birth and station. (*Kelly*, p. 141.)

* **çhĕs'-ŭ-bĭl,** *s.* [Chasuble.]

çhē'-tąh, *s.* [Cheetah.]

çhĕt'-tĭk, * **tjĕt'-tĕk,** *s.* [Javanese.]

1. The poison from the tree described under No. 2.

2. A tree, *Strychnos Tieute*, the Upas Tieute. Its poison is more virulent than that of the genuine Upas, *Antiaris toxicaria*, with which it must not be confounded. The Javanese use the Tieute to poison their arrows.

çhĕt'-wĕrt, *s.* [Russian.]

Comm.: A measure of grain, equal to 0·7218 of an imperial quarter, or nearly six Winchester bushels.

* **çhĕv'-ą-çhīe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevachie, chevauchée, chevaulchie*, from *chevaucher, chevachier, chevalchier* = to ride; *cheval* = a horse; Low Lat. *chevalchia.*] An expedition on horseback.

"He had been sometime in *chevachie*,
In Flaundres, in Artois, and in Picardie."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 55.

* **çhēv'-ąçe,** *s.* [Chiefage.]

"*Chevage* is a summe of money paid by villeins to their lords in acknowledgement of their slaverie . . . It seemeth also to be used for a summe of money given by one man to another of power & might for his avowment, maintenance, and protection, as to their head or leader: Master Lambert writeth it *Chirage* or rather Chiefeage."—*Les Termes de la Ley.*

* **çhĕv-ăl'lle,** *s.* [Cavalry, Chivalry.]

"Ne to *chevalle* ne to cherles."—*Ayenbite*, p. 87.

çhĕ-văl' (*pl.* **chevaux;** pron. **shĕ-vō'**), *s.* [Fr. *cheval* = a horse.] [Cavalry, Cavalcade.] Properly a horse; hence, a frame or framework of any kind.

cheval-de-frise (generally in the plural, *chevaux-de-frise*), *s.* [Fr. *cheval* = a horse; *frise* = Friesic.] A bar traversed by rows of

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

pointed stakes, and used to barricade an approach or close a breach. Called a Friesland horse because first used at the siege of Groningen, in that province, in 1658.

cheval-glass, *s.* A looking-glass of such size and so mounted as to exhibit the full figure.

"Superb dresses hanging on the *cheval-glasses*."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. 10.

* **cheval-trap,** *s.*

Mil.: The same as Caltrop (q.v.).

çhĕ-văle'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A sort of prop made of one or two pieces of timber, with a head laid buttress-fashion on a rest. It serves to support jambs, &c.

* **çhĕ-văl'-ĕr,** *v.* [Fr.] In the manege, applied to a horse when, in passing upon a trot or walk, his off fore-leg crosses the near fore-leg every second motion.

çhĕv'-ą-lĕt, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Mil.:* A temporary or movable bridge.

"*Chevalets*, boats, Spanish and English pontoons."—*Wellington: Despatch*, vii. 414.

2. *Music:* The bridge of a stringed instrument. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhĕv'-ą-lĭer, * **çhev-a lere,** *s.* [Fr., from *cheval* = a horse.] [Cavalier.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) A knight, a mounted warrior.

(2) A member of certain orders of knighthood.

* 2. *Fig.:* A noble, gallant man.

II. *Her.:* A horseman armed at all points.

¶ *The Chevalier* was a name particularly applied to the younger Pretender.

¶ *Chevalier d'industrie:* One who lives on his wits.

* **çhĕv'-ąl-rĭc,** *s.* [Chivalric.]

*** çhĕv′-ăl-roŭs,** *a.* [CHIVALROUS.]

çhĕ-văs′-tĕr, çhĕ-vŏs′-tre, *s.* [Fr. *chevêtre;* O. Fr. *chevestre* = a bandage.]

Surg.: A double roller applied to the head.

*** çhĕ-vaun′çe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chevance,* from Low Lat. *chevancia.*] [ACHIEVANCE.] An achievement.

"Full ofte make a great *chevaunce.*" *Gower: C. A.,* ii. 273.

*** çhēve, * çhēeve,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *chevir,* from *chef* = the head.] [ACHIEVE.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To succeed, to fare.

"Evel mot he *cheeve.*" *Chaucer: C. T.,* 13,158.

2. To happen, to occur, to come to pass.

"For no chaunce that may *cheue,* chaunge your wille."—*Destr. of Troy,* 708.

3. To attain, to succeed in reaching or attaining to.

"Then Achilles *cheuyt* to land."—*Destr. of Troy,* 5,972

4. To attach oneself, to join.

"Grete was that linage and many to them *cheued.*" —*Rob. of Brunne,* p. 323.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To happen to, to befall.

"Of chivalry and chaunce that *cheuyt* hym before." —*Destr. of Troy,* 517.

2. To achieve.

"I *cheve,* I bring to an ende."—*Palsgrave.*

3. To reach, to attain to.

"The clayere a-bowune *cheuede* they nener."—*Morte Arthure,* 3,329.

çhĕv′-ĕn, * çhev-in, * çhĕu-yn, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevesne, chevanne,* from *chef* = a head; Lat. *caput.* So named from the size of its head.] A chub.

"The fishes of this lake were trouts, pikes, *chevins,* and tenches."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts,* p. 99.

*** çhev-en-ten,** *s.* [CHIEFTAIN.]

"And if so falle, a *cheventen* be take." *Chaucer: The Knightes Tale,* 2,557.

*** chev-er, * chev-ir,** *v.* [SHIVER.]

*** çhĕv′-ĕr-ĕl, * çhĕv′-ĕr-il,** *s. &. a.* [O. Fr. *chevrel, chevral;* Fr. *chevreau* = a kid, dimin. of *chèvre;* Lat. *capra* = a goat.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A species of fine soft leather, made of kidskin.

2. *Fig.:* A soft, yielding nature or disposition.

"O, here's a wit of *cheveril,* that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* ii. 4.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made of kidskin.

2. *Fig.:* Yielding, pliant.

"A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!" —*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 1.

*** çhĕv′-ĕr-il-lize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *chevril,* and suff. *-ize.*] To make as soft and pliable as kidskin.

"I appeal unto your own, though never so much *cheverillized,* consciences, my good calumniators . . ." *Mountagu: App. to Cæs.,* p. 23.

çhĕv′-ĕr-on, *s.* [CHEVRON.]

*** çhev-er-one,** *s.* [CHAMPION.]

*** çhev′-ĕ-sāle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cheveçaille, chevesaille.* Cf. Prov. Fr. *cabeissa;* Ital. *cavezza;* Sp. & Port. *cabeza.*] A necklace.

"Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle
Was shete the riche *chevesaile.*"
The Romaunt of the Rose.

*** çhev-es-aunçe,** *s.* [CHEVISANCE.]

*** che-vese, * chiv-ese,** *s.* [A.S. *cefes, cefese, cifese;* O. H. Ger. *chebisa, chebis;* M. H. Ger. *kebese, kebes.*] A concubine, a mistress.

"Heo wes a *chueese.*"—*Layamon,* i. 17.

*** cheves-boren,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *chevese* = a concubine and *boren* = born.] Born of a concubine, illegitimate.

çhe-vet, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *caput.*]

Arch.: A variety of the apse, almost exclusively confined to French Gothic churches.

*** çhev-e-tain, * çhev-e-teyn,** *s.* [CHIEFTAIN.]

"*Cheueteyns* he made somme."—*Rob. of Glou.,* p. 213.

*** cheveys,** *v.t.* [CHEVISE.]

çhĕ-ville′, *s.* [Fr.] A peg for a violin, guitar, lute, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhĕv′-ils, *s. pl.* [Fr. *cheville.*]

Naut.: Small pieces of timber in the inside of a ship to which the ropes called sheets or tacks are fastened.

*** chev-in,** *s.* [CHEVEN.]

*** chō′-vĭng, * chō′-wĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEVE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Success, fortune.

chev′-ĭ-ot, *s.*

1. A valuable breed of sheep from the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland.

2. A loosely woven cloth made from the wool of the Cheviot sheep (see 1).

*** çhev-i-sançe, * çhev-i-saunce** (1), *** çhev-e-sançe, * çhev-e-saunçe, * çhev-i-ssaunçe, * çhev-y-saunçe** (*Eng.*), *** çhew-y-sançe, *chew-y-sans** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *chevisance, chevissance,* from *chevir* = to manage, achieve.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An achievement, a deed.

"Perdy, not so," (saide shee) 'for shameful thing
Yt were t' abandon noble *chevisaunce.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 24.

2. A plan, a project, an intent.

"*Chevesaunce. Providentia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A bargain, traffic; hence profit, gain, booty.

"Eschaunges and *chevysaunces,* with swich chaffare I dele."—*Langland: P. Plowman,* 2,969.

II. *Law:*

1. A making of a contract.

2. An unlawful agreement or contract. (*Bouvier.*)

çhĕv′-i-saunçe (2), *s.* [Corrupted from O. Fr. *cherisaunce* = comfort, heartsease.] The wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

*** che-vise, * che-vese, * che-ves-shen, * che-vys-tyn, * che-vysch-en, * che-veys** (*Eng.*), *** che-wyss** (*Scotch*), *v.* [O. Fr. *chevir,* pr. par. *chevissant.*]

1. To procure, to provide, to supply.

"*Chevystyn* or purveyn (*chevyschen* H., *cheuesshen* P.). *Provideo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To take care of, to save.

"Eschewes to some castelle, and *chewyse* your selfene." *Morte Arthure,* 1,750.

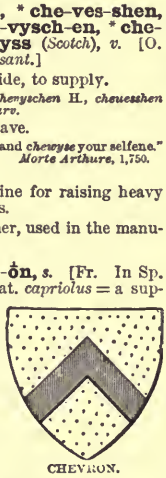
çhĕv-rē′tte, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ordnance:* A machine for raising heavy guns on to their carriages.

2. A thin kind of leather, used in the manufacture of gloves.

çhĕv′-rŏn (1), **çhĕv′-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. In Sp. *cabrion, caviron,* from Lat. *capriolus* = a support of timber.]

1. *Her.:* A bent bar, rafter-shaped, in heraldry. A chevron is, according to some, a third, and, according to others, a fifth of the field. A chevronel is half a chevron, and the couple close the fourth of the shield.

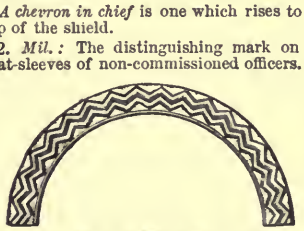


CHEVRON.

¶ A *chevron couped* is that which does not reach the sides of the escutcheon.

A chevron in chief is one which rises to the top of the shield.

2. *Mil.:* The distinguishing mark on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers.



ARCH WITH CHEVRON MOULDING.

3. *Arch.:* A zigzag moulding, characteristic of Norman architecture.

4. A frame or pattern, chevron-shaped.

"The masquers were placed in a great concave shell, like mother of pearl;—the top thereof was stuck with a *cheveron* of lights, . . ."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

chevron bones, *s. pl.* Arched bones branching from the vertebral column.

chevron-work, *s.*

Arch.: Zigzag moulding.

çhĕv′-rŏn (2), *s.* [Prob. from Fr. *chevreau* = a kid.] A glove.

çhĕv′-rŏned, çhĕv′-ĕr-ŏned, *a.* [Eng. *chevron; -ed.*] Worked with a pattern chevron-wise; having zig-zag ornaments.

"Their bases were of watchet cloth of silver, *cheveroned* all over with lace."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

çhĕv′-rŏn-çl, *s.* [Eng. *chevron,* and dim. suff. *-el.*]

Her.: A half chevron, a small chevron.

CHEVRONEL.

çhĕv-rŏ′-tāin′, * çhev-ro-tin, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevrot* = a little goat, roe; dimin. of *chèvre* = goat; Lat. *capra.*]

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The Napu, *Tragulus Javanicus.* It is related to the deer, but without horns. It is a native of Java. Some other species are Indian.

"To this we may add the *chevrotin* or little guinea deer, which is the least of cloven-footed quadrupeds." —*Goldsmith: Hist. Earth,* vol. iii., ch. 2.

2. *Pl.:* A name for the ruminant genus Tragulus and for the family Tragulidæ, of which it is the type.

çhĕv-rŏt′-er, *v.* [Fr.]

Music: To skip, quiver, to sing with uncertain tone, after the manner of goats. *Allo vibrato.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** çhev-y-saunçe,** *s.* [CHEVISANCE.]

çhew (ew as û), * çhewen, * çheowen, * çhyewe, * çhiewe, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *ceówan;* O. H. Ger. *chiuwan, chiwan;* M. H. Ger. *kiuwen;* Dut. *kauwen.* It is essentially the same word as CHAW (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To masticate, to grind with the teeth.

"The vales
Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verdurous pasture." *A. Phillips.*

¶ *To chew the cud:*

(1) *Lit.:* To ruminate. [CUD.]

(2) *Fig.:* To ruminate mentally.

"I believe, however, that I shall for some time continue to *chew the cud* of reflection upon many observations which this original discharged." — *Smollett: Humphry Clinker.*

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To ruminate, to meditate on in the heart.

"He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence." *Prior.*

† 2. To digest mentally.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To masticate, to grind with the teeth.

". . . I am the veriest varlet that ever *chewed* with a tooth."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.,* ii. 2.

II. *Fig.:* To ruminate mentally, to meditate (generally with *on* or *upon* before the subject.)

"Till then, my noble friend, *chew upon* this." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* i. 2.

çhew (ew as û), *s.* [CHEW, *v.*] That which is chewed in the mouth; a mouthful; a small piece. (*Vulgar.*)

***che-wal,** *a.* [SHEVEL.] Distorted. (*Scotch.*)

"He chowis me his *cheweal* month, and scheddis my lippis." *Dunbar: Maitland Poems,* p. 4b.

*** chew-al-rous,** *a.* [CHIVALROUS.] *** chew-al-rous-ly,** *adv.* [CHIVALROUSLY.] *** chew-al-ry,** *s.* [CHIVALRY.]

çhewed (ew as û), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHEW, *v.*]

***çhew'-ĕt (ew as û),** *s.* [From *chew*, and suff. *-et.*] [CHUET.] A kind of pie made of various articles chopped up and mixed together.

"A kind of dainty *chewet*, or minced pie."—*Florio: Ital. Dict. In n. Frilingotti.*

çhew'-ĭng, ***çhew-ynge (ew as û),** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHEW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of masticating; mastication.

"By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts; in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle."—*Arbuthnot: On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

chewing-ball, *s.*

Veterinary: A ball composed of several sorts of drugs, given to horses to restore a lost appetite.

chewing-gum, *s.* A masticatory artificially prepared or naturally obtained from resin, much used in this country.

chē'-wĭnk, *s.* [From the note of the bird.] The ground-robin. (*American.*)

***chew-ys,** ***chew-yss,** *v.* [CHEVISE.]

***çhew-y-sançe,** ***çhew-y-sans,** *s.* [CHEVISANCE.]

çheyn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. and Mrs. George Cheyne, of Cape Riche.]

Bot.: A handsome-flowered genus of the myrtle family, consisting of a single species, a native of the Swan River territory. It is a shrub, with fine heath-like leaves arranged in four rows, and bears handsome scarlet flowers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī'-ăn, *a.* [Lat. *Chius* = pertaining to *Chios*, an island in the Ægean Sea.] Of or pertaining to Chios.

chian-earth, *s.* A dense, compact kind of earth, found in Chios, and used anciently as an astringent and cosmetic.

chian-turpentine, *s.* A kind of turpentine imported from Chios, produced by the *Pistacia terebinthus.*

chĭ-ar'-a, *a.* [Ital.] Clear, distinct, pure, *e.g.*, *chiara voce*, clear voice; *chiara quarta*, a perfect fourth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chĭ-ar-a-mĕn'-tê, *adv.* [Ital.] Clearly, purely, distinctly. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chĭ-ar-ŏz'-za (ŏz as ŏtz), con, *phrase.* [Ital.] With brightness, clearness. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

† chĭ-ar-ŏs-cûr'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chiarooscur(o); -ist.*] One noted for his skill in drawing in chiarooscuro.

"This is more or less the case with all *chiaroscurists.*" —*Ruskin: Mod. Painters*, vol. iv., pt. v., ch. 3, § 20.

chĭ-ar-ō-ŏs-cû'-rō, chĭ-ar-ŏs-cû'-rō, *s.* [Ital. *chiaro* = light, *oscuro* = dark.] [CLAIR-OBSCURE, CLARE-OBSCURE.]

1. *Fine Arts:*

(1) The distribution of the lighter and darker shades in a painting or engraving.

"In another part of his book he awards to Germany the honour of having first practised the art of engraving in *chiaro-scuro.*"—*Ottley: Hist. of Engrav.*, ch. i.

(2) A drawing made in two colours, black and white.

2. *Printing:* A system of printing by successive blocks of wood which carry respectively the outlines, lighter and darker shades, &c. It was practised in Germany and Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

chī-ăs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χίασμα (*chiasma*) = the mark of a χ (*chi*) or cross.]

Anat.: An intersection, esp. the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and decussation of the optic nerves in nearly all vertebrates.

". . . for these reasons the physiology of the *chiasma* is invested with uncommon interest."—*R. Mayne: Todd's Cyclop. of Anat. and Physiol.; Optic Nerve.*

chī-ăs'-tō-līte, *s.* [Gr. χιαστός (*chiastos*) = crossed, marked with the letter χ (*ch*), from χιάζω (*chiazō*) = to cross, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of *Andalusite* (q.v.).

chĭ-ăs'-tre, *s.* [Gr. χιάζω (*chiazō*) = to mark with a χ (*chi*) or cross.]

Surg.: A bandage for the temporal artery shaped like the letter χ.

***chiaus, chiaous,** *s. & v.* [CHOUSE.]

chĭ'-ăz-ō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. χιάζω (*chiazō*) = to mark with a χ or cross; σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus consisting of a single annual plant from temperate Asia, forming a connecting link between the orders Papaveraceæ and Fumariaceæ. The seeds are somewhat four-sided, each side being marked with a cross-shaped elevation.

***chĭb'-bal,** ***chĭb'-bŏl,** *s.* [Fr. *ciboule;* Port. *cebola;* Sp. *cebolla;* Ital. *cipolla*, from Low Lat. *cepula*, *cepola*, dim. of Lat. *cepa*, *cœpe* = an onion.] A small kind of onion, a chive.

"Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis, whose brave angers
Do execution upon these, and *chibbals.*"
Beaum. and Fletch.: Bonduca.

chĭ'-bôu, *s. & a.* [Contracted from *cachibou* (q.v.).]

Chibou resin: A resin derived from a terebinthaceous plant, *Bursera gummifera.*

çhĭb-ôuque (ouque as ôk), *s.* [A French spelling of a Turkish word.] A Turkish smoking-pipe.

CHIBOUQUE.

"The long *chibouque's* dissolving cloud supply,
While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy."
Byron: The Corsair, ii. 2.

çhĭ'-ça, çhĭ'-cha, *s.* [Sp.]

1. The name given in Brazil to a species of *Sterculia*, the seeds of which are eaten. They are about the size of a pigeon's egg, and have an agreeable taste.

2. A red colouring matter, extracted from the *Bignonia chica.* It is used by some tribes of North American Indians to stain the skin. It is extracted by boiling the leaves in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter falls down, which is formed into cakes and dried. It is not much used in this country. (*Ure.*) It is the *Sterculia chicha.* It is called also Carajuru.

3. A fermented liquor or beer, made of maize, &c., by the natives of South America.

4. The name of a dance popular among the Spaniards and the South American settlers descended from them. It is said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to have been the origin of the fandango, which some writers declare to be the chica under a more decent form. It is of a similar character with the dance of the Angrismena performed at the festivals of Venus, and still popular among the modern Greeks. The English jig is said to be one form of the chica. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

çhĭ-cāne', *s.* [Fr. *chicaner*, a word of doubtful origin. Skeat gives Brachet's suggestion that it represents a form *zicanum* = Mod. Gr. τζυκάνιον (*tzukanion*), a word of Byzantine origin, from Pers. *chaugán* = a club or bat used in polo. It would thus originally mean disputes in games. But there is no evidence as to the connection of the Mod. Gr. and Fr. forms.] The making use of mean, petty subterfuges in order to draw away attention from the real merits of a case, or to prolong a contest. Artifices, stratagems in general.

"He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane.*" *Prior.*

"On the grounds so frivolous that even the spirit of party and the spirit of *chicane* were ashamed of them, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

† çhĭ-cā'ne, *v.i.* [CHICANE, *s.*] To make use of mean petty subterfuges or cavils.

"Many who choose to *chicane.*"
Burke: On Econom. Reform.

† çhĭ-cā'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chican(e); -er.*] One who makes use of petty subterfuges or cavils; a caviller, a sophister

"This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason."—*Locke.*

çhĭ-cā'-nĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *chicanerie*, from *chicaner.*] Mean or petty subterfuges or cavils; sophistry. (*Arbuthnot.*)

çhĭ-cā'-nĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHICANE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Chicanery.

". . . were I given to *chicaning* as you call my being etopt by faults of grammar that disturb the sense . . ." —*Locke: Second Reply to the Bp. of Worcester.*

çhiçhe (1), *s.* [O Fr. *chiche;* Ital. *cece;* Lat. *cicer* = a chick-pea.]

Bot.: The chick-pea, the vetch, *Lathyrus Cicera.*

"Her either *chiche* is sowen in this moone."
Palladius, iv. 9.

***çhiçhe** (2), ***çhyçhe,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *chiche;* Sp. *chico* = little, worthless, from Lat. *ciccum.*] [CHICANE, CHINCHE.]

A. *As subst.:* A mean, niggardly person.

"The gentyl cheuentayn is no *chyche.*"
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 604.

B. *As adj.:* Mean, niggardly, miserly.

"He . . . more is riche,
Than he that is *chiche.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,588.

çhĭch'-lĭng, chĭck'-lĭng, çĭch'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *chiche* (1), s., and dim. suff. *-ling.*]

chichling-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: A leguminous plant, *Lathyrus sativa.*

çhichm, çĭs-ma'-tan, *s.* [Arabic ?] A seed of a leguminous plant, *Cassia Absus*, used by the Egyptians as a remedy in ophthalmia. (*Lindley, &c.*)

***çhick** (1), ***çhyk'-kyn** (1), *v.i.* [An imitative word, perhaps connected with the following form.]

1. To sprout, to germinate as seed in the ground.

"*Chykyn*, as corne or epyryn, or sprowtyn. *Pullo.*" —*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To crack or split as a seed in sprouting.

çhick (2), ***çhyk'-kyn** (2), *v.i.* [Eng. *chick* = chicken.] To make a noise like a chicken, to peep.

"*Chykkyn* as hennys byrdys. *Pipio, pulula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhick (1), **çhĭck'-ęn,** ***çhike,** ***çhek-en,** ***çhek-on,** ***çhek-yn,** *s.* [A.S. *cycen, cicen;* L. Ger. *kiken, küken;* Dut. *kuiken, kieken;* Ger. *küchlein.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The young of the domestic fowl.

"While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it."—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. The young of any bird.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. A young person, a child.

"He is the fendes *chike.*"
Seven Sages, 2,159.

2. An infant, a young or helpless person. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ *No chicken* = a person well advanced in years.

"Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is *no chicken.*"
Swift.

* 3. A term of endearment.

"My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

çhick (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of CHICHE (1).

chick-pea, *s.*

Bot.: A dwarf pea, *Cicer arietinum*, cultivated in the South of Europe, and used for food like lentils.

çhick (3), *s.* [CHINESE.]

Comm.: A commercial name for the inspissated juice of the poppy. (*Craig.*)

çhick'-a-bĭd-dў, *s.* [CHICK (1), *s.*]

1. A chicken. (*American.*)

2. A trivial term of endearment applied to children.

çhick-a-dēe', *s.* [An onomatopœic word, imitating the note of the bird.]

Ornith.: The Black-cap Titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, a native of North America.

çhick-a-rēe', *s.* [From the sound made by the animal.]

Zool.: The American Red Squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius.*

chĭck'-a-sâw, *s. & a.* [A North American Indian word.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ethnol.: A tribe of North American Indians inhabiting the northern part of the State of Mississippi.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Chickasaw plum: Cerasus chicasa.

çhĭck'-ĕn, *s. & a.* [CHICK (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* The same as CHICK (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

¶ Obvious compound: *Chicken-coop.*

Chicken-raising apparatus: An incubator (q.v.).

chicken-cavie, *s.* A hen-coop or roost. (*Scotch.*)

chicken-grape, *s.*

Bot.: The Heart-leaved Vine, *Vitis cordifolia,* an American species, with green or amber-coloured berries. It is also known as the Winter Grape.

chicken-hazard, *s.* A game at cards.

"Billiards, short whist, *chicken-hazard,* and punting."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends,* p. 415.

* **chicken-heart,** *s.* A chicken-hearted person.

"Why, you *chicken-heart.*"—*Scott: Tom Cringle's Log,* ch. xii.

* **chicken-hearted,** *a.* As timid as a chicken; fearful, cowardly.

". . . allow him a stout and valiant conductor; because he was himself so *chicken-hearted* a man."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

chicken-meat, * **chekyn-mete,** * **chikne-mete,** *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Stellaria media;* (2) The Endive, *Cichorium Endivia.*

* **chicken-pecked,** *a.* Under the rule of a girl, as *hen-pecked* under that of a woman.

"To be *chicken-pecked* is a new persecution."—*Burgoyne: The Heiress,* iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

chicken-pox, *s.*

Path.: The common name for Varicella, a contagious and infectious disease which in some respects resembles modified small-pox, and is characterised by a specific eruption, which breaks out over the whole body, and runs a definite course in about eight or ten days. The disease appears to be the result of a specific poison which, after a period of latency or incubation, develops into one of more or less feverishness. This lasts for two or three days, when an eruption of pimples appears, at first on the body, then on the face and head, the fever subsiding as the rash appears. These pimples soon fill up with lymph, and become vesicles which in their turn, two or three days later, shrivel up and fall off in the form of crusts or scabs, seldom, however, becoming purulent or pitting as in the eruption of small-pox. Chicken-pox appears to have obtained its name partly from the pulse or pea-like (Fr. *chiche*) character of the rash in the first instance, and partly from the mild nature of the complaint as compared with small-pox. Swine-pox, bastard-pox, hives, horn-pox, pearl or stone-pox, are the names popularly given to this disease, according to the character of the eruption, which varies somewhat in different cases. Adults seldom suffer from chicken-pox.

chicken-weed, * **chekyn-wede,** * **chiken-wede,** *s.* [CHICKWEED.]

Bot.: (1) *Stellaria media;* (2) *Cerastium triviale;* (3) *Senecio vulgaris;* (4) *Rocella tinctoria.*

chicken-wort, *s.*

Bot.: Stellaria media. (*Scotch.*)

chĭck'-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fastening.

". . . the green shutters and *chickets* [of the Escurial] are offensive."—*Ford in Ogilvie.*

* **chĭck'-ĭn,** *s.* [SEQUIN.]

". . . disbursing unto him an hundred *chickins* of very good golde, . . ."—*Passenger of Benvenuto,* 1612.

çhĭck'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *chick,* and dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little chicken.

chickling-vetch, *s.* [CHICHLING.]

chĭck-răs'-sĭ-a, *s.* [A Mod. Lat. form of the Bengalee name.]

Bot.: A lofty Indian tree, belonging to the order Cedrelaceæ. The wood is close-grained, light in colour, and elegantly veined. It is in much request amongst cabinet-makers, by whom it is called Chittagong wood. The bark of *Chickrassia tubularis* is astringent, but not bitter. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çhĭck'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *chick* (1), and *weed.*] [CHICHE.]

1. *Bot.:* A plant, *Stellaria media,* the seeds of which are a favourite food of small birds.

2. *Comm.:* A commercial name for the dyeing lichen, *Roccella fuciformis.* (*Craig.*)

Bastard Chickweed: Sibthorpia europæa. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Chickweed Winter-green: Trientalis europæa.

Ivy Chickweed: Veronica hederifolia. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Mouse-ear Chickweed: A general book-name for the species of Cerastium, especially *C. triviale.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Sea Chickweed: Honkeneya peploides. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Water Chickweed: Montia fontana; also sometimes applied to *Malachum aquaticum* and *Callitriche verna.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **çhĭc-ŏ-rā'-çĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *chicor(y); -aceous.*] Of the nature of, or having the qualities of, chicory.

"Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *chicoraceous* plants."—*Sir J. Floyer.*

çhĭc'-ŏ-rỹ, * **çhĭc'-cŏ-rỹ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chicorée, cichorée* = succorie (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *chicorée,* from Lat. *cichorium;* Gr. κιχώριον (*kichōrion*); κίχωρα (*kichōra*) = succory.] [SUCCORY.]

Bot. & Comm.: The root of the *Cichorium intybus,* Wild Succory or Chicory. The plant is cultivated in various parts of England and Europe and is also raised in California. The roots were formerly used medicinally, possessing properties resembling those of the Dandelion. The root roasted has been employed as a substitute for coffee for more than a century. It is now used extensively as a mixture with genuine coffee, but is regarded as an adulterant, and by the Adulteration Act the seller is bound to acquaint the purchaser

CHICORY.

with the fact that the compound is sold not as genuine coffee, but as a mixture of chicory and coffee. Its presence is easily detected by the microscope, and by the brown colour which is immediately produced when a few grains are thrown into cold water. Chicory root is heated in iron cylinders, which are kept revolving as in the roasting of coffee. In this country about two pounds of lard are added to every hundred-weight of the kiln-dried root during the roasting process. In France butter is used. By this a lustre and colour resembling that of coffee is imparted to it. When roasted the chicory is ground to powder and mixed with the coffee. Chicory contains some saccharine matter, but otherwise does not serve to supply the animal economy with any useful ingredient. Its extensive use sometimes produces diarrhœa. The prepared chicory gives a deep brown color to water, when an infusion is made, and it is this property which makes it valuable for the adulteration of coffee, giving an artificial appearance of strength. As in the case of many other adulterants, chicory itself is sometimes adulterated, the adulterants being roasted pulse, damaged wheat, parsnips, carrots, logwood and mahogany dust, burnt sugar, dog-biscuit, and even baked livers of horses and bullocks. Venetian red and ruddle are used to color it. (*Ure, &c.*)

çhī'-cōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] The seed of a plant, *Moringa pterygosperma.*

çhĭd, *pret. & pa. par.* of *v.* [CHIDE.]

çhĭd'-dẹn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHIDE.]

çhīde, * **çhyde,** * **çhī'-dĕn,** * **çhydyn** (pt. t. * *chode, chid;* pa. par. * *chid, chidden,* * *chidde*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cidon* (pt. t. *cidde*). Skeat suggests a connection with A.S. *cwedhan* = to speak.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To find fault with, to reprove, to blame, to correct with words.

(1) *Of human beings:*

"Their mother did also *chide* them for so doing, but still the boys went on."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

(2) *Fig.* (*Of the loud, clamorous noise of animals*):

"He heard the baffled dogs in vain
Rave through the hollow pass amain,
Chiding the rocks that yelled again."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 8.

* 2. To drive with reproof, to cause to move by chiding.

"Find him, my lord of Warwick; *chide* him hither."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To quarrel, to dispute, to contend in words.

"*Chydyn,* or flytyn. *Contendo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"My lorde ne louez for to *chyde.*"
Earl. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 403.

2. To blame, find fault, scold (with the preps. *with, against, at*).

"What *chiden* ye *agens* me."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xvii. 2.

"He will not always *chide* . . ."—*Ps.* ciii. 9.

"And the people *chode with* Moses."—*Numb.* xx. 3. (Transl. 1578.)

† 3. To make a loud, clamouring noise. [A. (2).]

"My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to chide, to check, to reprimand, to reprove,* and *to rebuke,* see CHECK, *v.*

* **çhīde,** *s.* [A.S. *cid.*]

1. Contention, contest.

2. A loud noise. [CHIDE, *v.,* A. 1 (2), B. 3.]

"Nor the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees, . . ."
Thomson: Autumn.

* **çhī'-dĕr,** * **çhy-dar,** *s.* [Eng. *chide; -er.*]

* 1. One who quarrels or disputes; a quarrelsome person.

"*Chydar. Intentor, litigator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"I love no *chiders,* sir.—Biondello, let's away."
Shakesp.: Tam. of Shrew, i. 2.

2. One who rebukes or reproves.

* **çhĭd'-ĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *chider;* fem. suff. *-esse* = *-ess.*] A quarrelsome, fault-finding woman.

"If one be full of wantonnesse,
Another is a *chideresse.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 150.

* **çhĭd'-ĕs-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chide,* and Mid. Eng. fem. suff. *-ster.*] A feminine form of chider.

"A *chidester* or a wastour of thy good."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,409.

çhĭd'-ĭng, * **çhĭd'-ĭnge,** * **çhyd-yng,** **çhyd-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHIDE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Contention, quarrel.

"*Chydynge. Contencio, litigacio.*"—*Prompt Parv.*

2. A finding fault, reproof.

". . . spite of all my *chidings,*
My weakness and my fear."
Cowper: Trans. from Guion.

çhĭd'-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *chiding; -ly.*] In a chiding or reproving manner. (*Huloet.*)

çhiēf, * **çhef,** * **çheffe,** * **çheefe,** * **çhefe,** *a., s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *chef, chief* = the head, from Lat. *caput;* Sp. *sæfe;* Ital. *capo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The principal; the first; the head or highest in authority.

(1) *Of persons:*

"I schal mak him my *chef* stiward."
William of Palerne, 3,840.

(2) *Of things:*

"Then tonn that was the *chef* cyte of the lasse Asye."—*Robert of Gloucester,* p. 395.

2. The most important; deserving of the greatest respect, opinion, or attention.

". . . my *chief* care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

* 3. Exceeding, extraordinary, very intimate or close.

"A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth *chief* friends."—*Prov.* xvi. 28.

¶ Formerly the word was used in the comparative and superlative degrees.

"He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the army."—*Clarendon.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chief*, *principal*, and *main*: "*Chief* respects order and rank; *principal* has regard to importance and respectability; *main* to degree or quantity. We speak of a *chief* clerk, a commander in *chief*; the *chief* person in a city; but the *principal* people in a city; the *principal* circumstances in a narrative, and the *main* object." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The top, the highest part, the head.

"Opon the *chefe* of hur cholle
A padok prykette on a polle."
Anturs of Arthur, ix.

2. The head or leader of any number of persons, as of an army, a political or social union, &c.

3. A prime mover or actor; the principal agent.

"I was the *chief* that raised him to the crown,
And I'll be *chief* to bring him down again."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old law:*

(1) Used as a translation of the Latin *caput*. Persons who held their land by personal service direct from the king were called tenants *in chief*, in Latin, *in capite*, in French, *en chef*.

". . . licence of alienation to be made of lands holden *in chief*."—*Bacon.*

(2) Applied loosely to the holding of any estate direct from any person.

"I shall be proud to hold my dependence on you in *chief*, as I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire."—*Dryden.*

2. *Heraldry:*

(1) As the head is the chief part of the man, so the head or principal part of the escutcheon is called the chief, or chief point. It contains the upper third of the field, and is determined by one line, either drawn straight, or *crenellé*, or indented. Sometimes one chief is borne upon another, which is called surmounting, and is usually expressed by a line drawn across the uppermost part of the chief. When a chief is charged with anything it is said to be *on chief*, but when a thing is borne on the top of the escutcheon it is said to be borne *in chief*.

CHIEF.

"The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escutcheon."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

(2) The chief of an ordinary is a fess removed to the upper part of a coat.

¶ *In chief:*

1. *Law:* [II. 1].

2. *Her.:* [II. 2].

3. First, before all. Used in such compounds as *commander-in-chief*, *general-in-chief*.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chief*, *leader*, *chieftain*, and *head*: "*Chief* respects precedency in civil matters; *leader* regards the direction of enterprises; *chieftain* is [or rather was once] employed for the superior in military rank; and *head* for the superior in general concerns. Among savages the *chief* of every tribe is a despotic prince within his own district. Factions and parties in a state, . . . must have their *leaders*, . . . Robbers have their *chieftains*, who plan and direct everything, having an unlimited power over the band. The *heads* of families were, in the primitive ages, the *chiefs*, who in conjunction regulated the affairs of state. *Chiefs* ought to have superiority of birth combined with talents for ruling; *leaders* and *chieftains* require a bold and enterprising spirit; *heads* should have talents for directing." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **C.** *As adv.:* Chiefly, especially.

"Then, issuing cheerful, to thy sport repair,
Chief, should the western breezes curling play."
Thomson: Spring.

Chief-Baron, or **Lord Chief-Baron**, *s.*

Law: The title formerly given to the chief or presiding judge of the Court of Exchequer.

Chief-Justice, *s.*

Law: The title of the presiding justice of the United States Supreme Court. The appointment is made by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and is for life.

Chief-Justice, or **Lord Chief-Justice**, *s.*

Law: The title formerly given to the chief or presiding judge in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

* **1.** *Gen.:* The chief or presiding judge of a court.

2. *Spec.:* Now, the title given to the presiding judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. The full title is Lord Chief Justice of England. The first wearer of the title was Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

Chief-Justiceship, *s.*

Law: The rank or office of a chief-justice.

* **chief-pledge**, *s.* The same as HEADBOROUGH (q.v.).

chief-point, *s.*

Her.: The uppermost part of the escutcheon; it is threefold—*dexter*, *middle*, and *sinister*. [CHIEF, B., II. 2.]

chief-rents, *s.* The same as QUIT-RENTS.

* **chief-tenant**, *s.*

Law: One who holds his estates in chief or *in capite*. [CHIEF, B. II. 1.]

* **çhiēf'-ąge**, * **çhēv'-ąge**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevage*, from *chef*, *chief* = head; Low Lat. *chevagium*, *chavagium*, from *caput* = head.] A poll-tax or tribute by the head.

"The Jews, allowed to live in England, long paid *chevage*, or poll-money; viz. three pence per head, at Easter."—*Chambers.*

* **çhiēf'-dŏm**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*, and suff. *-dom.*] The state or position of being chief; sovereignty. (*Spenser.*)

* **çhiēf'-ẽr-ȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; *-ery.*] A body or number of chiefs.

"He together with the *chiefery*, or greatest men of Ulster."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 123.

* **çhiēf'-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*, and fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female chief. (*Carver.*)

† **çhiēf'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *chief*; *-less.*] Without a head or leader, having no chief.

"Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine, And *chiefless* castles breathing stern farewells."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 6.

* **çhiēf'-lĕt**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*, and dim. suff. *-let.*] A petty chief.

"The chief or *chieflet* . . . came out and exchanged a few words."—*Palgrave: Arabia*, i. 22.

çhiēf'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chief*; *-ly.*]

† **1.** Especially, pre-eminently.

"Any man who will consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty."—*Dryden.*

2. For the most part, principally.

* **çhiēf'-nĕss**, * **çhiēf'-nĕsse**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; *-ness.*] Superiority.

"Their *chiefnesse* was *penes Regis arbitrium*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. vi.

* **çhiēf'-rie**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; suff. *-rie* = *-ry.*] A small rent paid to the lord in chief.

"They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, . . ."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

çhiēf'-tąin, * **çheve-tain**, * **çheven-tein**, * **çheuen-teyn**, * **çhif-teyn**, * **çheve-teyn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevetaine*, *chieftaine*, *chefetaine*; Fr. *capitaine*, from Low Lat. *capitaneus* = a captain; O. Fr. *chef*, *chief*; Lat. *caput* = a head. *Chieftain* and *captain* are thus doublets.]

1. *Gen.:* A head man, a leader, a general, a chief.

"A stif man and a stern that was the kinges stiward and *cheueteyn*."—*Will. of Palerne*, 3,378.

2. *Spec.:* The head of a clan.

"A *chieftain* to the Highlands bound
Cries, 'Boatman, do not tarry!'"
Campbell: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

† **çhiēf'-tąin-çȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *chieftain*; *-cy.*] The rank or position of a chieftain, chieftainship.

* **çhiēf'-tąin-rȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *chieftain*; *-ry.*] Chieftaincy, chieftainship. (*Johnson.*)

çhiēf'-tąin-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chieftain*; *-ship.*] The rank, position, or office of a chieftain; sovereignty; leadership. (*Smollett.*)

***çhiēf'-tȳ**, ***çhiēfe'-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *chief*; *-ty.*] Chieftainship, headship, supremacy.

"Two cannot have the principality and *chiefety* in our love."—*Gataker: Marriage Duties.* (*Latham.*)

çhiēld, **çhiēl**, *s.* [CHILD.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A young fellow.

"These are the very *chields* that galloped off at Gladsmuir, . . ."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxix.

2. A servant. (*Pitscottie.*)

* **chier**, * **cheir**, *v.t.* [A.S. *scéran* = to shear, to shave, to gnaw, to cut off.] To cut, to wound. (*Scotch.*)

* **çhiēre** (1), *s.* [CHEER.]

"This housbond with glad *chiere* in good wise
Answerd and sayde, as I schal you devyse."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,777.

* **çhiēre** (2), *s.* [CHAIR.]

* **chiēr'-tēe**, *s.* [CHERTE.]

chî-ê'-șa, *s.* [Ital.] Church.

¶ *Sonata di Chiesa:* A sacred sonata. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **çhiēv'-ançe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevance*, the same as *chevisance*, from *chevir* = to accomplish.] [CHEVISANCE.] An unlawful bargain, in which money was extorted.

"There were good laws against . . . unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury."—*Bacon.*

***çhieve**, ***çhive**, *v.t. & i.* [CHEVE.]

çhiff'-çhaff, *s.* [From the bird's note.]

Ornith.: *Phylloscopus rufus*, a British warbler, widely distributed over Europe. It is nearly allied to the Willow-warbler.

"The eggs . . . of the *chiff-chaff*, which are spotted with dark purple."—*R. Laishley: Popular History of British Eggs.*

* **çhĭf'-fẽr**, * **çhĭf'-fre**, *s.* [Fr. *chifre.*] A cypher.

"Item, ane bed dividit equalie in claith of gold and silvir, with drauchtes of violet and gray silk maid in *chiffers* of A. . . ."—*Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 136.

çhĭf'-fon, *s.* [Fr. = a rag.] A piece of finery; something worn by a woman as an adornment.

chiffon-work, *s.* Silk patch-work.

çhĭf-fōn-niēr', **çhĭf-fōn-iēre'**, *s.* [Fr. from *chiffon* = a rag, from *chiffe* = poor stuff.]

1. A movable piece of furniture serving as a closet or small side-board

"The box was found at last under a *chiffonier*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxx.

2. A rag-picker; one who picks up rags and other refuse. (In this sense, not naturalised, and pr. *chif-fon-yā.*)

çhĭf'-fȳ, *s.* [JIFFY.]

çhig - non (pron. **çhēn' - yŏn**), *s.* [Fr. *chignon*=(1) the back of the neck, (2) back hair, see def.; cognate with *chaînon* = the link of a chain. (*Littré.*)] The back hair of ladies; a protuberance of artificial hair on the hinder part of the head, worn generally by ladies from about A. D. 1866 to 1875. (*Haydn*, *&c.*)

çhīgre, **çhī'-gōe**, *s.* [Fr. *chique*; from Sp. *chico* = small.]

Entom.: A name given in the West Indies to a species of apterous insects of the flea kind, *Pulex penetrans*, which takes its name from its penetrating the skin of the feet, and breeding there, unless speedily taken out. It is a source of great annoyance to the poor negroes. (*Craig.*)

* **chike**, *s.* [CHICKEN.] (*Chaucer.*)

çhik'-șą, *s.* [The native East Indian name.]

Comm.: The name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, &c. (*Nuttall.*)

çhil'-blāin, * **çhīld'-blāin**, * **çhīld'-blāne**, *s.* [Eng. *chill*, and *blain* (q.v.).] A blain or sore on the hands or feet produced by cold, especially if the parts were previously much heated. There are three types of the disease. In the first or mildest, there are

redness and swellings, with much heat and itching. In the second the affected part becomes greatly swelled, and of a red or blue, or even of a purple, hue. In the third, or severest type, vesicles rise on the swollen skin, which become sores, discharging irritating matter. The disease affects young people more frequently than adults, and girls oftener than boys. A cure of mild chilblains may sometimes be effected if they be rubbed with snow or ice-water, and finally immersed in it till the pain and itching cease. This should be repeated several times a day, the affected parts being dried and enclosed in leather casings.

"I remembered the cure of *childblanes* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the fire."—*Sir W. Temple.*

† **çhĭl'-blaĭn,** *v.t.* [CHILBLAIN, *s.*] To affect with chilblains; to raise chilblains upon.

çhīld, * cild, * childe, * chylde (*Eng.*) (pl. * *cildru*, **childre*, **childir*, **chyldere*, **childire*, *children*), **çhiēl** (*Scotch*), *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cild* (pl. *cild* and *cildare*). Mätzner and Mahn compare Goth. *kilthei* = a womb, *in-kiltho* = with child. Skeat refers to Dut. and Ger. *kind* = a child.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A descendant in the first degree, whether male or female; a son or daughter.

(2) Extended to more remote descendants.

"Thus saith the Lord, Behold, a *child* shall be born unto the house of David, . . ."—*1 Kings* xiii. 2.

(3) Applied, in the plural, especially in Scripture, to all the members of a race.

". . . the *children* of Reuben, and the *children* of Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh, built there an altar by Jordan."—*Josh.* xxii. 10.

(4) A young girl. (Obsolete, except in the provinces, and especially in Warwickshire.)

"Mercy on 's, a barne; a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

(5) A young person generally, irrespective of any relationship or connexion.

". . . and his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little *child*, and he was clean."—*2 Kings* v. 14.

† (6) [CHILDE.]

"And every *childe* ware of leaves grene
A fresh chapelet."
Chaucer: Flower and Leaf.

* (7) A servant, a page. (*Scotch.*)

(8) A fellow, a person, irrespective of age. (*Scotch.*)

"They're fools that slav'ry like, and may be free;
The *chiels* may a' knit up themselves for me."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 77.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Relig.:* Child of God.

(*a*) One owned by God as His child.

"Ye are all the *children* of God by faith in Christ Jesus."—*Gal.* iii. 26.

(*b*) A baptized Christian.

"In Baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the *child* of God . . ."—*Church Catechism.*

(*c*) One who exhibits the character of a child; applied to—

(i) One who is weak in knowledge. (*Isaiah* iii. 12, 1 *Cor.* xiv. 20.)

(ii) One who is young in grace. (1 *John* ii. 13.)

(iii) One who is humble, docile, and obedient as a child. (*Matt.* xviii. 3, 4.)

(2) One who in manners or disposition exhibits the characteristics of a very young person; one who is innocent or ignorant as a child.

(3) Used as a term of endearment, or affection.

". . . *Children*, how hard is it for them that trust in riches to enter into the kingdom of God!"—*Mark* x. 24.

† (4) The result, product, or effect of anything.

". . . this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ The plural was originally *cild* or *cildru*, and afterwards *childer*, *childir*, *childre*, &c. The later addition of the plural suff. -(*e*)*n* consequently makes the modern *children* really a double plural.

"Fyue *childir* he had."—*Langtoft*, p. 19.

¶ The word occurs frequently in Scripture, in phrases with little more meaning than *persons* or *people* attached or belonging to some specified class; as, *children of the flesh* = those whose affections are set on the world; *children of the promise* = those to whose ancestors the promise had been made; *children of wrath* = those liable to the wrath of God; *children of disobedience* = disobedient persons, &c.

¶ *To be with child:*

1. *Lit.:* To be pregnant.

"Therhuyle thet hi is *mid childe*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 224.

* **2.** *Fig.:* To be very anxious for anything.

"I sent my boy, who, like myself, *is with child* to see any strange thing."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 14, 1660.

From a child: From infancy.

"He that delicately bringeth up his servant *from a child* shall have him become his son at the length."—*Prov.* xxix. 21.

II. *Law:* Under seven a child is supposed to be incapable of committing felony. Between seven and fourteen it is held to be *doli incapax*, *i.e.* incapable of crime, whilst above fourteen it is *doli capax*, *i.e.* capable of crime. If, however, anything atrocious be done with obvious malice by a child, it may be held that *malitia supplet ætatem*, malice supplies [the want of] age. The age at which a child can be sworn as a witness depends on the education it has received and its apparent comprehension of the nature and obligation of an oath.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

child-bearing, *child-beringe, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Bearing or bringing forth children.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of bearing children.

"To thee,
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold."
Milton: P. L., x.

2. The quality of being able to bear children.

"The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*."—*Addison.*

3. The period of gestation.

"The period of *child-bearing* in women, which is 280 days, is usually spoken of by the ancient writers as consisting of ten months."—*Lewis: Astronomy of the Ancients* (ed. 1862), ch. i., § 4, p. 21.

child-crowing, *s.*

Med.: The name popularly given to an affection of the larynx, of which the most remarkable feature is a peculiar crowing or hissing sound caused by the breath being drawn with more or less violence into the windpipe in the effort to remove some impediment, which is usually of a spasmodic character, existing in that organ. The disease is peculiar to childhood, and is caused by reflected irritation from worms, teething, and other disorders upon the muscles of the larynx, through the recurrent laryngeal and pneumogastric nerves. The symptoms, which are those of impending suffocation, are most alarming and must be relieved instantly, but the attack is seldom fatal. Child-crowing, technically called *laryngismus stridulus* (q.v.), is also known as false-croup, from its resemblance in some respects to that disease. True croup is, however, quite a distinct affection, and a much more formidable one.

"There is a sort of bastard croup. . . . Spasmodic croup is the most common of its names. . . . My late colleague, Dr. Ley, in a volume upon this curious disorder . . . adopts from Dr. Mason Good the appellation of Laryngismus stridulus. Dr. Gooch called it *childcrowing*, a homespun term which I much prefer, . . ."—*Watson: Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlvi.

* **child - gered,** *a.* [Eng. *child*, and *geared.*] Of childish manners.

"He watz sumquat *child-gered*."
Gawayne, 86.

* **child-great,** *a.* Pregnant.

"If over it a *child-great* woman stride."—*Du Bartas.*

* **child - ill,** *s.* Labour; pains of childbearing.

"'It is the layndar, Schyr,' said ane,
That hyr *child ill* rycht now hes taen."
Barbour, xvi. 274.

child's-play, *s.* A trifling, insignificant contest or operation; a trifle.

"No *child's-play* was it—nor is it! Till two in the afternoon the massacring, the breaking and the burning has not ended . . ."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. vii.

child-stealing, *a.* & *s.*

Law: The stealing of a child from its parents or guardians. It is severely punishable.

child-wife, *s.* [CHILDWIFE.]

* **çhīld, * childen, * childi, * chyldyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CHILD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To give birth to a child; to bring forth.

"Sche *childide* her firste born sone."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ii. 7.

2. *Fig.:* To produce, to send forth.

"An hundred plants beside, e'en in his sight,
Childed an hundred nymphs."
Fairfax: Trans. of Tasso, xviii. 26.

B. *Intrans.:* To give birth to a child.

"*Chyldyn*, or bryngyn furthe chylde. *Pario*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Whan that sche had *childed*."—*Maundeville*, p. 133.

* **çhīld'-āġe, * çhyld-age,** *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *age.*] Childhood, infancy.

çhīld'-bĕd, * çhīld'-bĕdde, * çhĭl'-bĕd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *child*, and *bed.*]

A. *As subst.:* The state of a woman in labour, or bringing forth a child.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the bringing forth of children.

". . . with immodest hatred,
The *child-bed* privilege denied, which 'longs
To women of all fashion."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

çhīld'-bĭrth, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *birth.*] The act of bearing children; labour, travail; the time of bringing forth.

† **çhīlde, * chyld,** *s.* [CHILD, *s.*] The same word as *child*, but specially applied to the scions of knightly families before their being admitted to the degree of knighthood.

"*Chyld* Waweyn, Lotys sone, thulke tyme was
Bot of tuelf yer, & the Pope of Rome bytake was
To Norys thoru the kyng Arture, & thulke tyme rygt,
The pope hym tok armes, & ys owe honde made him knygt."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 182.

¶ One of Byron's principal poems is entitled "Childe Harold."

* **çhīld'-ĕd,** *a.* [CHILD.] Provided with a child. (*Shakesp.*)

* **childely,** *adv.* [CHILDLI.]

"*Childely: pueriliter*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

çhĭl'-dĕr, *s. pl.* [CHILD.] Children. (Obsolete, except in provincial dialects.)

* **çhĭl'-dĕr-ĭng, * çhĭl'-dĕr-ĭnge,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *childer*, pl. of *child*; suff. -*ing*.] Childbirth, childbearing.

"Al thurh hire *childeringe*."
Religious Songs, p. 65.

Çhĭl'-dĕr-mas dāy, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *childer* = children, -*mas* = mass, and *day*; A.S. *cildamæsse-dæg.*]

† 1. *Eccles.:* The festival of Holy Innocents' Day, December 28, held in commemoration of the murder of the Innocents by Herod at Bethlehem. [INNOCENTS.]

* 2. The day of the week throughout the year corresponding to that on which Holy Innocents' Day fell; considered unlucky by superstitious persons.

". . . the day when *childermas day* fell, . . ."—*Carew.*

çhīld'-hood, * çhīld-had, * çhīld-hade, * çhīlde-hod, * çhīld-hede, *s.* [A.S. *cildhâd*, from *cild* = child; -*had* = -hood.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The time during which we are children: the period from birth till puberty.

"Their love in early infancy began
And rose as *childhood* ripened into man."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 361.

2. The state of being children; childishness.

"Lord Arundell of Wardour, an old man fast sinking into second *childhood*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. *Figuratively:* The beginning, early time.

"Doth she not think me an old murderer,
Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

* **çhīld'-ĭng, *çhīld'-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CHILD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Childbearing, fruitful.

1. *Lit.:* *Of women.*

"The other maketh a *childyng* womman barayn."—*Trevisa*, i. 319.

2. *Fig.:* *Applied to things in nature.*

"The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Childing Cudweed: Filago germanica. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Childing Pink: Dianthus prolifer.

Childing Sweet William: The same as *Childing Pink.*

çhĭld′-ĭsh, * **çhĭld′-ĭsche,** *a.* [A.S. *cildisc.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the characteristics or nature of a child; simple, innocent.

". . . should find something engaging in the *childish* innocence of the Prince of Wales, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a child.

"He will not blush, that has a father's heart,
To take in *childish* plays a *childish* part."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 548.

* **II.** *Figuratively.:*

1. Young, simple, or ignorant as a child; inexperienced.

2. (*With an idea of contempt*): Puerile, trifling.

"They have spoil'd the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words."—*Addison: On Italy.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *childish* and *infantine*: "What children do is frequently simple or foolish; what infants do is commonly pretty and engaging; therefore *childish* is taken in the bad and *infantine* in the good sense. *Childish* manners are very offensive to those who have ceased, according to their years, to be children; the *infantine* actions of some children evince a simplicity of character." (*Crabb: Eng Synon.*)

† **çhĭld′-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *childish; -ly.*] In a childish or puerile manner; like a child.

* **çhĭld′-ĭsh-mĭnd′-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *childish; minded.*] Childish in disposition; simple, innocent.

* **çhĭld-ĭsh-mĭnd′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *childishminded; -ness.*] Childishness in character or disposition; simplicity.

"I have somewhat of the French; I love birds, as the king does; and have some *childishmindedness* wherein we shall consent."—*Bacon.*

çhĭld′-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *childish; -ness.*]

1. *In a good sense:* The state of being a child; simplicity of manners or disposition; innocence, harmlessness.

"He cares not for your weeping. Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons."
Shakesp.: Coriol., v. 3.

2. *In a bad or at least contemptuous sense:* Puerility; weakness of intellect.

"His cowardice, his *childishness*, his pedantry, . . . made him an object of derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **çhĭld′-kĭnd,** *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *kind* = kin.] Children collectively.

"All mankind, womankind, and *childkind* . . . play the fool."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

çhĭld′-lĕss, * **çhĭld-læs,** * **çhĭld-les,** *a.* [Eng. *child; -less.*] Without children; without offspring.

"Quane le *childles* of werlde fare."
Genesis and Exodus, 930.

çhĭld′-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *childless; -ness.*] The state of being childless, or without offspring. (*E. Everett.*)

* **çhĭld′-lĭ,** * **çhĭld′-lȳ,** * **çhĭlde-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *cildlic.*] [CHILDLIKE.]

A. *As adj.:* Childlike.

"In *childly* wyse on her [he] gan to smyle."
Lidgate: Fall of Princes, ii. 22.

B. *As adv.:* In a childlike manner, like a child.

"Then she smiled around right *childly*."
Mrs. Browning: Lady Geraldine's Courtship.

çhĭld′-lĭke, *a.* [A.S. *cildlic*, from *cild* = child, and *lic* = like.]

1. *Of persons:* Resembling a child in disposition or manners; simple, innocent, dutiful, meek.

"Such was thy wisdom, Newton, *child-like* sage!
Sagacious reader of the works of God."
Cowper: Task, iii. 252.

2. *Of things:*

(1) *In a good sense:* Becoming or befitting a child; innocent, harmless, dutiful.

(2) *In a bad or contemptuous sense:* Puerile, foolish, trifling.

¶ Usually *childlike* is used in a good sense, *childish* in a bad sense.

* **çhĭld′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *child; -ness.*] The manners or actions natural to a child; childishness.

"My parasite, my soldier, statesman, all:
He makes a July's day short as December,
And, with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thick my blood."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

çhĭl′-drẹn, *s. pl.* [CHILD, *s.*]

Children of Israel, *s.*

Botany:

1. A small garden species of Campanula, so called from the profusion of its flowers.

2. A garden species of Aster, with very numerous small flowers.

çhĭl′-drĕn-īte, *s.* [Named after the mineralogist, Mr. Children, of the British Museum.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent mineral, of a yellowish-white to brownish-black colour. Hardness, 4·5—5; sp. gr. 3·18—3·24. Lustre vitreous, inclining to resinous. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 28·92; alumina, 14·44; protoxide of iron, 30·68; protoxide of manganese, 9·07; magnesia, 0·14; water, 16·98. It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, and the United States. (*Dana.*)

* **çhĭl′-drĕn-lĕss,** * **çhyl-dren-les,** *a.* [Eng. *children*, and *-less.*] Childless.

"If th' one be riche and *chyldrenles*; though at the grounde of stryfe,
Procede of hym, set thou in foote, and pleade his cause for lyfe."
Drant: Trans. of Horace, sat. 5. (Nares.)

* **çhĭld′-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *child; -ship.*] Relationship as a child.

"God's actual choice and our potential *childship*."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 101.

çhĭld′-wīfe, *s.* [Eng. *child*, and *wife.*]

1. A wife who is still almost a child in years. (In this sense rather a compound than a single word.)

* 2. A wife who has borne a child.

"But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the bane of the law . . ."—*Paraphrase of Erasmus*, 1548. (Nares.)

* **çhĭld′-wĭt,** * **çhĭld′-wīte,** *s.* [Eng. *child*, and Mid. Eng. *wite* = a fine.]

Old Law: A fine imposed on a bondwoman to whom an illegitimate child is born.

çhĭl′-ē-īte, *s.* [From *Chili*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Volborthite occurring in the silver mine of Mina Grande in Chili. It has a dark-brown or brownish-black colour, and has been observed only in an earthy state, looking much like a ferruginous clay or earth. It is easily soluble in nitric acid. (*Dana.*)

çhĭl′-ĕ-nīte, *s.* [From *Chili*, and suff. *-en; -ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, of a silver-white colour, containing silver 86·2; bismuth, 13·8. (*Dana.*)

çhĭl′-ĭ, *s.* [CHILLI.]

* **çhĭl′-ĭ-ăd,** *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chilias*), genit. χιλιάδος (*chiliados*) = the number one thousand.]

1. A thousand, or a collection of a thousand (of separate things); especially, a period of a thousand years.

"We make cycles and periods of years, as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, for the use of computation in history."—*Holder.*

2. (*Pl.*) *Math.:* A name given to logarithms, because they were at first divided into thousands.

† **çhĭl′-ĭ-ạ-gŏn,** *s.* [Gr. χιλιάγωνος (*chiliagōnos*) = with a thousand angles; from χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand sides and angles.

"He brings forward, as a great discovery, the equality of the angles of a *chiliagon* to 1996 right angles."—*Hallam: Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. iv., ch. 3.

† **çhĭl′-ĭ-ạ-hēd′-rŏn,** * **çhĭl′-ĭ-ạ-ēd′-rŏn** (*pl.* **-hedra, -edra**), *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a side.] A plane figure contained by a thousand sides.

"In a man who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct."—*Locke.*

Çhĭl′-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng., &c. *Chili*, and suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Chili.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Chili.

¶ *Chilian mill:* A mill of a primitive kind, used in Chili for grinding oleaginous seeds between stones put in rotation horizontally and vertically. It is essentially the same as that used by the Phœnicians, centuries before the Christian era, for mashing olives. For a fuller description of the mill see Knight's *Dictionary of Mechanics.*

* **çhĭl′-ĭ-ạn-ĭsm,** * **çhĭl′-ĭ-ạn-ĭsme,** *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand; suff. *-ism.*] The doctrine of the millennium.

"Dyed in the opinion of *Chiliasme*."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 291.

* **çhĭl′-ĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. χιλιάρχος (*chiliarchos*), from χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to lead, to command.] The general or commander of a thousand men.

* **çhĭl′-ĭ-arch-ȳ,** *s.* [CHILIARCH.] A regiment or body of men to the number of a thousand.

"The *chiliarchies* also, or regiments, as I may so call them, of the Lamb, being summed up in this number."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 195.

* **çhĭl′-ĭ-ăsm,** *s.* [Gr. χιλιάσμος (*chiliasmos*), from χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand.] The doctrine of the millennium, or reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand years (*Rev.* xx.). [MILLENNIUM.]

* **çhĭl′-ĭ-ăst,** *s.* [Gr. χιλιάστης (*chiliastēs*), from χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand.] A millenarian; one who believes in the doctrine of a literal millennium; one who believes in the personal reign of Christ in bodily form upon earth during that period. [MILLENARIAN.]

"To reign with Christ a 1000 years before the ending of the world, was the old errour of the *chiliasts*."—*Pagitt: Heresiography*, p. 20.

* **çhĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tĭc,** * **çhĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *chiliast; -ic; -ical.*] Relating or pertaining to the chiliasts.

"As soon as the obstruction offered by the *chiliastic* errors disappeared."—*J. A. Alexander* (Webster).

chĭl-ĭ-făc′-tĭve, *a.* [CHYLIFACTIVE.]

chĭl-ĭ-făc′-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [CHYLIFACTORY.]

"A *chilifactory* menstruum or digestive preparation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, p. 84.

chĭl-ĭ-ŏl′-ĭ-tĕr, *s* [KILOLITRE.]

chĭl-ĭ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [KILOMETRE.]

chĭl-ĭ-ō-phȳl′-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants with yellow flowers. They are natives of Mexico.

çhĭll, * **çhĭl,** * **çhele,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cyle*, *cēle* = great cold, chilliness, from *cēlan* = to cool, *cōl* = cool; Dut. *kil* = a chill, *killen* = to chill, *koel* = cool; Sw. *kyla* = to chill, *kulen*, *kylig* = chill, cool; Lat. *gelu* = frost.] [COOL, CHELE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being moderately cold; chilliness.

(2) A sudden sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; a sudden check to the circulation of heat.

Chills and fever: Fever and ague. (*U. S.*)

2. *Fig.:* A sudden check to warmth of manner or feeling; a discouragement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Painting:* A dulness or dimness in a painting; also called *blooming.*

2. *Iron Manuf.:* A piece of iron introduced into a mould so as to rapidly cool the surface of molten iron which comes in contact therewith. Cast-iron, like steel, is hardened by rapid cooling, and softened by the prolongation of the cooling process. The extreme in the former direction gives chilled iron the hardness of hardened steel; the extreme in the direction of softness is obtained by prolonging the heat, abstracting the carbon from the cast-iron, reducing it to a nearly pure crystalline iron. [MALLEABLE IRON.]

The chilled cast-iron ploughshare has a hard under-surface, and the top wears away, leaving a comparatively thin edge of hardened metal. This resembles the natural provision in the teeth of rabbits, squirrels, and other rodents, whereby the enamel remains in advance of the softer portion of the tooth, keeping a sharp edge. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Subjec.:* Having a sensation of coolness; somewhat cold.

2. *Objec.:* Moderately cold; causing a sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering; chilly.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Subjec.:* Cold and reserved in manners, temper, or feeling; distant, formal.

"But he is *chill* to praise or blame." *Tennyson: The Two Voices.*

2. *Objec.:* Causing a discouragement to or checking warmth of feeling or manners; depressing, discouraging; distant, formal.

"Downward and ever downward, and deeper in age's *chill* valley." *Longfellow: Children of Lord's Supper.*

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *chill* and *cold*: "*Chill* expresses less than *cold*, that is to say, it expresses a degree of cold. The weather is often *chilly* in summer; but it is *cold* in winter. We speak of taking the *chill* off water when the *cold* is in part removed; and of a *chill* running through the frame when the *cold* begins to penetrate the frame that is in a state of warmth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

chill-cold, *a.* Very cold.

"A *chill-cold* bloud . . . fleetes through my veines." *Davies: Muse's Sacr.*, p. 49. (*Davies.*)

chill-hardening, *s.* A mode of tempering steel-cutting instruments, by exposing the red-hot metal to a blast of cold air.

chill, * chyl-lyn, *v.t. & i.* [CHILL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make cold or chilly; to strike with a chill.

". . when a body is said to be *chilled*. "—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), viii. 2, p. 178.

† (2) To blast with cold.

". . by snows immod'rate *chill'd*." *Blackmore.*

2. *Fig.:* To check warmth of feeling or manners; to discourage, to depress; to damp the spirits.

"As an icy touch had *chill'd* its heart." *Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.*

II. *Iron Manuf.:* To cause the surface of molten iron to cool suddenly by the introduction of a piece of cold iron, so as to increase the hardness. [CHILL, *s.*, B. 2.]

† B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become cold, to shiver.

2. *Fig.:* To become cold, distant, or formal in manners or feeling; to be discouraged, disheartened, or downcast.

"Al chaunged her chere and *chylled* at the hert." *Allit. Poems; Patience*, 367.

chilled, *pa. par. & a.* [CHILL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chill, cold.

"He said, and Priam's aged joints with *chilled* fear did shake." *Chapman.* (*Rich.*)

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Iron Manuf.:* Made of iron which has been hardened by chilling. Chilled castings are used for axle-boxes, iron wheel-hubs, rolls for iron-rolling mills, ploughshares, and mouldboards, stamp-heads, heavy hammers, and anvils for some kinds of work, and in many other instances. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Painting:* Dimmed, clouded; affected with blooming.

chilled-shot, *s.*

Mil.: Shot of very rapidly cooled or chilled cast-iron, which thus acquire a hardness of nearly equal efficiency with steel for penetrating iron plates, and yet produced at a very much less cost. Chilled-shot break up on passing through the plates, and the fragments are very destructive on crowded decks.

chil'-li, *s.* [Sp. *chili, chile.*]

1. The popular name of the American Red-pepper.

2 The pod or fruit of the Capsicum (q.v.). *Spec.*, the dried ripe pod of *Capsicum fastigiatum.*

"*Chillies* . . . form the basis of Cayenne pepper and curry powder"—*Waterston: Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Chilli or Chili Vinegar: Vinegar flavoured with Capsicum pods.

chilli (or **chili**) **sauce,** *s.* A spicy condimental sauce, variously composed.

chil'-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *chilly; -ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being chilly.

"The *chilliness* of their waters."—*Locke: Education*, pt. ii.

2. Coolness; a moderate degree of cold.

II. *Fig.:* A sensation of discouragement or depression.

chil'-ling, * chyl-lynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHILL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

(1) The act of cooling or making chill (*lit. & fig.*).

* (2) The act or state of shivering.

"*Chyllynge* of tethe or other lyke. *Frigidor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Iron Manuf.:* The process of chill-hardening. [CHILL, *s.*, II. 2.]

Chil'-ling-ham, *s.* [A proper name, see A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A parish in Northumberland, on the river Till, about four and a half miles south of Wooler.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to or connected with the parish described under A.

Chillingham bulls, Chillingham cattle, *s. pl.* Certain bulls, or rather cattle of both sexes, preserved in a semi-wild state in Chillingham Park. They are pure white, except the muzzle, which is black, and the horns, which are tipped with black. The white colour on the body, however, is artificially produced, the owner causing all spotted calves to be killed. They are now generally believed to be the descendants of the mountain bull or Urus which were wild in Gaul at the time of Cæsar's invasion, and the stock whence our larger cattle have been derived. Some writers have thought them descended from ordinary cattle which have become wild, and others have made them a distinct species, *Bos Scoticus.* Professor W. Boyd Dawkins considers them the last surviving representatives of the gigantic Urus of the Pleistocene period, reduced in size and modified in every respect by their small range and their contact with man. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxii. (1866), pt. i., p. 398.)

† **chil'-ling-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *chilling; -ly.*] In a chilling manner.

". . . a qualification which must then have fallen *chillingly* on the ears of belligerent Tories."—*Daily News*, April 19, 1879.

* **chill'-ness, * chil'-ness, * chil'-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *chill; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* A sensation of coldness, a chill.

"Lend their weaker fire
To conquer the night's *chilnesse*." *Habington: Castara*, p. 11.

2. *Fig.:* A feeling of discouragement or depression.

chill'-y, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *chill; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Feeling a sensation of coldness or chilliness.

"Sir Charles, I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost."—*Colman the younger: The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

2. Causing a sensation of coldness or chilliness.

"A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shudd'ring limbs." *Philips.*

II. *Fig.:* Cold in manners, distant, cool.

† B. *As adv.:* In a chill or cool manner (*lit. & fig.*).

chi-lo-car'-pus, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and καρπός (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

Bot.: An imperfectly known genus of climbing plants, natives of Java, having a salver-shaped corolla, capitate stigma, and capsular fruit. The genus is referred to the Apocynaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chil-o-chlo'-a, *s.* [Gr. χιλός (*chilos*) = fodder, and χλόη (*chloē*) or χλόα (*chloa*) = young grass.]

Bot.: A genus of plants of the order Gramineæ, allied to Phleum and Phalaris.

chi-lo'-di-a, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiatæ, consisting of a single species from New Holland. It is a branched glabrous or slightly pubescent shrub. In habit and structure the genus is very near Prostanthera, differing only in having no appendages to the anther cell. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chi'-lo-don, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Trachelina, having the body covered with cilia; mouth with teeth arranged in the form of a tube; fore part of the head produced into a broad membranous or ear-like lip. The cilia form longitudinal rows. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chi-lo-glot'-tis, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) or γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = a tongue.]

Bot.: A small genus of terrestrial Australasian orchids, bearing radical leaves in pairs, and solitary paleate reddish flowers.

chi-log-nath'-i-form, *a.* [Eng. *chilognath*, and *form.*]

Entom.: A term applied to the larvæ of those coleopterous insects which are herbivorous, elongated, and sub-cylindrical, and resemble the genus Jula.

chi'-log-naths (*Eng.*), **chi-og'-na-tha, chi-log'-na-thes** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of the Myriapoda, or Centipedes, distinguished by having the two mandibles and the tongue so united as to form a large lower lip; antennæ short with six or seven joints, body convexly cylindrical, legs short and slender. The segments of the body, from the fourth, fifth, or sixth from the head, have each of them two pair of legs. It contains the Millepedes and Galleyworms. At least seventy species are known. The order is also called Diplopoda. They are found beneath the bark of trees and in humid places, and feed both upon animal and vegetable productions.

2. *Palæont.:* The order began, as far as is known, in the Carboniferous period.

chil'-o-gram, *s.* [KILOGRAM.]

† **chi-lo'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. χείλωμα (*cheilōma*) = a lip, rim, or edge. (*Septuagint.*)]

Zool.: The upper lip of a mammal when it is tumid, and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril. A good example of this may be seen in the camel.

chi-lom'-o-nas, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, and μόνας (*monas*) = single, solitary.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina, free swimming or temporarily fixed; mouth oblique or lateral, and surmounted by a lip; there are two flagella, one of which is convolute and adherent.

Chi-lo'-ni-an, Chi-lon'-ic, *a.* [From Lat. *Chil(o)*, and Eng. suff. *-ian, -ic.*] Relating to Chilo, one of the seven sages of Greece. (*Smart in Worcester.*)

chi-lop'-o-da (*Lat.*), **chi'-lo-pods** (*Eng.*), *s. pl.* [Gr. χιλίας (*chilias*) = a thousand, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, the genera of which have elongated antennæ, with fourteen to forty or more joints, a depressed body covered with coriaceous plates, and legs of variable length. Each segment of the body has a single pair of legs. The order contains the Centipedes proper as distinguished from Millepedes, &c. It is sometimes called also Syngnatha. Nearly 100 species are known. They all run fast, are carnivorous, and nocturnal. They are principally found beneath stones, the bark of trees, and in loose, humid earth.

2. *Palæont.:* No species of the order has yet been found fossil.

chil-o-pod'-i-form, *a.* [Eng. *chilopod*, *-i-* connective, and *form.*]

Entom.: A term applied to the larvæ of Coleopterous insects which are subhexapod, with a long, linear, depressed body, and bear a resemblance to the genus Scolopendra. (*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, III. xxix. p. 166.)

† **chĭl-ŏ-pŏd-ĭ-mor'-phoŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *chilopod*; *-i-* connective; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form; Eng. suff. *-ous*.] The same as CHILOPODIFORM (q.v.).

"Those [larvæ] being the most perfect *chilopodimorphous* of the whole."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, III. xxix., p. 166.

chī-lŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip, ὄψ (*ops*), genit. ὀψις (*opsis*) = face, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ, consisting of a single species of erect branching shrubs from Mexico. It has long linear entire alternate leaves, and beautiful flowers in terminal, dense, spicate racemes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Çhĭl'-tẽrn, *s. & a.* [A proper name, see A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: The name of certain beech-clad hills in Buckinghamshire, formerly infested by robbers. To keep these in check, a functionary was appointed, who was called Steward of the *Chiltern Hundreds* (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the hills described under A.

Chiltern hundreds, *s.* A hilly district in Buckinghamshire, belonging to the Crown. The office of Steward of this district, although the duties have long ceased to be more than nominal, is still retained for a special purpose. No Member of Parliament is allowed to resign his seat, and if he wishes to vacate it he can only do so by accepting some office of profit under the Crown. The Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is therefore applied for by any member desiring to retire, and its acceptance necessarily vacates his seat.

chĭl'-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful. Apparently named after a Mr. Chilton.]

Min.: The same as Prehnite (q.v.).

chī-mæ'-ra, *s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; Gr. χίμαιρα (*chimaira*) = (1) a she-goat, (2) a fire-spouting monster with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body, killed by Bellerophon.] [CHIMERA.]

1. *Myth.:* [CHIMERA].

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of fishes, the type of the family Chimæridæ, having the tail ending in a slender thread, the head pointed, and spirade single. *Chimæra monstrosa* is sometimes called the Sea-monster, and sometimes the King of the Herrings. It is a native of the Northern Seas, from which it straggles to Britain and follows shoals of herrings as they move from the deep sea towards the shore. [CHIMÆRIDÆ.]

chī-mær'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *chimær(a)*; fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of cartilaginous fishes, distinguished by the head being furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point. It contains two species, Chimæra and Callorhynchus.

2. *Palæont.:* The Chimæridæ begin with the Devonian rocks.

chī-mær'-ōĭd, *a. & s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or resembling the Chimæridæ.

B. *As subst.:* A fish belonging to the family Chimæridæ, or akin to Chimæra.

"In the Mesozoic and Kainozoic deposits, the remains of *Chimæroids* are not extremely rare, but they consist only of the jaws and teeth, along with fin-spines or ichthyodorulites."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 155.

chī-măph'-ĭl-a, *s.* [Gr. χεῖμα (*cheima*) = winter, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love; from the leaves retaining their green colour during winter.]

Bot.: A small genus of Pyrolaceæ, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The plants, called Winter-greens in America, have woody subterranean shoots, and a short stem with a tuft of thick, shining, evergreen leaves, oblong, wedge-shaped, or lanceolate. The pedicels are one-flowered, bearing handsome bell-shaped, white flowers, tinged with purplish-red, and very sweet-scented. (*Treas. of Bot.*) *Chimaphila umbellata* is a most active diuretic. *C. maculata* is used in North America in strangury and nephritis. (*Lindley.*)

chī-măph'-ĭ-lĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *chimaphil(a)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: The name given to the tasteless, inodorous crystals found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*.

chī-măr'-rhĭs, *s.* [Gr. χείμαρρος (*cheimarros*) = a torrent; from the plant growing on the banks of torrents.]

Bot.: Riverwood, a genus of white-wooded American trees, belonging to the order Rubiaceæ. The wood is used for beams and rafters.

* **çhīmb,** * **çhȳmbe,** *s.* [A.S. *cim*, found in *cimstan* = a base; Sw. *kim, kimb, kimme*; Dut. *kim, kimme*.]

1. *Coopering:* The edge of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves.

"The streem of lyf now droppeth on the *chymbe*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,893.

2. *Naut.:* That part of the waterway which is left above the deck, and hollowed out to form a channel.

* **çhĭm'-blĕy,** *s.* [CHIMNEY.]

chĭm-bŏ-răz'-īte, *s.* [From Chimborazo, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ARAGONITE (q.v.).

çhīme (1), * **çhimbe,** * **çhymbe,** * **çhymme,** *s.* [A corruption of *chimbale* or *chymbale*, a dialectic form of O. Fr. *cimbale* or *cymbale* = a cymbal; Lat. *cymbalum*; Gr. κύμβαλον (*kumbalon*).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** A cymbal; probably used also for a bell. (See extract.)

"As a *chymbe* or a brasen belle." *Cursor Mundi*, 12,193.

2. The harmonic or consonant sound of several instruments or bells. [B. I.]

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Harmonised sounds of any instrument of music.

"The Minstrel waked his harp—three times
Arose the well-known martial *chimes*."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 7.

2. Any sound in harmony or accord.

"A happy *chime* of many dancing feet."
Hemans: Pauline.

3. A correspondence in sound or proportion.

"Life and time
Ring all their joys in one dull *chime*."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 2.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A number of bells attuned to each other in diatonic succession. A peal consists of three or more bells in harmonic succession, which may be rung successively or simultaneously, but will not admit of a tune being played upon them. Thus a set embracing the eight notes of the common scale will constitute a chime, while a set upon the first, third, fifth, and eighth of the scale would be a peal. The smallest number of bells that can be said to constitute a chime is five, but the number may be increased indefinitely. The usual number is at least nine, which number embraces the eight notes of the natural scale, with the addition of a flat seventh. Apparatus for ringing chimes is said to have been first made at Alost, in East Flanders (Belgium), in 1487. Pottheff, the chime-player of Amsterdam, in the latter part of the 18th century, played pianoforte music with facility. Each key required a force equal to two pounds' weight. (*Knight.*)

(2) An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ or musical box, operated in harmony with the reeds, pipes, or tongues, as the case may be.

chime-barrel, *s.*

Horol.: A prolongation of the rim of a striking-wheel, which is furnished with pins, like the barrel of a musical-box, the pin lifting the tails of the hammers, which are set on one axis and strike their respective bells when set in motion.

chime-bell, * **chymbe belle,** *s.* A bell or set of bells harmonised.

"His *chymbe belle* he doth rynge."
Alisaunder, 1,852.

çhīme (2), *s.* [CHIMB.]

* **çhīme** (3), *s.* [CHINE.]

çhīme, * **çhi-men,** * **çhy-myn,** * **çhimbe,** *v.i. & t.* [CHIME (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To sound in harmony or accord; to give out a sound in harmony, as bells, they meanwhile remaining unmoved. It is opposed to ringing, in which the bell is raised, *i.e.* swung round. (*Stainer & Barrett*)

2. To cause bells to ring in harmony or accord.

"*Chymyn* or chenken wythe bellys. *Tintillo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To correspond or accord in rotation or proportion.

"Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories."—*Locke.*

2. To agree, suit, or accord with.

"Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all *chime* that way . . ."—*Locke.*

3. To join or fall in with in accord; to join or interfere in a conversation; often followed by *in with*.

"He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

* **4.** To make jingling rhymes.

* **5.** To clatter, to chatter.

"The sely tonge may wel rynge and *chimbe*
Of wreechednes that passed is ful yoore."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,894.

† **6.** To give utterance to any harmonious sounds.

"Before the song of those who *chime* for ever
After the *chiming* of the eternal spheres."
Longfellow: Dante's Purgatorio, xxx.-xxxi.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To play a tune on bells, either by machinery or by hand, by means of hammers, or swinging the clappers, the bell remaining unmoved. It is opposed to ringing in which the bells are raised, that is, swung round. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. To cause to sound in harmony.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To utter harmoniously.

"Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse,
And brother Coleridge lull the babe at nurse."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

çhīmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHIME, *v.*]

çhīm'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *chim(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which chimes.

chī-mĕr'-a, chī-mær'-a, *s.* [Lat. *chimæra*; Gr. χίμαιρα (*chimaira*).] [CHIMÆRA.]

1. *Myth.:* A fabulous fire-breathing monster, with a lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's middle, killed by Bellerophon. According to Hesiod, it was the daughter of Typhaon and Echidria, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent.

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Fig.*): Any vain and idle fancy; a foolish and unreal creature of the imagination.

"Thou, whose whole existence hitherto was a *chimera* and scenic show, at length becomest a reality."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. iv.

çhĭm-ẽr'e, * **chym-er,** * **chym-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *chamarre*; Fr. *cimarre, simarre*; Ital. *zimarra*; Sp. *chamarra*, from *zamarro* = a shepherd's coat made of sheepskins, a sheepskin, from Arab. *sammûr* = the Scythian weasel or marten, the sable. (*Mahn.*).]

CHIMERE.

1. *Eccles.:* (For definition see extract).

"The *chimere* [is] the upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves are generally sewed; which before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it, as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity, it was changed for a chimere of black satin."—*Wheatley: On the Comm. Prayer*, ii. § 4.

* **2.** *Ord. Lang.:* A light gown of any kind. (*Scotch.*)

"His *chymers* wer of chamelet purpure broun."
Henrysone: Evergreen, i. 186.

chī-mĕr'-ĭc, chī-mĕr'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *chimer(a)*, and suff. *-ical*.] Imaginary, fanciful, having no reality or ground; existing solely in the imagination.

chī-mĕr'-ĭ-căl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chimerical*; *-ly*.] In a fanciful manner; vainly, fantastically. (*Johnson.*)

* **chĭ′-mĕr-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *chimer(a)*; *-ize.*] To raise, create, or entertain chimeras or foolish groundless fancies.

"What are all these but sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow, imaginative scholars?"—*Transl. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 226.

* **chĭm′-ĭc, chĭm′-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [CHEMIC.]

* **çhĭm′-ĭn,** *s.* [Corrupted from Fr. *chemin* = a road.]

Law: A way, whether this be the king's highway or a private way. It is divided into *chimin in gross*, where a person holds a way principally or solely in itself, and *chimin appendant* where he holds it appurtenant to something else.

* **çhĭm′-ĭn-ăġe,** *s.* [Fr. *chemin* = a road, way.]

Old Law: A toll paid for passage through a forest.

çhīm′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHIME, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or practice of playing chimes.

2. The act of sounding harmonically; a chime.

II. *Fig.:* A joining or falling in with in accord.

chiming-machine, *s.* A kind of chime-barrel with projecting pins, which, when the barrel is turned by a crank, pull the ropes of the bells, and so produce a chime.

* **chĭm′-ĭst,** *s.* [CHEMIST.]

çhĭm′-la, *s.* (*Scotch.*) [CHIMNEY.]

chimla-lug, *s.* The fireside.

"While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
Ben to the *chimla lug.*"
Burns: Epistle to Davie.

çhĭm′-lĕy, *s.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] [CHIMNEY.]

chimley-brace, *s.* The mantelpiece. (*Scotch.*)

chimley-cheeks, *s. pl.* The stone pillars at the side of a fire. (*Scotch.*)

chimley-neuck, *s.* A chimney-corner.

". . . and ilka auld wife in the *chimney neuck.*"—*Scott: Tales of My Landlord*, ii. 150.

çhĭm′-mĭng, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful, but probably from Dut. *kim.* See CHIMB.]

Metal.: The operation of agitating ore in a keeve, or tub, by means of a stirrer, the keeve being inclined at an angle of 45°. The ore and water being placed in the tub, the whole mass is violently stirred until it all partakes of the gyration, when the stirring is stopped and the heavier particles first reach the bottom. The different strata of particles are then sorted according to quality. [KEEVE.]

çhĭm′-nĕy, * **çhem-ne,** * **çhim-ne,** * **çhem-i-ney,** * **çhymp-ne,** * **çhym-ney,** * **çhym-en-ee,** * **çhym-en-eye,** * **schim-nay,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cheminée*; Sp. *chimenea*; Ital. *cammino*; Ger. *kamin*, from Gr. καμινος (*kaminos*); Lat. *caminus* = a furnace.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A furnace, a grate.

"And his feet [were] like to latoun as in a brennynge *chymeney.*"—*Wycliffe: Rev.* i. 15.

* 2. A fire-place, a stove, a hearth.

"A *schimnay* of charcole to chaufen the knyghte."
Antors of Arthur, xxxv.

3. The flue, vent, or passage through which the smoke escapes from the fire into the open air.

4. A tube of glass placed over the flame of a lamp to increase the draught, improve the combustion, and protect the flame.

5. The portion of the flue standing above the roof. [CHIMNEY-SHAFT.]

II. *Hist.:* Down to the thirteenth century, the people seem to have been generally destitute of chimneys. The open hole for the emission of smoke is referred to in Herodotus, viii. 137:—"Now it happened that the sun was shining down the chimney into the room where they were; . . . the boy, who had a knife in his hand, made a mark with it round the sunshine on the floor of the room." In the Middle Ages people made fires in their house in a hole or pit in the centre of the floor, under an opening formed in the roof; and when the family lay down for the night—for it can hardly be said that they went to bed—the hole was closed by a cover of wood. The laws of the feudal ages (*couvre-feu* of the French; curfew-bell of the English) ordered that such fires should be extinguished at a certain time in the evening. William I. introduced this law into England in 1068, and fixed the *ignitegium* at seven in the evening. The law was abolished by Henry I. in 1100. Chimneys, in the modern sense, were not common before the reign of Elizabeth. Thus Harrison, in his *Description of England* (ed. Furnivall), i. 338, says: "Now have we manie chimnies; and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarrhs, and poses [colds in the head]; then had we none but reredosses [open hearths]; and our heads did never ake." A tax, called Chimney-money (q.v.), was imposed on each hearth or stove in a house in the reign of Charles II., and was abolished in the reign of William and Mary.

The following are the names of the various parts of the chimney: The opening into the room is the fireplace. The floor of the fireplace is the hearth. The paved portion in front of the hearth is the slab. At the back of the fireplace is the fire-back. The flaring sides of the fireplace are the covings. The vertical sides of the opening, a part of the wall of the apartment, are the jambs. The chimney-piece is the ornamental dressing around the jambs and mantel. The entablature resting on the latter is the mantel. The mantel-shelf, or mantel-piece, rests thereupon. The whole hollow space from the fireplace to the top of the wall is the funnel, or chimney-hood. The contracting portion of the funnel is the gathering. The narrowest part is the throat. The throat is closed (at times) by a damper. Above this is the flue. The wall above the mantel against the flue is the breast. The chimney above the roof is the shaft. This, in England, is usually surmounted by a chimney-pot, and that frequently by a hood, vane, or cowl. A cluster of chimneys is a stack. A chimney-board closes the fireplace in summer. A ciper-tunnel is a false chimney placed on a house as an ornament or to balance things. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

chimney-arch, *s.* An arch turned over the fireplace.

chimney-board, *s.* A piece of board used to close up the fireplace in summer.

chimney-brace, chimley-brace, *s.* The mantel-shelf. (*Scotch.*)

chimney-can, *s.* A chimney-pot.

chimney-cap, *s.*

1. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.

2. A device to render more certain the expulsion of smoke, by presenting the exit aperture to leeward, or by a rotatory device. [COWL.]

chimney-cheeks, chimley-cheeks, *s. pl.* The jambs of a chimney-piece.

chimney-collar, *s.* A device to prevent the leakage of rain around a chimney-stack where it protrudes through a roof. The slates or shingles lie upon the slanting plates, and upright plates lie closely against the bricks.

chimney-flue, *s.* [CHIMNEY, 3.]

chimney-hook, *s.* A hook suspended in a chimney from which to hang pots over the fire.

chimney-jack, *s.* A rotating chimney-head; a kind of revolving cowl.

chimney-jambs, *s. pl.* The jambs of the fireplace. [JAMB.]

* **chimney-man,** *s.* An officer appointed to collect chimney-money.

* **chimney-money,** *s.*

Old Law: A tax paid for each chimney in a house. It was imposed by Act 14, Chas. II., c. 2, which enacted that every hearth and stove of every dwelling-house, "except such as pay not to church and poor, should pay two shillings per annum at Michaelmas and Lady-day." The tax was abolished in the reign of William and Mary. It was also called HEARTH-MONEY.

chimney-nook, chimley-neuck, *s.* [Eng. *chimney*; Scotch & Prov. Eng. *chimley*, and *neuck* = nook.] The corner of the fireplace; the fireside.

chimney-piece, *s.* The ornamental frame round a fireplace, consisting of jambs and mantel.

chimney-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Campanula pyramidalis.

chimney-pot, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A tube of pottery or sheet-metal, used to carry up a flue above the chimney-shaft. They are sometimes ornamental, and made to agree in design with the character of the building.

2. *Fig.:* A gentleman's hat, so called from its shape and colour. (*Slang.*)

chimney-shaft, *s.* The portion of the chimney carried up above the roof.

chimney-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: A species of swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, so called from its selecting chimneys, outhouses, ruins, &c., as the favourite sites for its nests. The forehead and throat are of a reddish-brown.

"The martin arrives in this country a little later than the *chimney-swallow.*"—*R. Lathly: Popular History of British Eggs.*

chimney-sweep, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man whose occupation it is to clean the flues of chimneys of the accumulated soot.

2. *Bot.* (*pl. Chimney-sweeps*): The same as CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, II. 2.

chimney-sweeper, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A chimney-sweep.

"To look like her, are *chimney-sweepers* black."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(2) A machine for sweeping chimneys. It was invented in England by Smart, 1805, to supersede the climbing boys, who were so cruelly treated. A brush of rattan is fixed on the end of a rod which consists of jointed sections of cane.

* 2. *Fig:* Used proverbially for any one of a mean occupation.

"Golden lads and girls all must,
As *chimney-sweepers*, come to dust."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The 28 Geo. III. c. 48, and 4 and 5 Wil. IV., which passed on 25th July, 1834, regulated the occupation of chimney-sweepers and their apprentices, as well as providing for the safer construction of chimneys and flues. It prohibited the apprenticing of children under ten years old to chimney-sweepers.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The heads of *Plantago lanceolata.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

(2) *Luzula campestris.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Chimney-sweeper's Cancer:

Med.: A disease, also called Soot-wart, or *Cancer scroti.*

chimney-top, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The top of a chimney; a chimney-cap or cowl, a chimney-pot.

"Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to *chimney-tops.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

2. *Music:* In organ building, a metallic mouthpipe whose otherwise closed upper end has an open tube of small dimension, which allows a part of the air to escape and has the effect of sharping the note. [MOUTH-PIPE.]

chimney-valve, *s.* A device of Dr. Franklin for withdrawing the foul air from an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney. In its simplest form it consists merely of a metallic frame fitted in an aperture in the chimney and having a suspended flap opening inwardly to the chimney which allows a current to pass in that direction, but shuts off a down-draft into the room.

chī-mō-năn′-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χείμων (*cheimōn*) = winter, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower; in reference to its early flowering.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Calycanthus family, and consisting of a single species, the Japan Allspice, *Chimonanthus*

fragrans, well known in gardens for its early flowering and the sweet scent of its blossoms. It was introduced from China in 1766. It is a much-branched shrub, and is generally treated as a wall-plant in gardens. The flowers are sessile, about an inch in diameter, made up of a large number of pale yellow, waxy petals arranged in several rows. They appear in mild winters about Christmas, and last for a long time. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çhĭm-păn'-zēe, * çhĭm-păn'-sē, *s.* [Fr. *chimpanzé*, from the native Guinea name.]

Zool.: The popular name of either of the two species of anthropoid apes of the genus Anthropopithecus, from tropical Africa. (The generic name Troglodytes formerly used for these animals must be dropped, as it properly belongs to a genus of birds.) The chimpanzees are large, semi-arboreal anthropoids, with very long arms, and can assume a nearly erect posture, though when on the ground their favourite mode of progression is a kind of shambling canter. The Common Chimpanzee (*A. troglodytes*) is the best known species; of the other, the Bald Chimpanzee, *A. calvus* (assumed to be the *Troglodytes calvus* of Du Chaillu), only two examples have yet (1893) been brought to Europe. One of these, the famous "Sally," lived in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, for a period of eight years. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 673; 1889, p. 316.)

çhĭn, * çhĭnne, * çhy̆n, * çhy̆nne, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cin*; Dut. *kin* = the chin; Icel. *kinn*; Dan. & Sw. *kind* = the cheek; Goth. *kinus* = the cheeks; O.H. Ger. *chinni*; M.H. Ger. *kinne*; Ger. *kinn*; Lat. *genu*, all = the cheek; Gr. γένυς (*genus*); Sansc. *kanu* = the jaw.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The lower portion of the face below the under lip.

2. Conversation; particularly emphatic or offensive rejoinder, or idle talk. (*U. S. Slang.*)

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds).

chin-cloth, *s.* The same as CHIN-CLOUT (q.v.).

"A cap which they fasten with a very broad *chin-cloth*."—*Misson: Travels in Eng.*, p. 90.

*** chin-clout,** *s.* A cloth or muffler formerly worn round the chin by women.

"And from the *chin-clout* to the lowly slipper
In Heliconian streams his praise shall dip her."
John Taylor: Workes (1630), p. 111.

† chin-deep, *adv.* Very deep, almost overwhelmed.

"To fancy himself *chin-deep* in riches."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*, Ser. ii., No. 10.

chin-scab, *s.* A disease in sheep.

chin-strap, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A strap of a cap or hat passing under the chin.

2. *Saddlery*: A strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter.

*** chin-welk,** *s.* A disease, also called *Mentagra* (q.v.).

çhĭn, *v.i.* To talk idly, emphatically, or offensively. (*U. S. Slang.*)

Çhī'-na, *s.* & *a.* [The name of a country in the extreme east of Asia, constituting one of the largest empires in the world. Excluding its dependant islands, it extends from lat. 20° to 41°, or even to 46° N. lat., and from 98°, or even 85° to 98° E. long.; being thus from 1,400 to 2,000 miles long, by 900 to 1,300 broad, with an area of about 1,534,953 square miles, or with its dependencies, 3,924,627 square miles. Its population is stated to be 425 millions.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *As a proper name*: The country referred to in the etymology.

2. A fine variety of pottery, now known as porcelain, originally introduced from the country whose name it bore for some centuries. The term porcelain is Portuguese. [PORCELAIN.]

"Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,
And mistress of herself, tho' *china* fall."
Pope: Mor. Ess., ii. 268.

3. Articles made of a finer species of earthenware in imitation of the genuine china.

"After supper, carry your plate and *china* together in the same basket."—*Swift.*

". . those stately shops flaming with red brick, and gay with shawls and *china*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *As adj.*: Made of china-ware or porcelain.

". . . to give an effect at a distance very much like that produced by the perspective of a *china* plate."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. v.

china aster, *s.*

Bot.: A species of the Asteraceæ (q.v.); *Callistephus chinensis*, also called *Callistemma hortense.*

china-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Buena hexandra*, formerly used as a febrifuge, but of little value. It grows in the hotter parts of South America.

china-blue style, *s.* A mode of calico-printing in which indigo-blues are printed on the cloth and fixed by baths of salts of iron and of alkali.

china-clay, *s.* A fine potter's clay obtained in Cornwall, Devonshire, and certain districts of Western England, and extensively used in the manufacture of china. It is also called *kaolin* (q.v.).

china-crape, *s.* A very fine and beautiful kind of silk crape. (*Nuttall.*)

china-glaze, *s.* A preparation for painting blue fret. Ten parts of it are of glass, twenty-nine lead, three or more of blue calx. (*Ogilvie.*)

china-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The fibre of *Böhmeria nivea*, the *Rheea* or *Ramee.*

China-grass cloth:

Fabric: A fine fabric made from the fibre of an Indian nettle, the *Rheea* or *Ramee.*

china-ink, *s.* [INDIAN INK.]

china-orange, *s.* The name of a small sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium*, originally brought from China.

china-pink, *s.*

Bot.: *Dianthus chinensis*, a perennial flowering variety of pink.

china-root, *s.*

Med.: The tuberous rhizome of a plant, *Smilax China*, formerly used for the same purposes as sarsaparilla now is.

china-rose, *s.*

Botany & Horticulture:

1. A garden name given to several varieties of rose. Derived from *Rosa indica* and *R. semperflorens*, natives of China.

2. A beautiful flowering plant of the mallow kind, *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*, very common in gardens in China and the East Indies.

china-shop, *s.* A shop for the sale of chinaware.

¶ *A bull in a china-shop*: A proverbial phrase applied to one who does great damage ignorantly, carelessly, or in reckless fury, in allusion to the story of a maddened bull rushing into a china shop and smashing the contents before it could be driven out.

"Well! now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease and have at everything like the *bull in the china-shop*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xviii.

china-stone, *s.* [PETUNTZE.]

china-tree, *s.* *Melia Azedarach*, which is cultivated in North America.

"Level the landscape grew, and along the shores of the river,
Shaded by *china-trees*, in the midst of luxuriant gardens."
Longfellow: Evangeline, pt. ii. 2.

china-ware, *s.* [CHINA, A. 2, 3.]

Çhī'-na-man, *s.* [Eng. *China*, and *man.*] A native of China.

chinaman's-hat, *s.* The name given by collectors to the shell of a mollusc, *Calyptræa sinensis.*

çhĭnc'-a-pĭn, *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: The Dwarf Chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, a native of South America.

çhĭnçh, *s.* [Sp. = a bug, from Lat. *cimex.*]

Entomology:

1. The bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius.* [BUG, A. I. 2 (2).]

2. *Blissus leucopterus*, an American insect very destructive to corn, and resembling a bug in its unpleasant odour, also called *chintz, chinch-bug*, and *chink-bug.*

chinch-bug, *s.* [CHINCH, 2.]

*** çhĭnche, * chynche,** *a.* & *s.* [CHICHE, CHYNCHYN.]

A. *As adj.*: Niggardly, mean.

"He was large and nouth *chinche*."—*Havelok*, 2,941.

B. *As subst.*: A miserly, mean person. (See quotation from *Prompt. Parv.* under the following word.)

*** çhĭnçh'-ẽr, * chynch-are, * chynchyr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chynch(yn)*; *-er.*] A miserly, niggardly fellow.

"*Chynchyr* or *chynchare* (chynche, H. P.). *Perparcus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĭnçh'-ẽr-ĭe, * chinch-er-ye, * chynch-er-ie, * chyn-cer-y, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chinche*; suff. *-rie* = *-ry.*] Niggardliness, meanness.

"By cause of his skarsete and *chyncherie*."
Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus, p. 182.

"*Chyncery* (*chincherye*, P.) or scarsnesse. *Parcimonia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĭn-çhĭl'-la, *s.* [Perhaps Sp. *chinchilla*, a dim. of *chinche* = a bug. (*Mahn.*)]

1. *Zool.*: A small rodent, a native of Chili, *Chinchilla lanigera*, the typical species of the

CHINCHILLA.

order Chinchillidæ. It is about nine or ten inches long, and has a bushy tail. Its pearly-gray fur is very soft, and is used for muffs, tippets, lining for cloaks, &c.

2. *Comm.*: The fur of the animal described in 1.

3. *Fabric*: A heavy cloth for women's winter cloaking, with a long-napped surface rolled into little tufts in imitation of chinchilla fur.

çhĭn-çhĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Eng. *chinchill(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.*: A family of small rodents, natives of Chili. They grow to about the size of a rabbit. Genera, Chinchilla, Lagotis, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: Genera of the family are found from the Pliocene, if not even from the Miocene onward.

çhin-çhin, *s.* [A Chilian word.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygala thesioides*, which is said to have a powerfully diuretic root. (*Lindley.*)

çhĭn'-çhŏn, *s.* [A native word.] A gummy or glutinous matter, much used as a glue or varnish in China and Japan, and supposed to be the produce of *Plocaria tenax*, a sea-weed.

çhĭn'-cough (*Eng.*), **kĭnk'-cough** (*Scotch*) **(cough as kŏf),** *s.* [A corruption of *chink-cough*. Cf. Scotch *kink* = to labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing. (*Jamieson.*) (*Skeat.*)]

Med.: The whooping-cough (q.v.).

"I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever."—*Sir J. Floyer: Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

çhīne (1), *** çhyne** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *eschine*; Fr. *échine*; Sp. *esquena*; Ital. *schiena* = the spine, from O. H. Ger. *skiná* = a needle, a prick; Ger. *schiene* = the shin-bone, a needle, a splint, a prickle; A.S. *scina* = Eng. shin; cf. *spine.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The back-bone or spine of any animal.

"*Chyne* of bestys bakke. *Spina.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"The hollow vein that to the neck extends
Along the *chine*, his eager javelin rends."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 698.

2. Part of an animal, consisting of the back-bone with the parts adjoining, cut for cooking.

II. *Naut.:* That part of a waterway left above the deck.

çhīne (2), ***çhene, *çhyne** (2) *s.* [A.S. *cinu* = a cleft, a crack, from *cinan* = to split, to chap; Dut. *keen;* O. Dut. *kene* = a cleft, a rift.] [CHINK.]

*1. A rift, a chink, a gap.

"There was somtyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chene* in the erthe."—*Trevisa*, i. 233.

2. A narrow, precipitous ravine.

". . . the huge precipice of Black Gang *Chine*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***çhīne** (3), *s.* [CHIMB.] The end of a barrel; the portion of the staves of a barrel which projects beyond the head.

"That they keep right gage, both in the length of the staves, the bilg-girth, the wideness of the head, & deepness of the *chine*, . . ."—*Acts Cha. II.*, 1661, c. 33.

chine-hoop, *s.* The hoop on the end of staves, or on the chine. (*Nuttall.*)

***çhīne, *çhinen, *çhynen,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *cinan, cinean;* O. S. *kinan;* O. H. Ger. *chinan;* Goth. *keinan.*] [CHINE (2), *s.*]

I. *Intrans.:* To gape open, to open in a chink.

II. *Trans.:*

1. To cleave, to cut, to cause to break.

"Tho that deth her hert *chon*."
Arthour & Merlin, 7,763.

2. To cut through or in pieces like a chine.

"He that in his line did *chine* the long ribbed Apennine." *Dryden: Persius*, i.

çhī'-nē, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric:

1. A lady's dress goods made with printed or dyed cotton or silk warps, afterwards woven. A mottled effect is produced.

2. A fabric in which a mixture of colours is produced by a double thread formed of two smaller threads of different colours twisted together.

***çhīned,** *a.* [Eng. *chin(e)* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Having a back-bone; back-boned (*lit. & fig.*). Usually in composition, as in the example.

". . . These be they, these steel-*chined* rascals."—*Beaum. & Fletcher: Scornful Lady.*

çhīne'-ĭng, *a.* [CHINE (3), *s.*] Pertaining to the chine or chimb of a cask.

chineing-machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine to chamfer the ends of staves on the inner surface, and form the chine.

Çhī-nēse', *a. & s.* [Fr. *Chinois.* Properly as a noun singular, with a regular plural originally of *Chineses,* but now taken from the sound as a plural. Cf. *cherry.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to China in any way.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of China.

2. The language of China.

Chinese architecture. The architecture of China had its rise from Indian art introduced with the worship of Buddha. But diversities of treatment soon appeared, and instead of the Indian dagoba arose a tower-like construction of many storeys, growing gradually smaller towards the top, and with each stage distinctly marked, and covered with many-coloured curved roofs, to which bells were attached. These edifices were, for the most part, octagonal, and were constructed for religious purposes. Chinese structures have nothing durable about them, wood forming an essential element in their construction. They are more remarkable for their elegance and slender proportions than for size. The roofs are especially characteristic, the most striking peculiarities being that they are always curved, and have figures on them in high relief, as well as at the corners, from which hang bells, and that they are decorated with fantastic embellishments, such as dragons, &c. The Chinese do not possess the art of arching large spaces, and consequently numerous columns are introduced for the support of the ceilings and roofs; these are of wood, sometimes carved, but always painted. (*Rosengarten, &c.*)

Chinese-balance, *s.* A form of the steelyard having four points of suspension, and as many quadrated sides to the weight-arm of the lever. [STEELYARD.]

Chinese-blue, *s.* A mixture of ultramarine, or of cobalt blue, with flake white. (*Weale.*)

Chinese capstan, *s.* A differential hoistiug or hauling device, having a vertical axis, and therein only differing from the differential windlass (q.v.).

Chinese-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: Cerasus chinensis.

Chinese-crab, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The fruit of a tree, *Pyrus spectabilis,* (2) the tree itself.

Chinese-fire, *s.* A pyrotechnic composition, consisting of gunpowder, 16; nitre, 8; charcoal, 3; sulphur, 3; cast-iron borings (small), 10.

Chinese-glue, *s.* A superior glue and varnish, obtained from a species of algæ, which abounds on the shores of China. When once dried it resists the action of water, and is used by the Chinese to fill up the lozenge-shaped interstices in the network of bamboos of which their windows are frequently constructed, as well as to strengthen and varnish the paper of their lanterns. (*Ogilvie.*)

Chinese-grass, *s.*

Bot.: [CHINA-GRASS].

Chinese indigo, *s.* A plant, *Isatis indigotica.*

Chinese lantern, *s.* [LANTERN.]

Chinese pavilion, *s.* [So called from the usual shape.]

Music: A pole with several transverse brass plates of some crescent or fantastic form, generally terminating at top with a conical pavilion or hat. On all these parts are hung small bells, which the performer causes to jingle by shaking the instrument held vertically up and down. It is used only in military bands, and more for show than use. (*Victor de Pontigny, in Grove's Dict. Mus.*)

CHINESE PAVILION.

Chinese pitcher-plant, *s.* A pitcher plant, *Nepenthes phyllamphora.*

Chinese stones, *s. pl.* Certain stones consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina altered by heat so as to adapt the material to be used in making grotesque statuary.

Chinese swallows' nests, *s. pl.* These curious productions, which sell at such a high price in China, though they have no special points of recommendation beyond many other gelatinous ingredients in soups, were formerly supposed to be made of some species of the rose-spored Algæ, as *Sphærococcus lichenoides;* but this is now ascertained to be a mistake, and it is known that they are formed of a secretion from the mouth of the bird itself. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Chinese-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Pœonia Montan.

Chinese-varnish, *s. Rhus vernicifera.*

Chinese-wax, *s.* A secretion from a tree grown in China. [CERYL CEROTATE.]

Chinese-white, *s.* White oxide of zinc.

Chinese windlass, *s.* A differential windlass, in which the cord winds off one part of the barrel and on to the other, the amount of absolute lift being governed by the difference in the diameters of the respective portions. It is a good contrivance in the respect that great power may be attained without making the axle so small as to be too weak for its work. [DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS.]

Chinese-yellow, *s.* A very bright sulphuret of arsenic, formerly brought from China. (*Weale.*)

***çhĭn'-gĭl-ȳ, *çhĭn-glȳ,** *a.* [SHINGLY.]

***çhĭn'-gle, *çhyn-gyl, *çhyn-gle,** *s.* [SHINGLE.]

çhĭnk (1), *s.* [Formed by the addition of *k* as a dimin. from *chine* (2) (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A narrow cleft or crevice; a small longitudinal opening; a slit.

"And where, secure as mouse in *chink*,
She might repose, or sit and think."
Cowper: The Retired Cat.

2. *Mining:* A joint in a vein, through which air or water flows. (*Weale.*)

çhĭnk (2), *s.* [An onomatopœic word. Cf. *jingle.*]

I. *Lit.:* A slight jingling sound as of metal struck gently.

"Even in dreams to the *chink* of the pence,
This huckster put down war!"
Tennyson: Maud, ix. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Money, cash.

"All for what? To get at the *chink*, to chouse us of cash."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. i.

*2. A chuckle.

"The boys around him were in *chinks* of laughter."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Cranford*, ch. ix. (*Davies.*)

*3. The sound of the grasshopper.

"Half-a-dozen grasshoppers make the field ring with their importunate *chink*."—*Burke: French Rev.*, p. 68.

çhĭnk (1), *v.t. & i.* [CHINK (1), *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to open in cracks or slits.

"The surface, which is the skin of that great body, is chopped, and *chinked* with drought, and burnt up with heat."—*Seasonable Serm.*, p. 15.

2. To fill up chinks or cracks.

II. *Intrans.:* To open in chinks or cracks; to split, to crack.

çhĭnk (2), *v.t. & i.* [CHINK (2), *s.*]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To cause pieces of metal, coin, &c., to emit a jingling sound, by causing them to knock together; to jingle.

2. To shake so as to cause a jingling sound.

"He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 198.

II. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To emit a jingling sound, as of pieces of metal, coins, &c., gently struck together.

*2. *Fig.:* To chuckle.

"He *chinked* and crowed with laughing delight."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xviii.

* **çhĭnk** (3), *v.t.* [CHYNCHYN.]

çhĭn'-ka, *s.* [A native word.] The single cable bridge of the East Indies, upon which traverses a seat in the shape of an ox-yoke.

çhĭnk'-ą-pĭn, *s.* [CHINCAPIN.]

çhĭnked, *a.* [Eng. *chink* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

Bot.: An epithet for the bark of trees which crack from decay.

* **çhĭnk'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *chink* (2), v.; *-er.*] Money, coin.

"Let us see your *chinkers*."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artev.*, ii. iii. 1.

çhĭnk'-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [CHINK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.:* The act of filling up chinks or cracks.

chinking-and-daubing, *s.* The process of filling with chips and clay the chinks or interstices between the logs of houses. (*American.*) (*Ogilvie.*)

çhĭnk'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *chink* (1), s., and *wort* = a herb.]

Bot.: The popular name in some districts for the different species of Opegrapha and their allies, which grow on the trunks of trees. These lichens are also sometimes called Letter-lichens, or Scripture-worts. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **çhĭnk'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *chink* (1), s.; *-y.*] Full of chinks or narrow clefts; gaping, fissured.

"But plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iv. 63.

çhĭnned, *a.* [Eng. *chin; -ed.*] Having a chin; used principally in compounds, as *broad-chinned, short-chinned,* etc.

Çhī'-no, *in compos.* [From Eng., &c. *Chin(a),* and *o* connective.] Pertaining to or connected with China.

Chino-Japanese region:

Bot.: A botanical region, including the Chinese lowlands and the Japanese archipelago.

Many trees and shrubs occur native, not a few like the Camellia evergreen. (*Thomé.*)

chin'-oi-dine, *s.* [Eng., &c. *chin(ine)* = quinine (q.v.); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = an appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ = Quinoïdine = Amorphous quinine. A resinous mass contained in refuse of the quinine liquids. It is insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether, also in dilute acids. It has powerful febrifuge properties.

chin'-ol-line, *s.* [CHINOLINE.]

chin'-ō-line, *s.* [From Eng. *quin(ine)*; Lat. *oleum* = oil; and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_9H_7N. A tertiary monamine formed by the distillation of quinine, cinchonine, strychnine, &c., with a concentrated solution of potash. It is a colourless oily basic liquid, boiling at 235°. It is slightly soluble in water, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

chinse, *v.t.* [Probably from *chink* (1), v.]

Naut.: To stop a seam temporarily by crowding in oakum with a knife or chisel. A slight calking.

chin'-sing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHINSE.]

chinsing-iron, *s.*

Naut.: A calker's edge-tool or chisel for chinsing seams.

chintz, * chints, *s.* [Hindu. *chhint* = spotted cotton cloth; *chhintā* = a spot; *chhīntnā* = to sprinkle. The simpler forms are *chhīt* = chintz, a spot; *chhītki* = a small spot, a speck; *chhītnā* = to scatter, to sprinkle; Mod. Dut. *sits* Ger. *zitz*. (*Skeat.*)] A cotton cloth gaily printed with designs of flowers, &c., in five or six different colours. It was a favourite in the time of Queen Anne, long before cotton prints became cheap. The name, being highly respectable, has since been applied to goods lacking the graceful and artistic character of the genuine article. The chintzes of the Coromandel coast were celebrated in the time of Marco Polo, thirteenth century. They are mentioned also by Odoardo Barbosa, a Portuguese who visited India soon after the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama: —"Great quantities of cotton cloths admirably painted, also some white and some striped, held in the highest estimation."

"Let a charming *chintz*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 248.

chī-ō-cŏc'-ca, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: The Snow-berry, a genus of the Cinchonaceous family, consisting of small shrubs, with a funnel-shaped, yellowish corolla, concealing the five stamens, which are provided with hairs. Ovary two-celled, with two inverted ovules. Fruit a berry with two seeds. (*Treas. of Bot.*) The root of *Chiococca anguifuga*, a trailing herb, and that of *C. densifolia*, a woody bush, are held by the people of Brazil to be a remedy for snake-bite.

chī-ō-dĕc'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow, and δεκτός (*dektos*) = received, acceptable.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens (tribe Graphidei), of which one species, *Chiodecton myrticola*, has been found in Ireland; and its var. *sarniense* in the Channel Islands. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chī'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A tetragonal, snow-white mineral, with a somewhat resinous lustre, found in the Ilmen mountains near Miask. Compos.: Fluorine, 58·0; aluminum, 18·6; sodium, 23·4. Hardness, 4·0. Sp. gr., 2·72—2·898. (*Dana.*)

chī-ō-năn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, in allusion to the colour of the flower.]

Bot.: The Snowdrop-tree of North America, or the Snow-flower, as the name implies, belongs to a genus of Oleaceæ, and is distinguished by its deciduous leaves, and the long, narrow, ribbon-like segments of the corolla. The fruit is a drupe like that of the olive. *Chionanthus virginica* is a deciduous shrub, or small tree, with large smooth leaves like those of a Magnolia, and bearing flowers in terminal panicles. It blossoms in this country in June, and is highly ornamental. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī-ō'-nē, *s.* [Gr. χιόνεος (*chioneos*) = white as snow; χιών (*chiōn*) = snow, in allusion to the colour of the cymes of white flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *Chione glabra*, a native of Tortoise Island.

chī-ō'-nĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. χιόνεος (*chioneos*) = white as snow; χιών (*chiōn*) = snow.]

Entom.: A small dipterous insect belonging to the sub-family Panorpinæ, found in Sweden in winter amongst snow and ice. Head brownish-yellow, legs very long and thick. It is wingless.

chī-ŏn-id'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chionis* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Wading birds, with affinities to the plovers and the gulls. They are natives of high southern latitudes.

chī-ō'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. χιόνεος (*chioneos*) = white as snow.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Chionididæ. *Chionis alba*, the White Sheathbill, about the size of a small chicken, with snow-white plumage, is a native of the Antarctic seas. [SHEATH-BILL.]

chī-ō-nŏph'-ĭl-a, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, nearly allied to Pentstemon, but differing from that genus in its five-toothed (not five-cleft) calyx, as well as in habit. *Chionophila Jamesii*, the only known species, found in the Rocky Mountains near the snow limit, is a small unbranched herb about two inches high, with a few smooth linear leaves which are enveloped near the base by a number of membranaceous scales. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chī-ō-nȳ'-phē, *s.* [Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow; and ὑφή (*huphē*) = a web, a weaving.]

Bot.: A genus of Mucorini (hyphomycetous Fungi) found growing upon melting snow. *Chionyphe Carteri*, Berk., is a curious fungus, which is supposed to be the cause of that formidable disease, the Fungus-foot of India. It has, however, been doubted whether it is really the cause, or only a secondary growth on the truffle-like nodules composed principally of stearine (?) which are characteristic of the disease.

*** chī-ŏp'-pine,** *s.* [Sp. *chapin*; Port. *chapini*; Ital. *scappino*; O. Fr. *escapin* = a sock.] [CHOPINE.] A kind of high shoe or patten, worn formerly by ladies, to raise them above the dirt.

"The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chioppines*."—*Cowley.*

Chī'-ŏs, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. Χίος (*Chios*), χῖος (*chios*).]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: An island, now more generally called Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

chios turpentine, *s.* The resinous exudation from the *Pistacia terebinthus*, growing in Syria. (*Weale.*)

chip (1), **chēap, chip'-ping,** *s.* [CHEAP, *s.*] In composition in the names of towns implies a market, as *Chipping Norton*, *Cheapside*, &c.

chip (2), *** chippe, * chype, * chyppe,** *s.* & *a.* [CHIP, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A small piece of wood or stone detached by means of a cutting instrument.

"*Chyppe.* Quisquilie, assula."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* (2) A small slice or paring of bread.

(3) *Gaming:* A small disc of celluloid or ivory, used to represent money at stake; variously colored and sometimes engraved. [CHECK.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A small piece or fragment, however caused.

"To be so tickled, they would change their state
And situation with those dancing *chips*."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 128.

(2) A portion of an original stock.

¶ *A chip of the old block*: A child identical in character with his parent; a true child.

"Well dost thou now appear to be a *chip of the old block*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectym.*

* (3) Used contemptuously for anything dried up or withered, or of little value.

"He was a bit of still life; a *chip*; weak water gruel. . ."—*Colman: The Poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A piece of wood of the shape of a quadrant, of 6 inches radius, and ¼ inch thick, placed on the end of a log line. The chip is loaded at the circular edge so as to float upright, about two-thirds being immersed in water. The knotted log-line is wound on a reel, and the chip or log being thrown overboard catches in the water and remains about stationary there, while the cord unwinds as the vessel proceeds. The number of knots passing the seaman's hand while the sand in the half-minute glass is running out, indicates the number of knots or nautical miles per hour of the vessel's speed. [LOG.]

2. *Hat Manuf.:* A kind of straw plait, the leaves of *Thrinax argentea*, a Cuban palm, prepared for hats, &c. Also a kind of wood, split into thin slips for the same purpose.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

chip-axe, *s.* A small, single-handed axe used in chipping or listing a block or scantling to a shape approximating that to which it is to be dressed.

chip-bonnet, *s.* A bonnet made of fancy straw plait, or palm leaves, or of chip. [CHIP, B. 2.]

chip-hat, *s.* A hat made of chip. [CHIP, B. 2.]

"The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, with *chip-hats* . . ."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

chip-plaiting, chip-platting, *s.* Straw prepared and twisted for bonnets and hats.

chip, * chip-pen, * chyp, * chyp-pen, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cippian* = to cut; Ger. *kippen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut small pieces off; to reduce by cutting away a little at a time.

"Then he *chipped* and smoothed the planking."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn;
The Musician's Tale, xiii.

2. To break through: said of a young bird breaking its way out of the egg.

* 3. To slice or cut bread.

"He would have *chipped* bread well."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To make the preparations necessary for flight.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To break or fly off in small pieces.

* 2. To break forth from a shell or calix.

"The rois knoppis, tetand furth thare hede,
Gan *chyp*, and kyth thare vernal lippis red."
Doug.: Virgil, 401, 19.

3. To ferment as ale in the vat. (*Scotch.*)

*** chip'-chŏp,** *a.* [A redup. of *chip* (q.v.).] Broken, abrupt.

"The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch
I know; the man i' th' moon can speak as much."
Taylor: Superbiæ Flagellum.

*** chip'-een-er,** *s.* [CHIOPPINE.]

"If you would wear *chipeeners*."—*Revenge*, iii.

*** chip'-ĕr,** *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *chepier* = a gaoler. (*Jamieson.*)] A snare, a trap.

"Discharges all the slaying of wilde-fowle in other menis boundis with gunnis, *chiperis* or other ingynes, . . ."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 269.

chip'-mŭnk, chip'-mŭck, chip'-mŭk, *s.* [Probably from the voice of the animals.]

Zool.: A species of squirrel-like animals, of the genus Tamias, sometimes called the Striped Squirrel. The common species of the United States is the *Tamias Lysteri*. (*Webster.*)

chipped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHIP, *v.*]

chip'-pĕr, *s.* & *a.* [CHEEP, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A chirper.

B. *As adj.:* Lively, active, cheerful.

chip'-pĕr, *v.i.* [CHEEP, *v.*] To chirrup, to chirp. (*Provinc. Eng.*)

chip'-pĕrs, *s. pl.* [CHIP, *v.*]

Mining: Women who dress the best, or "bing ore," in lead mines. (*Weale.*)

chip'-ping, *s.* [CHEAPING.] In composition in names of towns implies a market. [CHIP (1), *s.*]

chĭp'-pĭng (1), * **chўp'-pўnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHIP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The operation or process of cutting away small pieces from wood, stone, &c.

"The *chipping*, and hewing, and squaring of the several stones."—*Sanderson: Serm.* (1640), ii. 174.

2. The act of flying or breaking off in chips or small pieces.

3. A small fragment chipped off; a chip.

chipping-chisel, *s.* A cold chisel with a slightly convex face, and an angle of about 80°; used in removing a scale of iron, hardened by contact with the damp mould in casting. The removal is a preparation for finishing with the file or other tool, the chilled iron being very destructive of files.

* **chipping-knife,** *s.* A bread-knife.

"A *chipping-knife* to chip bread with, *culter panarius*."—*Withals*, 1608, p. 178.

chipping-machine, *s.* A planing-machine for cutting dye-woods into chips. [BARK-CUTTING MACHINE.] (*Knight.*)

chipping-piece, *s.*

Founding:

1. An elevated cast (or forged) surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools.

2. The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, where it is intended to be fitted against another. (*Knight.*)

† **chĭp'-pĭng** (2), *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHEEP, *v.*]

chipping-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A kind of sparrow, *Zonotrichia socialis*, very common in the United States. It is of small size, and is also called *chippy* (q.v.). (*Webster.*)

chipping-squirrel, *s.*

Zool.: The Chipmunk (q.v.).

† **chĭp'-pў,** *a.* [Eng. *chip* (2), s.; *-(p)y.*] Full or composed of chips; inclined to break off in chips.

"My chilled veins are warm'd by *chippy* fires."—*Savage: The Wanderer*, i. 283.

chĭp'-pў, *s.*

1. A chipping-bird (q.v.).

2. A young girl. Used playfully, also disrespectfully or even contemptuously. (*U.S. Slang.*)

* **chĭq-uăn'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [CHICANERY.]

"To use any *chiquanery* or pettifoggery."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 151. (*Davies.*)

chïr'-a-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to guide.] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph.

chïr'-ăg-ra, chï-răg'-ra, *s.* [Lat. *chiragra*; Gr. χειράγρα (*cheiragra*), from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a seizure.]

Med.: Gout in the joints of the fingers. [GOUT.]

chïr-ăg'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chiragra*; and Eng. suff. *-ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of gout in the joints of the fingers.

2. Suffering from or affected with chiragra.

"*Chiragrical* persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

chï-rā'-ta, chi-ree-ta, chĭ-rĕt'-ta, chïr-āy'-ĭ-ta, *s. pl.* [Hindi (?)]

Pharm.: Chiretta, the stems of *Agathotes chirayta* or *Ophelia chirata*, a plant belonging to the order Gentianaceæ, growing in the northern parts of India. The stems are smooth, pale brown, and about the size of a goose-quill, with numerous small flowers and parts of the root attached; the stems have a yellow pith. It contains a bitter substance, and is used as a stomachic tonic.

* **chïrch,** * **chïrche,** *s.* [CHURCH.]

† **chïrche'-wŏrt,** *s.* [CHURCHWORT.]

* **chïrch-hawe,** *s.* [CHURCH-HAW.]

* **chïrch'-rēve,** *s.* [CHURCH-REEVE.]

chïr'-ĭ-ta, *s.* [From the vernacular name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A small genus of Gesneraceæ, natives of tropical Asia. They are herbaceous plants, with a short stock or a simple leafy stem, the leaves opposite, and the flowers solitary or umbellate, on axillary or radical peduncles. They are perennial, and have large red or purple flowers. They are natives of Nepaul.

chïr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *chirus*, the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygious fishes, with compressed perch-like bodies, having several lateral lines formed of a series of pores on the sides. It consists of a single genus Chirus (q.v.).

* **chïrk,** * **chyrk-yn** (*Eng.*), **chïrk, jirk, jirg, chork** (*Scotch*), *v.i.* [Cf. CHARK and CHIRP. Ger. *zirken, schirken.*]

1. To chirp.

"*Chyrkyn. Sibilo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"*Chirkith* as a sparwe."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,386.

2. To make a grating noise; to grate.

"The doors will *chirk*, the bands will cheep."
Jamieson: Popular Ball., ii. 338.

¶ *To chirk with the teeth*, also actively, *to chirk the teeth*, to rub them against each other. (*Scotch.*)

chïrk, *a. & s.* [CHIRK, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Lively, active. (*American.*)

B. *As subst.:* The sound made by the teeth, or by any two hard bodies rubbed obliquely against each other. (*Scotch.*)

* **chïrk'-ĭng,** * **chirk-yng,** * **chyrk-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHIRK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Chirping; a harsh, grating noise.

"*Chyrkynge. Sibilatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"By *chirkyng* of dores or crakking of howses."
Chaucer: Parson's Tale, p. 316.

chïrl, *v.t. & i.* [Probably a mere variant of *chirm* or *chirp.*] (*Scotch.*)

A. *Trans.:* To chirp out as a bird, to warble.

"The laverock *chirl't* his cantie sang."
Ballad, Edin. Mag., Oct. 1818, p. 327.

B. *Intrans.:* To emit a low melancholy sound, as birds do in winter, or before a storm.

"The fairy barbs were light and fleet;
The *chirling* echoes went and came."
Hogg: Hunt of Eildon, p. 323.

chïrle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from A.S. *ceoler* = the throat.] A double chin. (*Scotch.*)

* **chïrm,** * **chĕrme,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *cirman, cyrman* = to cry out.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To chirp as a bird.

"Sparuwe is a cheaterinde bird, cheatereth euer ant *chirmeth* . . . so ouh ancre . . . *chirmen* and cheateren euer hire bonen."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 152.

"The bird *chirmes* as it is whistled to."—*Wodroephe: Fr. Gr.* (1623), p. 505.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To utter gently. (See instance in quotation above.)

2. To fret, to be peevish. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Trans.:* To chirp, to warble.

"The zephyrs seem'd mair saft to play,
The birds mair sweet to *chirm* their sang."
Picken: Poems, 1788, p. 69.

* **chïrme,** * **chyrme,** *s.* [A.S. *cirm, cyrm.*] A chirp, a chirruping of a bird.

"Thogh crowe . . . goth to him mid hore *chirme*."
Owl and Nightingale, 303.

* **chïrne,** *s. & a.* [CHURN.]

chïr-ō-çĕn'-trŭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and κέντρον (*kentron*) = a spine, a point.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the Clupidæ, or Herrings, so named from the lanceolate process of the large pectoral fin. It is often made the type of a family (Chirocentridæ).

chïr-ō-cĕph'-al-ŭs, cheïr-ō-çĕph'-al-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: An old genus of Entomostracans. *Cheirocephalus diaphanus* is the same as *Branchipus diaphanus* and *B. stagnalis.* [BRANCHIPUS.]

chïr-ŏd'-ŏt-a, *s.* [Gr. χειρόδοτος (*cheirodotos*) = given by hand: χείρ (*cheir*), genit. χειρός (*cheiros*) = the hand, and δοτός (*dotos*), as *a.* = granted, as *s.* = a gift; δίδωμι (*didōmi*) = to give.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinodermata, closely allied to Synapta. *Chirodota violacea* possesses curious wheel-like calcareous plates in the skin.

chïr'-ō-grăph (*pl.* **chirographs, chirographa**), *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Law:

1. An indenture made in evidence of title to land, &c. When these were less prolix than now the part and counterpart were written on the same sheet of parchment, separated by a longitudinal vacant space. In that space was then written a word, or even the whole alphabet, and then a wavy line was cut through it from top to bottom, so as to put part of the word or alphabet on the copy of the deed handed to the one party and the rest on that given to the other. The word *cirographum* or *cyrographum* being the most commonly introduced to be cut across, the term *chirographa* = hand-writings, was applied to them. The Canonists called them *syngrapha*. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii. ch. 20.)

2. A fine indented on the same principle.

"The Foot, *Chirograph*, or Indentures of the Fine."
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii., Appendix iv., 15.

* **chïr-ŏg'-raph-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-er.*] One who professes or exercises the art of engrossing; an officer in the Court of Common Pleas who engrossed fines.

"Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's* to be engrossed."—*Bacon: Office of Alienation.*

* **chïr-ō-grăph'-ĭc,** * **chïr-ō-grăph'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to chirography. (*Smart.*)

* **chïr-ŏg'-raph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-ist.*]

1. A chirographer.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the lines of the hand, a chiromancer.

"Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the *chirographists* behold his palm . . ."—*Arbuthnot: On Pope.*

* **chïr-ŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *chirograph*; *-y.*]

1. The art of writing or engrossing.

2. A piece of writing or engrossing done by hand. (*Smart.*)

chïr-ō-ġўm'-năst, chïr-ō-ġўm'-năste, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and γυμνάστεον (*gumnasteon*) = a place of exercise.] A finger-trainer. A contrivance for strengthening the fingers, consisting of a cross-bar, from which are suspended rings attached to springs. The term is also applied to any apparatus designed for a like object. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **chïr-ō-lŏġ'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *chirolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Relating or pertaining to chirology.

* **chïr-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *chirolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who communicates ideas by signs made with the hands and fingers.

* **chïr-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** * **cheïr-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a speech.] The art or practice of communicating ideas by the motions of the hands or fingers.

"*Cheirology* is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers."—*Dalgarno: Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* (Ox. 1680), Introd.

chïr-ŏl'-ō-phis, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and λόφος (*lophos*) = a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes of the family Blenniidæ, having anguilliform bodies and crested heads.

* **chïr-ŏm'-a-chў,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle.] A hand-to-hand fight.

"Things came to dreadful *chiromachies*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 544.

* **chïr'-ō-măn-çĕr,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] One who pretends to foretell events, or to tell fortunes by an inspection of the lines on a person's hand.

"The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art employ."
Dryden: Juvenal, vi.

***chĭr′-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. χειρομαντεία (*cheiromanteia*): from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] The pretended art of foretelling events, or of divining fortunes, by an inspection of the lines of a person's hand; palmistry.

"Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from physiognomy, metoposcopy, *chiromancy.*" — *Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 58.

***chĭr-ŏm′-ạn-ĭst, *chĭr-ō-măn′-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. χειρόμαντις (*cheiromantis*): from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μάντις (*mantis*) = a prophet, a diviner.] A chiromancer.

***chĭr-ō-măn′-tĭc, *chĭr-ō-măn′-tĭ-cạl,** *a.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and μάντικος (*mantikos*) = pertaining to a prophet or diviner.] Relating or pertaining to chiromancy or palmistry. (*Browne.*)

chĭr-ō-nĕc′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and νήκτης (*nēktēs*) = a swimmer.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of fishes, the type of the family Chironectidæ.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Didelphidæ (Opossums).

chĭr-ō-nĕc′-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chironectes;* and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: The Frog-fishers, a family of cheliform fishes, of which Chironectes is the typical genus.

chĭr-ōn′-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [From the fabulous monster *Chiron,* and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Gentianaceæ, and consisting of herbs or small shrubs with narrow-ribbed leaves, a corolla with a short tube, and a five-cleft bell-shaped limb, with a deciduous segment. Several kinds are in cultivation. They have for the most part pretty pink flowers. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chĭr-ō-nŏm′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chironom(y); -ic.*] Relating or pertaining to chironomy. (*Melmoth.*)

chĭr-ŏn′-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. χειρονόμος (*cheironomos*) = moving the hands regularly and significantly gesticulating as in a pantomime: χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and νομός (*nomos*) = as *a.,* pastoral, rural; as *s.,* a law, regulation.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Notaeantha. There are about eighty species. The angler's bait, known as the Blood-worm, is the larva of *Chironomus plumosus.*

chĭr-ŏn′-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. χειρονόμια (*cheironomia*) = movement of the hands, gesticulation; from χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and νόμος = a rule, regulation.]

*1. Gesticulation by the use of the hands.

2. Directions given by movements of the hand, especially to a chorus. In the early church of the West such a system was much in vogue; and some have maintained that the signs of sounds, as then written, were merely pictorial representations of the movement of the hand. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chĭr-ŏp′-ĕd-ĭst, *s.* [CHIROPODIST.]

chĭr-ō-pĕt′-ạ-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = a hand, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ allied to Croton, but differing in the stamens being united into a column not free, and also to Ditaxis, which, however, has ten stamens in two tiers, instead of five in one tier. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***chĭr′-ŏ-plăst,** *s.* [Gr. χειρόπλαστος (*cheiroplastos*) = moulded or formed by hand: χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to form.] An instrument, or hand-director, as its name indicates, for training and exercising the hands, for giving them facility and command in playing music. It was invented by Professor John Bernard Logier, a native of Germany, and resident of London, who died about 1852. Patented about 1812. It consists of the position-frame, to keep the hands from wandering; the finger-guides, two movable brass frames each having five divisions; and the wrist-guide, to preserve the proper position of the wrist. The position-frame consisted of two parallel rails extending from one extremity of the keys to the other, and fastened to the pianoforte. This frame served as a line upon which the finger-guides travelled; these guides were two movable brass frames, with five divisions for the fingers, and to each guide was attached a brass wire with a regulator, called the wrist-guide, by which the position of the wrist was preserved from inclination outwards. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chĭ-rŏp′-ŏd-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = the foot: Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who treats or is skilled in diseases of the hands and feet, especially one who removes corns from them.

***chĭr-ŏs′-ō-phĭst,** *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and σοφίστης (*sophistēs*) = clever, skilful.] One skilled in the pretended art of fortune-telling by chiromancy or palmistry; a chiromancer.

chĭr-ō′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, and ὦτα (*ōta*), nom. pl. of οὖς (*ous*) = an ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Saurians, resembling the Chalcides in their verticillated scales and the Amphisbæna in the obtuse form of their head; but distinguished from the first by the want of posterior feet, and from the last by their possession of anterior limbs. There is only one species, a native of Mexico, *Chirotes canaliculatus* (*Cuvier*). It is about the thickness of a man's little finger, and from eight to ten inches long. Body flesh-coloured, and covered with demi-rings on back and belly, alternating on the sides; eye very minute.

çhĭrp (1), ***çhĭrp′-ĕn, *çhŭrpe,** *v.i.* [An onomatopœic word.] To make a short sharp noise, as many small birds.

"How cheerfully do these little birds *chirp,* and sing."—*Bishop Hall: Occasional Meditations,* 36.

***çhĭrp** (2), *v.* [Probably the same as chirp (1), cf. *chirrup.*] To cheer, to enliven; to be lively or gay (only in present part.).

"Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes."
Pope: Mor. Ess., iii. 358.

çhĭrp, *s.* [CHIRP (1), *v.*] The short, sharp sound made by small birds.

"The one has a joyous, easy, laughing note, the other a loud harsh *chirp.*"—*White: Natural History of Selbourne,* let. 16.

çhĭrp′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chirp; -er.*] One that chirps. Applied especially to one of the warblers.

"The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March, and continues them through the spring and summer till the end of August."—*White: Natural History of Selborne,* Let. 16.

çhĭrp′-ĭng (1), ***çhȳrp′-ȳnge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHIRP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"I noticed that each time the horse put its foot on the fine siliceous sand, a gentle *chirping* noise was produced."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 26.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a noise such as that made by small birds.

"*Chyrpynge,* or clateryngе (chirkinge or chateringe, P.) of byrdys. *Garritus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

". . . the *chirping* of a wren."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

çhĭr′-pĭng (2), *pr. par. & a.* [CHIRP (2), *v.*]

"Jack T . . . has so far transgressed the Fannian law, which allows a *chirping*-cup to satiat not to surfeit, to mirth not to madness."—*Howell: Familiar Letters.*

çhĭrp′-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chirping; -ly.*] In a chirping or cheerful manner; cheerily.

***chĭrre,** *v.i.* [A.S. *ceorian* = to murmur; Dut. *korren* = to coo; O.H. Ger. *kerren;* M.H. Ger. *kërren, kirren;* Ger. *kerren;* Lat. *garrio.*] To coo, as a dove; to make the noise of any bird.

"You do affect as timorously as swans,
(Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill
With tardy modesty, and *chirring* plead
Their constant resolutions."
Glapthorne: Argalus and Parthenia.

***chĭr′-rĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHIRRE, *v.*] Shrill-sounding.

"But that there was in place to stir
His spleen, the *chirring* grasshopper."
Herrick: Poems.

çhĭr′-rŭp, *v.t. & i.* [An extension of *chirp* (q.v.).]

***A.** *Trans.:* To cheer by singing; to animate.

B. *Intrans.:* To chirp.

çhĭrt, *s.* [From *chirt,* v. (q.v.).] A squeeze.

***çhĭrt,** *v.t. & i.* [Etym. unknown.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To squeeze, to press out.

"I saw that cruell feynd elk thare, hut dout,
Thare lymmes rife and eit, as he war wod,
The youstir tharfra *chirtand* and blak blud."
Doug.: Virgil, 89, 32.

2. To squirt or send out suddenly.

B. *Intransitive:*

Fig.: To act in a griping manner, as, in making a bargain; also, to squeeze or practise extortion.

çhĭr′-tĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CHIRT, *v.*]

¶ *A chirting fallow:* A covetous wretch; an extortioner.

chĭr′-û, *s.* [Thibetan.] An antelope, *Pantholops Hodgsonii.* It is from Thibet and the Himalayas.

***chĭr-ŭr′-ġeŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *chirurgien;* Sp. *cirujano;* Ital. *chirurgo;* Port. *cirurgiao;* Lat. *chirurgus,* from Gr. χειρουργός (*cheirourgos*) = working or operating with the hand: χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, ἔργω (*ergō*) = to work, ἔργον (*ergon*) = a work. Now superseded by *surgeon.* (q.v.).] A surgeon; one whose profession is to heal diseases by manual operations and external applications.

***chĭr-ŭr′-ġeŏn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *chirurgeon; -ly.*] In the manner of a surgeon.

"*Seb.* Very well
Ant. And most *chirurgeonly.*"
Shakesp.: The Tempest, ii. 1.

***chĭr-ŭr′-ġĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *chirurgie;* Lat. *chirurgia,* from Gr. χειρουργία (*cheirourgia*) = a working by hand, surgery: χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand, ἔργον (*ergon*) = work. Now superseded by *surgery* (q.v.).] The art or profession of a chirurgeon; surgery. (*Sidney.*)

chĭr-ŭr′-ġĭc, chĭr-ŭr′-ġĭ-cạl, *a.* [Fr. *chirurgique;* Lat. *chirurgicus,* from Gr. χειρούργικος (*cheirourgikos*) = pertaining to surgeons or surgery.]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Relating to manual operations of any kind; manual.

"The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments."—*Bishop Wilkins.*

II. *Technically:*

1. Pertaining to the art or profession of chirurgeon; surgical.

"Wholly devoted to medicine,
With lectures on *chirurgical* lore.
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

2. Possessing qualities useful or applicable to surgery.

chĭr′-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Chiridæ (q.v.). The head is crested, as in Blennius; the ventral fins are distinct, with five rays; the body is elongated and furnished with ciliated scales; and the teeth are small and conical. Some of the species have appendages over the eyes. All are natives of the seas about Kamskatka.

çhĭs′-ęl (1), ***çhy-sel** (1), ***çhe-syll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cisel;* Fr. *ciseau;* Port. *sizel;* Sp. *cincel,* from Low Lat. *cisellus, cizellus, sciselum* = a chisel.]

1. An edged tool for cutting wood, iron, or stone. It is operated by striking its upper end with a hammer or mallet, or by pressure.

¶ Some of the "celts" found in Europe in pre-historic times may have been used as chisels. Chisels were known also to the ancient Egyptians. The form of the chisel used in carpentry is familiar: one used in turnery has the cutting edge in the middle of the thickness: one used in metallurgy has the upper part flat for receiving the blow of the hammer, and the lower part in the form of a wedge for penetrating iron plates or bars.

2. By metonomy, used for the art of a sculptor.

". . . embellished by the pencil of Verrio and the *chisel* of Gibbons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

¶ There are numerous varieties of chisels, adapted to the requirements of various trades, as, for instance, *calking-chisel, chipping-chisel,* &c., which will be found in their places.

chisel-draft, *s.*

Masonry: In squaring the end of a stone block, one edge is chisel-dressed to a straight edge and forms a base for the determination of the other sides.

¶ *Chisel in Marteline:* A boasting-chisel used by marble-workers. It is furnished with steel points at the end. [MARTELINE.]

*** çhĭş'-ęl** (2), *** çhes-el, * çhes-ylle, * çhys-el** (2), *s.* [A.S. *cisil, ceosel, cesel;* O. H. Ger. *chisil;* Sw. & Dan. *kisel.*] Gravel, shingle.

"*Chysel,* or granel. *Acerua (arena,* P.) *sabulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

çhĭş'-ęl, *v.t.* [Fr. *ciseler.*] [CHISEL (1), *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To cut, grave, or pare away stone, &c., with a chisel.

2. *Fig.:* To cheat, to defraud. (*Slang.*)

çhĭş'-ęlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHISEL, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* Cut or graven with a chisel.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Frequently applied to the features, as formed by nature.

"With *chiselled* features calm and cold.'
Tennyson: A Character, 30.

2. Cheated, defrauded. (*Slang.*)

chiselled-work, *s.* The operation of a chisel on a stone; the work thus produced.

çhĭş'-ęl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHISEL, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The art or process of cutting or graving stone; sculpture.

2. *Fig.:* Cheating, fraud. (*Slang.*)

† çhĭş'-ęl-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *chisel, man,* and *-ship.*] The art of one skilled in sculpture.

"That species of ornamental flourish which, . . . when done with a chisel should be called *chiselmanship.*"—*Ruskin: Stones of Venice,* vol. i., ch. i., § 43.

chĭş'-leŭ, † chis'-lev, *s.* [Heb. כִּסְלֵו (*kislev*); Gr. Χασελεῦ (*Chaseleu*). Cf. Mac. i. 54. Probably from a Persian root.]

Jewish Calendar: The third month of the civil and the ninth of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. The name was not adopted till after the captivity, and does not occur in the canonical Scriptures. Chisleu commences with the new moon of December. The Feast of the Dedication of the Temple began on the 25th of Chisleu, and continued for eight days. 1 Mac. iv. 59, John x. 22. [DEDICATION.]

*** çhĭş'-lĕy,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *chisel* (2), s.; *-y.*] Containing, or of the nature of, gravel; gravelly. (*Farmer's Encyclopædia.*)

*** chĭş-mō-brănch-ĭ-ā'-tą** (prop. **schĭş-mą-tō-brańch-ĭ-ā'-tą**), *s. pl.* [Gr. σχίσμα (*schisma*); genit. σχίσματος (*schismatos*) = a cleft, and βραγχια (*branchia*) = gills.]

Zool.: A name given by Blainville to an order of his class Paracephalophora, comprehending those whose gills communicate from behind by a large slit or cavity.

chĭş-mŏp'-nĕ-æ (more gen. **schĭş-mŏp'-nē-ą,** itself an error for **schĭş-mŏp'-nō-ą**), *s. pl.* [Gr. σχίσμα (*schisma*) = a cleft, and πνοή (*pnoē*) = breath.]

Ichthy: An artificial tribe of cartilaginous fishes, comprehending those whose gills are without opercula, but are covered by a membrane pierced by an opening on each side.

çhĭt (1), *** çhĭtte,** *s.* [A.S. *cidh* = a germ, a sprig, a sprout. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A sprouting or shoot of a plant.

* 2. The young of any animal.

"There hadde diches the yrchoun, and nurshede out little *chittes.*"—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxxiv. 15.

3. A child, an infant, a babe.

"While yet thou wast a grov'ling puling *chit,*
Thy bones not fashion'd, and thy joints not knit."
Cowper: Expostulation.

* 4. An excrescence on the body, as a wart; a freckle.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Malting:* The shoot of corn from the end of the grain.

"Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Carp.:* A small frow used in cleaving lathes.

*** çhĭt** (2), *s.* [Etymol. doubtful: it may be the same as *chit* (1), s.] A small piece or slice of bread. (*Scotch.*)

*** çhĭt,** *v.i.* [CHIT (1), *s.*] To sprout, shoot, or germinate.

"I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

chĭt-ar-rō-nē, *s.* [Ital. *chitarrone,* augmentative of *chitarra.*]

Music: A theorbo or double-necked lute of great length, with wire strings and two sets of tuning pegs, the lower set having twelve and the higher eight strings attached, the unusual extension in length affording greater development to the bass of the instrument. It was employed in Italy in the 16th century. (*Mr. A. J. Hopkins, in Grove's Dict. Music.*)

CHITARRON.

çhĭt'-çhăt, *s. & a.* [A reduplicated form from *chat* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* Trifling talk, chatting.

"If Ralph had learning added to the common *chit-chat* of the town, he would have been a disputant upon all topicks that ever were considered by men of his own genius."—*Tatler,* No. 197.

B. *As adj.:* Given up to, or intended for, easy familiar talk or chat.

"I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat* club."—*Spectator.*

*** çhĭt'-ĕr, * çhyt-eryn,** *v.i.* [CHATTER, CHITTER.]

*** çhĭt'-ĕr-ĭng, * çhĭt'-ĕr-ỳng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHATTERING.]

A & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Chattering, noise of birds.

"Fals dyuynyng hi *chiteryng* of hirddia."—*Wycliffe: Numb.* xxiv. 1. (*Parvey.*)

*** çhĭt'-fāçe,** *a.* [CHITTYFACE.]

chĭ'-tĭne, *s.* [From *chit(on)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

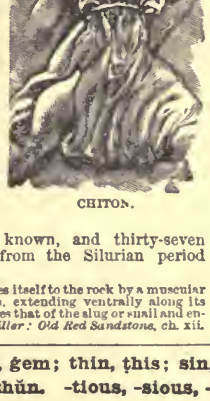
Chem.: $C_9H_{15}NO_6$. The horny substance which gives firmness to the tegumentary system and other parts of the crustacea, arachnida, and insects; probably also the carapace of the rotatoria consists of it. It is left when the above structures are exhausted successively with alcohol, ether, water, acetic acid, and alkalies, retaining the original form of the texture. It is dissolved by concentrated mineral acids without the production of colour. It is not dissolved by solution of potash, even when boiling; neither does it give the characteristic reactions with Millon's or Schultze's tests. It contains nitrogen. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chĭ'-tĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chitin(e); -ous.*] Of the nature of chitine.

chĭ'-tōn, *s.* [Gr. χιτών (*chitōn*) = (1) an under garment, (2) a coat of mail.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A robe.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Mollusca, the shells of which are boat-shaped, and consist of a series of symmetrical plates, folding over each other, and implanted in the mantle or zone of the animal. It is the typical genus of the family Chitonidæ or Chitons. The species occur in all climates. More than 200 recent species are known, and thirty-seven fossil, the latter from the Silurian period onward.



CHITON.

"The *Chiton* attaches itself to the rock by a muscular sucker or foot, which, extending ventrally along its entire length, resembles that of the slug or snail and enables it to crawl."—*Miller: Old Red Sandstone,* ch. xii.

chĭ-tŏn-ĕl'-lŭs, *s.* [From *chiton* (q.v.), and Lat. dim. suff. *-ellus.*]

Zool.: A genus of Cyclobranchia, in which the body is larvæform; the plates are small and detached, the mantle is naked, and the seeds have punctures resembling spiracles. Ten recent species are known, and one fossil, the latter from the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.

chĭ-to'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χιτών (*chitōn*) = a coat of mail (the seeds being covered with arilli), and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: A genus of West Indian shrubs of the family Melastomaceæ, some species of which in this country serve as ornamental stove-plants. They form shrubs or small trees, and have opposite, ovate, acute, five-nerved leaves, and terminal panicles, with three-flowered branches. They are natives of Mexico.

chĭ-tŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *chiton* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods, affording the only known instance of a protecting shell formed of many portions or, as they have been sometimes but incorrectly termed, valves, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated. The species are numerous and widely spread. The fossil species are rare.

Chĭt'-tą-gŏng, *s.* [A district in the south-east of Bengal.] The name of a fowl originally brought from the district mentioned in the etymology.

Chittagong-wood, *s.* The timber of several Indian trees, especially of *Cedrela Toona* and *Chickrassia tabularis.*

çhĭt'-tĕr, *v.i.* [CHATTER, *v.*]

1. To chirp in a tremulous or shivering manner (in this sense perhaps onomatopœic).

"The fethered sparowe cald I am;
In swete and pleasant spring,
I greatly doe delight, for then
I *chitter,* chirp, and sing."
Kendall: Flowers of Epigrams. (Nares.)

2. To shiver, to tremble. (*Scotch.*)

"Whare wilt thou cow'r thy *chittering* wing?"
Burns: A Winter Night.

3. To chatter. Used of the teeth striking against each other, as by cold.

çhĭt'-tĕr-lĭng, * çhỳt'-tĕr-lĭng, *s.* [Of obscure origin.]

1. (*Generally in pl.*): The smaller intestines of swine, &c., cooked for food by frying.

"A gut or *chitterling* hanged in the smoke."—*Barret.*

* 2. A ruff or frill to a shirt (so called because when ironed out it resembles the small entrails).

* 3. A little child [as if it were a dimin. from chit (1)].

*** çhĭttes,** *s.* [CHIT (1).] See extract.

"Lenticula is a poultz called *chittes,* whiche . . . I translate peeson."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 101.

*** çhĭt'-tĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [CHIT, *v.*]

*** çhĭt'-tỳ,** *a.* [Eng. *chit* (1); *-y.*]

1. Full of sprouts or shoots; germinating.

2. Childish, babyish.

*** çhĭt'-tỳ-fāçe,** *a.* [Prob. not from *chitty,* but a corruption of "*chicheface.* A chiche-face, micher sneakebill, wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops" (*Cotgrave*).] Lean, miserable-looking.

*** çhĭ-vaçhe, * çhĭ-vaçh-ĭe,** *s.* [CHEVACHIE.]

çhĭv'-ąl-rĭc, chĭ-văl'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chivalry; -ic.*] Chivalrous.

". . . his mind, naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent, . . ."—*Major Porter: Knights of Malta,* ch. i.

çhĭv'-ąl-roŭs, * çhiv-ale-rous, *a.* [O. Fr. *chevalereux;* Sp. *caballeroso.*] [CHIVALRY.]

1. Pertaining or relating to chivalry.

"And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* enterprise."
Spenser: Fairy Queen.

2. High-spirited, gallant, noble.

". . . his *chivalrous* spirit would not suffer him to decline a risk . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

çhĭv'-ąl-roŭs-lỳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chivalrous; -ly.*] In a chivalrous, gallant manner.

çhĭv'-ąl-rỳ, * çhev-al-rye, * çhev-al-ree, * çhiv-al-rie, * çhyv-al-rie, * chyu-al-rye, *s.* [O. Fr. *chevalerie;* Sp. *caballeria;*

Ital. and Port. *cavalleria.* The same word as CAVALRY (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. The deeds or exploits of a knight; valour in arms.

"There hadde he don gret *chyvalrie.*"
Romaunt of Rose, 1,207.

*2. The dignity of knighthood.

"There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry* . . ."—*Bacon: Essays.*

3. The system, practices, or usages of knighthood generally.

"The faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to *chivalry* belongs."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 100.

4. A body or number of knights collectively. [CAVALRY.]

"He was imade kyng of Fraunce by assent of alle the *chyualrie.*"—*Trevisa,* i. 283.

*5. Warfare, arms.

"As one unfitt therefore, that all might see
He had not trayned bene in *chevalree.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 46.

*6. An army, generally including foot-soldiers as well as cavalry, the former apparently being considered not worth mentioning.

"Phicol, the prince of his *chyualrye.*"—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxi. 33.

*7. An exploit, a deed of arms, an adventure.

"They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private *chivalries.*"—*Sidney.*

8. Men actuated by a chivalrous spirit; brave gentlemen.

"Her Beauty and her *Chivalry,* and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."
Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iii. 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* The rise of chivalry has been placed by some as late as the crusades, but at that time it was in an advanced stage of development. From the 9th to the 12th century, a "miles," that is, one bearing a designation which in classical times meant simply a soldier, and in the mediæval period a knight, was one who held land or fee from a superior, and was in consequence bound to render him military service. When a young man who was heir to these responsibilities came of age enough to formally pledge himself to discharge them honourably, a ceremony of investiture took place. The Church, as was natural and right, sought to add solemnity to the interesting event, and made the investiture of a youthful knight an imposing religious ceremony, holding up, moreover, before him a high moral and religious ideal to which he was exhorted to aspire. Mercy to vanquished foes and purity in the youthful knight's relations to women were earnestly pressed upon him; and there was undoubtedly more of both than if the Christian Church had not interfered. Yet withal the ages of chivalry were marked to a frightful extent by cruelty and impurity. Whilst the Church counselled and poets celebrated the religious and moral elevation of the true knight, that individual himself manifested little of either; his principles and his practice were wonderfully different. Chivalry declined and fell with the feudal system, of which it was a normal growth. The institution of the military orders, the Knights Templars, the Knights of St. John, and the Teutonic Knights, was an interesting development of chivalry. To a certain extent also it has a place in the present, its ceremonies being retained in the creation of modern knights, though some of them are all but meaningless. But whatever in the days of its vigour it effected in making society braver, more compassionate, and more pure, created for it a title to gratitude which should never pass away.

*2. *Law:* A tenure of land by knight's service; also called tenancy *in chief,* or *in capite.* [CHIEF, B., II. I.]

"*Servitium militare,* of the French *chevalier;* a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuds,* fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services, as they thought good: and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other clownish and rustick. *Chivalry,* therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord: and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called sergeantry; and is again divided into grand or petit, *i.e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium."—*Cowel.*

¶ *Tenure in Chivalry:* Tenure on condition of rendering knight's service. [II. 2.]

¶ *Court of Chivalry:* A court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms. (*Blackstone,* bk. iii., ch. v.)

* **chiv-an, chiv-en,** *s.* [? The same as Chevin = chub.] Occurring only in the phrase *to play the chivan* = to run away precipitately.

"Go play the *chivan,* the stranger then said."
Robin Hood & Cousin Scarlett.

***çhīve** (1), *s.* [SHIVE.] A chip.

"If any *chive,* chip or dust skip into the eye . . . it will incarnate upon the tunicle."—*Barrough: Method of Physick,* 1624. (*Nares.*)

çhīve (2), *s.* (Generally used in the plural.) [Fr. *cive,* from Lat. *cepa, cœpa, cœpe* = an onion.]

*1. *Bot.:* A name formerly given to the filaments of flowers.

"The prolific seed contained in the *chives* or apices of the stamina."—*Ray: Wisdom of God.*

2. *Hortic.:* A small species of onion, *Allium Schœnoprasum,* which grows in tufts. The bulbs have the odour of garlic, and are used in soups and stews, but to a very little extent.

chive-garlic, *s.* [CHIVE (2).]

* **çhiv-el, * chy-vel,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] Stratmann suggests Prov. Eng. *chivel* = a slit or rent.] To shake, to tremble.

"Hise chekes . . . *chyveled* for eide."
Langland: P. Plowman, 2,855.

* **çhiv-er,** *v.i.* [SHIVER.]

çhĭv'-ĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *chive* (2), s. (q.v.).] (For definition see extract.)

"*Chivets,* are the small parts at the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated."—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*

chĭv'-ĭ-a-tīte, *s.* [Named from *Chiviat(o),* in Peru, where it occurs, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral of a lead-grey colour, with metallic lustre, and resembling bismuth-glance. Compos.: Sulphur, 17·76; bismuth, 62·96; lead, 16·72; copper, 2·56. Sp. gr., 6·920. (*Dana.*)

* **çhĭv'-ў,** *v.t.* [A corruption of *chevy chase.*] To chase. (*Slang.*)

"I've been a *chivied* and a *chivied* just by one on yon and nixt by another on you." -*Dickens: Bleak House,* ch. xlvi.

chlad'-nīte, *s.* [From Chladni, who wrote on meteorites; *-ite.*]

Min.: A variety of Enstatite (q.v.) found in meteorites, and containing little or no iron. (*Dana.*)

chlæ-nā'-çĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Gr. χλαῖνα (*chlaina*) = a cloak, from the flowers being furnished with an involucre; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A small family consisting of only four genera, of one or two species each, all from the island of Madagascar, and as yet but very imperfectly known. They are trees or shrubs with the habit, alternate leaves, stipules, and terminal inflorescence of some Sterculiaceæ, of which they have also the free petals, monadelphous stamens, and anthers. Included by Lindley in his Geranial alliance. (*Treas. of Bot.,* &c.)

chlæ'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλαῖνα (*chlaina*) = a cloak.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, of elegant forms, and generally of green hues. The legs and antennæ of many of the species are of a pale-yellow colour, as also the outer margin of the elytra. Four species are British.

chlăm-ўd-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A name now applied to a section of the genus Thymelæa, in which the tubular calyx remains attached after withering, and encloses the nut. The plants embraced in this section are low woody-stemmed bushes, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean regions.

chlăm-ўd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak; *-eous.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to the floral envelope of a plant.

chlăm-ў-dŏd'-ĕr-ą, chlăm-ўd'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλαμυς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and δέρη (*derē*) = the neck.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Sturnidæ (q.v.) *Chlamydodera maculata* is the spotted Bower-bird of Australia. [BOWER-BIRD.]

chlăm-ўd'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak, and ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Euplota. Furnished with cilia and a cylinder of teeth, but neither styles nor hooks.

chlăm-ўd-ŏ-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: A genus of Saurians, founded on a specimen, *Chlamydosaurus Kingii,* found in Careening Bay, Port Nelson, Australia, in 1820. In colour it is yellowish-brown, variegated with black. Head depressed with the sides erect, leaving a blunt ridge on the upper part wherein the eyes are placed. Toes long, compressed, scaly, and very unequal; claws hooked and horn-coloured; neck covered with small scales, and furnished with a large plaited frill, rising from each ear. Each frill has four plaits which converge on the under part of the chin, and fold it up on the side, and a fifth where the two are united in lower part of the neck. Length, 22½ inches.

chlăm-ў-dŏ-thē'-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*), genit. χλαμύδος (*chlamudos*) = a cloak, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A mammal of the order Edentata, found in late Pliocene or Post-tertiary deposits of South America.

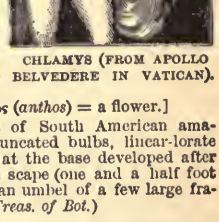
chlăm-ўph'-ŏ-rŭs (*Mod. Lat.*), **chlăm'-ў-phore** (*Eng.*), *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak; and φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing, φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Mammals of the order Edentata, consisting of a single species, *Chlamyphorus truncatus.* It resembles the Mole in some respects, and in others the Beaver or Sloth. Its length is 5½ inches. The body is covered with a shell of a consistence somewhat more dense and inflexible than sole-leather, of an equal thickness, and consisting of a series of plates of a square, rhomboidal, or cubical form, each row containing fifteen to twenty-two plates. The superior semicircular margin of the truncated surface, together with the lateral margins of the shell, are beautifully fringed with silky hair.

chlăm'-ўs, *s.* [Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak.]

*1. *Mil.:* A military cloak or mantle, worn especially by horsemen.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the sub-tribe Cyclica, and the family Chrysomelidæ.



CHLAMYS (FROM APOLLO BELVEDERE IN VATICAN).

chlē-nā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [CHLÆNACEÆ.]

chlī-dăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλιδή (*chlidē*) = softness, delicacy, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of South American amaryllids, having truncated bulbs, linear-lorate leaves, sheathing at the base developed after the flowers, and a scape (one and a half foot high) supporting an umbel of a few large fragrant flowers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chlō-ăn'-thēs, *s.* [Gr. = budding, sprouting.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ from extra-tropical New Holland, consisting of under-shrubs thickly covered with opposite or ternate, sessile, linear, and revolute leaves, and having solitary axillary flowers with short peduncles.

chlō-ăn'-thīte, *s.* [Gr. χλοανθής (*chloanthēs*) = budding, sprouting, from its reticulations, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Smeltite (q.v.), occur-

ring at Chatham, Connecticut, in mica slate. (*Dana.*)

chlō-ăs'-ma, *s.* [From Gr. χλοάζω (*chloazō*) = to be pale-green; χλόος (*chloos*) = pale green.]

Med.: A discolouration of the human skin which occurs in greenish or yellowish-brown patches, and for the most part on those portions of the body which are covered by clothing. The affection is due to a fungus or confervoid, *Microspora furfur*.

chlō-ē'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. χλόη (*chloē*) = the young shoots of grass, &c.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, belonging to the order Dorsibranchiata, in which the head is furnished with five tentacula, and the branchiæ resemble a tripinnate leaf.

chlör-, pref. [CHLORO-.]

chlör'-a, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

Bot.: An annual herbaceous plant, well marked among Gentianaceæ by its eight-cleft flowers and eight stamens. *Chlora perfoliata*, called Yellow-wort, the only British example, is a singularly erect, slender plant, about a foot high, with but few root-leaves. The whole plant is perfectly smooth, and of a decided glaucous hue. The flowers, which are rather large, and of a delicate clear yellow, expand only during the sunshine, like the genus Erythræa, to which Chlora is allied. The whole plant is intensely bitter, and may be employed with advantage as a tonic; it also dyes yellow. It is common in chalky pastures, especially near the sea.

chlör-ăç'-ĕt-āte, *s.* [Eng. *chloracet(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of chloracetic acid.

chlör-a-çēt'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng., &c. *chlor(ine)*, and *acetic* (q.v.).] Derived from chlorine and acetic acid.

chloracetic acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

Monochloracetic acid, $CH_2Cl.COOH$, is obtained by the action of chlorine on boiling glacial acetic acid. It boils at 186°, and solidifies at 64°. Soluble in water, and is gradually decomposed when the aqueous solution is boiled. Heated with KHO it is converted into potassium glycollate, $KC_2H_3O_3$.

Dichloracetic acid, $CHCl_2COOH$, is formed by the action of chlorine on monochloracetic acid. It boils at 105°.

Trichloracetic acid, CCl_3COOH, is obtained by the action of excess of chlorine on glacial acetic acid in direct sunlight, or by oxidation of chloral hydrate with chromic acid or with nitric acid; also synthetically by the action of Cl and H_2O on C_2Cl_4 carbon dichloride. It is a colourless acid deliquescent substance. Nascent hydrogen reduces it to acetic acid. Boiled with excess of ammonia it yields ammonia carbonate and chloroform. By PCl_5 it is converted into trichloracetyl chloride, $CCl_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$.

chlör'-a-çēt-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*; and *acetone.*]

Chem.: Acetone in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine. *Monochloracetone*, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2Cl$ is prepared by the action of hypochlorous acid on acetone. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 119°.

chlör'-æ-a, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

Bot.: An extensive genus of terrestrial orchids, exclusively found in the southern districts of South America. Their roots are coarse, fascicled, glutinous fibres. The leaves are all radical. The scape is clothed with thin herbaceous sheaths. The flowers grow in spikes or racemes in the manner of the Green Orchis, are greenish, whitish, or yellow, occasionally marked by deep brown specks. Some thirty or forty species are known, none of which are in cultivation. (*Treas. of Bot.*) It is thought in Chili that *Chloræa disoides* promotes the flow of milk.

chlör'-al, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *chlor(ine)*; *-al.*]

Chem.: C_2HCl_3O or $CCl_3.CO{\cdot}H$ = trichloraldehyde. Chloral is a colourless, odorous, oily liquid, boiling at 94°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Sp. gr., 1·502. It is obtained by passing chlorine gas through absolute alcohol. By the action of canstic potash it is decomposed into chloroform and formate of potassium. It changes on keeping into a solid white modification, reconverted into a liquid by heat. With water it forms a crystalline compound called hydrate of chloral, $CCl_3.HC(OH)_2$. It is used to adulterate beer.

chloral hydrate, *s.*

Pharm. (*Chloral Hydras*): A white crystalline substance, forming a neutral aqueous solution if free from HCl. Its solution in chloroform, when shaken up with sulphuric acid, remains colourless if no oily impurities are present; 100 grains of hydrate of chloral dissolved in an ounce of distilled water and mixed with thirty grains of slaked lime should yield, when carefully distilled, not less than seventy grains of chloroform. Chloral is used in medicine in the form of a syrup. It produces sleep, but only acts as an anodyne during sleep, the pain returning as soon as the patient wakes. The habitual use of this drug is followed by profound melancholy and enfeeblement of will, and muscular lassitude and suicidal insanity. It was discovered by Dr. O. Liebreich.

chlör'-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *chloral*; *-ism.*]

1. The act or practice of using chloral as a hypnotic.

2. The abnormal condition of the system resulting from the habitual use of chloral. The ill effects are often mental and moral as well as physical.

chlör'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chloral(ism)*; *-ist.*] A person addicted to the use of chloral.

chlör'-al-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *chloral*; *-ize.*] To treat with chloral, to affect with chloralism.

chlör'-a-nĭl, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *anil-(ine).*]

Chem.: $C_6Cl_4O_2$. Tetrachloroquinone. It is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, on aniline, phenol, isatin, &c. It crystallizes in golden-yellow laminæ, which are insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and ether; it sublimes at 150°, and is converted by PCl_5 into perchlorobenzene, C_6Cl_6. The potassium salt of chloranilic acid, $C_6Cl_2O_2(OK)_2$, is formed by dissolving chloranil in strong potash; it crystallizes in dark-red needles, sparingly soluble in water.

chlör-a-nĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloranil*; and *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil (q.v.).

chloranilic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Chloranilic acid, dichlor-dioxyquinone, $C_6Cl_2(OH)_2O_2$, is formed by decomposing the potassium salt by acids. It forms reddish crystalline scales.

chlör-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *aniline* (q.v.).] [ANILINE.]

Chem.: By the action of chlorine on aniline, monochloraniline, $C_6H_4Cl(NH_2)$, dichloraniline, $C_6H_3Cl_2{\cdot}NH_2$, and trichloraniline, $C_6H_2Cl_3{\cdot}NH_2$, are obtained.

chlör-ăn-thā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chloranthus* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A small family of Dicotyledons, with flowers of a very simple structure, allied to those of Piperaceæ and Saururaceæ. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs, with opposite leaves connected by sheathing stipules. The minute flowers are in simple or branched terminal spikes, often articulate as in Gnetum.

chlör-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the type of the order Chloranthaceæ, the only floral envelope of which is a very small calyx, consisting of one scale adhering to the side of the ovary. The apparently single stamen, which is the most remarkable part of its structure, consists of three, the central one of which has a perfect two-celled anther, and the other two, one on each side of it, have only half an anther, so that they are only one-celled, or the two lateral half-anthers may be deficient, leaving a single perfect stamen. They are attached to the side of the ovary immediately above the calyx. They are natives of Japan and China, where they are called Chu-han.

chlör-ăn'-thȳ, *s.* [CHLORANTHUS.]

Bot.: The tendency in brightly coloured petals when decaying to become green.

chlör-ăp'-a-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *apatite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q.v.), in which the proportion of chlorine is excessive.

chlör-ar'-ġȳr-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός *chloros*) = green; ἄργυρος (*arguros*) = silver; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral consisting of silver and chlorine. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chlör-ăs'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, of the family Monadina, having a single mouth (?) terminal, a single frontal eye-spot, no tail, and the middle of the body with radiate warty processes. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlör-ăs'-trō-līte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, ἀστήρ (*aster*) or ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star, and Eng. suff. *-lite* (*Min.*), from λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A light bluish-green mineral, found on the banks of Lake Superior, in small rounded pebbles. It receives a fine polish. Hardness, 5·5—6; sp. gr., 3·180.

chlör'-ate, *s.* [In Fr. *chlorate*, from Eng., &c. *chlor(ine)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [CHLORIC ACID.]

Chlorate of potassium:

1. *Chem.*: $KClO_3$. Obtained by passing a current of chlorine gas through a mixture of carbonate of potassium and slaked lime, $K_2CO_3+6Ca(OH)_2+6Cl_2 = 2KClO_3+5CaCl_2+CaCO_3+6H_2O$. The carbonate of calcium is removed by filtration, and on evaporating the solution the potassium chlorate separates out in colourless transparent anhydrous six-sided plates; water dissolves only 3·3 parts of the salt at 0°C. It is insoluble in alcohol. When heated, potassium chlorate is decomposed thus $2KClO_3 = KClO_4 + KCl + O_2$; on increasing the heat the potassium perchlorate is decomposed—$KClO_4 = KCl + 2O_2$. [CHLORIC ACID.]

2. *Pharm.* (*Potassæ Chloras*): It is given in the form of *Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis* (Chlorate of Potassium Lozenges). Chlorate of potassium acts as a refrigerant and diuretic; it exerts a powerful action upon the mucous membranes when used as a gargle in cases of severe tonsilitis, &c.

chlör-ē'-a, *s.* [CHLORŒA.]

chlör'-ĕth-āne, *s.* [Eng. &c. *chlor(ine)*; *ethane.*]

Chem.: C_2H_5Cl. [CHLORIC ETHER.]

chlör'-ĕth-ēne, *s.* [Eng. &c. *chlor(ine)*; *ethene.*]

Chem.: C_2H_3Cl. A gas liquifying at 18°. It has an alliaceous odour.

chlör-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorit(e)*; *-ic.*] Resembling or containing chlorite.

† **chlör'-hȳ-drĭc**, *a.* [From Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *hydro*, in compos., from Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.] [CHLORIDE.]

chlorhydric acid, *s.* [CHLORIDE.]

chlör'-hȳ-drĭnş, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *chlorhydr(ic)*, and (*glycer*)*in(e)*.]

Chem.: Ethers produced by the action of chlorine on glycerine - monachlorhydrin $C_3H_5(OH)_2Cl$, dichlorhydrin $C_3H_5(OH)Cl_2$. By the action of PCl_5 on glycerine, trichlorhydrin $C_3H_5Cl_3$ has been obtained. Ethers of glycerine end in *in.* [DICHLORHYDRIN.]

chlör-hȳ-drō-quĭn'-ōneş, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *chlor(ine)*; *hydroquinones.*]

Chem.: Substitution compounds of hydroquinone, $C_6H_4{<}^{OH}_{OH}$, the $(OH)_2$ occupying the position in the benzene ring, 1—4. They are obtained by the reduction of the corresponding chloroquinones with sulphurous acid. $C_6H_2Cl\ (OH)_2$ melts at 158°; $C_6HCl_3(OH)_2$ at 134°; and $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$ at 200°.

chlör'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorine.

chloric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HClO_3$. A monobasic acid obtained by decomposing barium chlorate, $Ba(ClO_3)_2$, by dilute sulphuric acid, and decanting the clear liquid. It oxidises organic matter rapidly. When boiled it gives off O_2 and Cl_2, and perchloric acid is formed. It forms

salts called chlorates; they are soluble, and give no precipitate with $AgNO_3$. Potassium chlorate explodes when triturated with sulphur or phosphorus in a mortar. It is used in the manufacture of fireworks, percussion caps, and lucifer matches. Chlorates when heated on charcoal deflagrate. When heated strongly they give off oxygen and are converted into chlorides which give a white precipitate with argentic nitrate. Heated with strong H_2SO_4 they give off Cl_2O_4 with explosive violence. Hydrochloric acid liberates euchlorine, an explosive mixture of chlorine and chlorine tetroxide; it is a powerful oxidising agent, used to destroy organic matter.

chloric ether, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* C_2H_5Cl, or $CH_3.CH_2Cl$. Ethyl chloride, Chlorethane, also called Hydrochloric ether, a monatomic haloid ether formed by substitution of an atom of chlorine for an atom of hydrogen in the hydrocarbon ethane by the direct action of chlorine. It also can be prepared by the union of hydrochloric acid with ethene, C_2H_4, and by distilling at a gentle heat alcohol saturated with dry hydrochloric acid gas. It is a thin, colourless, volatile liquid, boiling at 12·5°. By the action of hot aqueous caustic potash, it is resolved into ethyl alcohol and potassium chloride; with alcoholic potash it forms ethylic ether, $C_2H_5{\cdot}O.C_2H_5$. Heated with soda-lime, it yields ethene, C_2H_4.

2. *Pharm.:* The so-called chloric ether, used in medicine, is only a solution of one fluid ounce of chloroform in nineteen fluid ounces of rectified spirit of wine. It is given as a narcotic and antispasmodic, and is a valuable sedative in neuralgia.

chlō′-rĭ-dāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorid(e)*, and verbal suff. *-ate.*] To treat or prepare with a chloride.

chlōr′-īde, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ic)*, and suff. *-ide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine with an element, or radical. Hydrogen chloride, H.Cl = Hydrochloric acid = Chlorhydric acid = Muriatic acid. Hydrochloric acid is a colourless gas. It is very soluble in water; 450 volumes dissolve at 15°. It fumes strongly in damp air. It is formed by the action of diffused daylight on a mixture of H and Cl, also by the action of strong sulphuric acid on sodium chloride; it can be collected over mercury; it is condensed into a colourless liquid by a pressure of 40 atmospheres at 10° C. Sp. gr., 1·27. Its solution in water (commonly called hydrochloric acid) is easily obtained by distilling common salt NaCl with sulphuric acid. Muriatic acid is an impure solution of HCl, containing iron, arsenic, organic matter, and sulphuric acid. It is obtained in large quantities in the preparation of sodium carbonate. The hydrogen in hydrochloric acid can be replaced by metals, forming metallic chlorides (see the different metals). Soluble chlorides are detected by their giving a white precipitate with silver nitrate which is insoluble in nitric acid but soluble in ammonia. Chlorides heated with strong H_2SO_4 and MnO_2 give off chlorine.

Chloride of antimony solution:

Pharm.: Antimonii Chloridi Liquor. A heavy yellowish-red liquid. Sp. gr., 1·47. It consists of terchloride of antimony, $SbCl_3$, dissolved in hydrochloric acid; on the addition of water it gives a precipitate of oxychloride, SbOCl; this, treated with sodium carbonate, is converted into the oxide Sb_2O_3. [ANTIMONY.] Chloride of antimony is a powerful caustic and escharotic, and is applied to cancerous growths and poisonous wounds. The oxide of antimony, mixed with twice its weight of calcium phosphate, is a substitute for "James's powder." It is given when the diaphoretic and slightly alterative effects of antimony are required in a mild form.

Chloride of nitrogen:

Chem.: NCl_3. An oily explosive liquid, sp. gr. 1·65, obtained by the action of excess of chlorine on ammonium chloride solution; also by suspending a piece of ammonium chloride in a solution of hypochlorous acid, $NH_4Cl + 3HClO = HCl + NCl_3 + 3H_2O$. This dangerous substance is decomposed violently by gentle heat, or by contact with fat, &c. By some chemists it is thought to contain hydrogen. It is ammonia NH_3 in which the H is replaced by Cl.

Chloride of sodium:

1. *Chem.:* NaCl, sodium chloride or common salt. [SODIUM.]

2. *Pharm.: Sodii Chloridum.* It occurs in transparent cubes or in small white grains. It is soluble in three parts of cold water, and its solubility increases very slightly with rise of temperature; it is partly precipitated by HCl. It is nearly insoluble in alcohol, and fuses at 776°, and at higher temperatures volatilises. It is a necessary article of food, and occurs in the blood and other animal fluids; a deficiency causes disease. Chloride of sodium in large doses acts as an emetic, purgative, and anthelmintic; in milder doses it is a slight stimulant and alterative. Externally it is applied as a stimulant and rubefacient. Sponging with salt water is good for rheumatism and joint affections.

Chloride of zinc solution:

Pharm.: Liquor Zinci Chloridi. A solution of chloride of zinc, $ZnCl_2$, which applied externally acts as an irritant and astringent; when mixed into a paste with gypsum it is applied as a powerful escharotic to malignant ulcers. A solution of chloride of zinc, sp. gr. 2, is used as a deodorizer and disinfectant under the name of "Sir W. Burnett's solution."

chlōr-īd′-īc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorid(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chloride.

chlōr′-īd-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorid(e); -ize.*] The same as CHLORIDATE (q.v.).

chlōr-ĭm′-ĕt-rў, chlōr-ŏm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Eng. *chlorine;* Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The method of determining the amount of chlorine in a sample of bleaching powder. (For methods see *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

"He [Gay-Lussac] now prescribes as the preferable plan of *chlorometry*, to pour very slowly from a graduated glass tube a standard solution of the chloride, to be tested upon a determinate quantity of arsenious acid dissolved in muriatic acid, till the whole arsenious be converted into the arsenic acida."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

chlōr′-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorin(e); -ate.*] To treat with chlorine.

chlōr′-ĭn-ā-tĕd, *a.* [CHLORINATE, *v.*]

chlorinated lime, *s.*

Pharm.: Calx Chlorata. A mixture of calcium hypochlorite, $Ca(ClO)_2$, with calcium chloride, $CaCl_2$. A whitish powder is obtained by passing chlorine gas over loosely spread out hydrate of calcium. Its solution (*Liquor Calcis Chloratæ*) is formed by adding one pound of the solid to 160 fluid ounces of distilled water. It is used as a disinfectant and in the preparation of chloroform.

chlōr-ĭn-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chlorin(e); -ation.*] A process for the extraction of gold by exposure of the auriferous material to chlorine gas. First introduced by Plattner. The following conditions are necessary:—(1) The gold must be in a metallic state. (2) There must be no other substance in the charge which would combine with free chlorine. (3) The chlorine must have no impurities which would dissolve other metals or bases. (4) No reaction must be induced which would cause precipitation of the gold before the termination of the process. The process with quartz and free gold does not involve roasting, but the latter process is necessary with ores containing sulphurets and arseniurets. In the chlorination process, the ore is sifted into a wooden vat lined with pitch, and having a false bottom, beneath which the gas is admitted. The top is luted on and the gas admitted; when the gas begins to escape at a hole of observation in the lid, it is the signal that the air is ejected and the hole is then closed. The gas is continually passed into the mass for say eighteen hours, according to the coarseness of the gold; the cover is removed and water introduced, and the solution drawn off into the precipitation vat. The gold is precipitated by sulphate of iron, the supernatant liquor decanted. The sediment is a brown powder which is filtered upon paper dried in an iron or porcelain vessel, smelted to a metallic regulus in clay crucibles, a little borax, salt, and nitrate of potash being used as fluxes. (*Knight.*)

chlōr′-ĭn-dĭn, *s.* [CHLORISATIDE.]

chlōr′-īne, *s.* [Ger. *chlor;* Fr. *chlorie,* from Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = pale-green, light-green, greenish-yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.:* A monatomic element. Symbol Cl. Atomic weight, 35·5. Discovered by Scheele in 1774. It was thought by Berthollet to contain oxygen, and was called by him *oxymuriatic acid.* It was found to be an element by Davy in 1810. Chlorine is a yellow-green incombustible gas. It has a powerful irritating smell, and attacks violently the mucous membrane and the lungs. It is very soluble in water, acts strongly on metals, and is best collected by displacement. Sp. gr., 2·47. At the pressure of five atmospheres it is condensed into a heavy yellow liquid. It is obtained by heating common salt, sodium chloride, with sulphuric acid and black oxide of manganese. It combines with hydrogen to form hydrochloric acid, with an explosion in direct sunlight or when a light is applied to a mixture of the two gases, but slowly in diffused daylight. A solution of it in water is gradually converted in the sunlight into HCl with liberation of oxygen. A lighted candle burns in Cl with a smoky flame. Phosphorus, antimony, arsenic, and turpentine take fire in chlorine. Chlorine destroys animal and vegetable matter; and forms addition and substitution compounds with organic compounds; an aqueous solution of it has powerful bleaching properties. It is also a powerful disinfectant. It occurs in nature in the form of metallic chlorides. Three oxides of chlorine are known, Cl_2O; Cl_2O_3; Cl_2O_4.

2. *Pharm.:* Chlorine is used in pharmacy as *Liquor Chlori,* a solution of chlorine in water; and as *Vapor Chlori,* inhalation of chlorine. Free chlorine gas acts as a powerful stimulant or irritant, according to its state of dilution; it is used in cases of chronic bronchitis and phthisis. A diluted solution is used as a gargle for ulcerated tonsils; and as a lotion to foul ulcers, and in some skin diseases.

chlorine monoxide, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2O. A colourless gas obtained by the action of chlorine on cooled precipitated mercuric oxide; it can be condensed to a red liquid, which explodes on elevation of temperature. It has powerful bleaching properties. It dissolves in water and forms hypochlorous acid; this acid forms salts called hypochlorites. These salts can also be obtained by passing chlorine gas into cold solutions of alkalies, or alkaline carbonates, or over hydrates of calcium, &c. Bleaching-powder is thus prepared.

chlorine tetroxide, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2O_4, a dark yellow explosive gas, which can be condensed to a red liquid. It is obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid on chlorate of potassium. It is absorbed by caustic potash solution, forming a chlorate and a chlorite.

chlorine trioxide, chlorous oxide, chlorous anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2O_3, a greenish-yellow gas, obtained by heating a mixture of potassium chlorate, nitric acid, and arsenic trioxide. It can be condensed into a very explosive liquid; the gas explodes at 50°, and is decomposed by sunlight. It is soluble in water, forming a crystalline hydrate which is gradually converted into chlorous acid.

chlōr′-ĭn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *chlorin(e); -ize.*] To treat or prepare with chlorine.

chlōr′-ĭn-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHLORINIZE.]

***chlōr-ī′-ō-dīne,** *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine); iodine.*]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine and iodine, as iodine chloride, ICl. [IODINE.]

chlōr′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρίς (*chlōris*) = a bird with a greenish belly, from χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, the typical one of the tribe Chlorideæ, distinguished chiefly by the spikes of inflorescence being in finger-like fascicles, rarely two, or only one. Flowers polygamous; glumes two, containing from two to six florets; lower flowers one to three, hermaphrodite; stamens three, and styles two. Sixty-two species are described in Steudel's "Synopsis," and these are mostly natives of warm, dry countries. *Chloris radiata* is a pretty annual grass, frequently cultivated in greenhouses for the sake of its ornamental and curious appearance. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chlōr-ĭs-ăt′-īc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorisat(in); -ic.*] Pertaining to chlorisatin (q.v.).

chlorisatic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6ClNO_5$. The potassium salt of this acid is obtained by mixing solutions of caustic potash and chlorisatin. It crystallises in yellow needles, which are decomposed by hydrochloric acid with precipitation of chlorisatin.

chlör-ĭs'-a-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *isatin.*] [ISATIN.]

Chem.: $C_8H_4ClNO_2$. Obtained by passing chlorine into tepid water in which isatin, or powdered indigo, is suspended. It is purified by crystallization from alcohol. It crystallises in orange prisms, having a disagreeable odour.

chlör-ĭs'-a-tȳde, *s.* [Eng. &c. *chlor(ine); isatyde* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A white or yellowish powder, deposited on cooling when chlorisatin has been dissolved, with heat, in hydrosulphuret of ammonia. It is sparingly soluble in water, and by heat is resolved into chlorisatin water, a new compound appearing as a violet-coloured powder, and termed Chlorindin.

chlör-ĭ-sō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of the Myotherinæ, or Ant-thrushes, separated by Swainson from the Pitta of Temminck. (*Craig.*)

chlör'-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρῖτις (*chlōritis*) = a grass-green stone, from χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) The same as RAPIDOLITE (q.v.).

(2) The same as PENNINITE (q.v.).

(3) The same as CLINOCHLORE (q.v.).

Ferruginous Chlorite:

Min.: The same as DELESSITE (q.v.).

2. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Salts of chlorous acid. They can be obtained by passing chlorine trioxide into alkaline solutions; also by the action of Cl_2O_4 on bases. They are mostly soluble in water. Chlorites of lead and silver are insoluble, and are obtained by double decomposition.

chlorite schist, *s.*

Geol.: A green slaty rock, in which chlorite is abundant in foliated plates, usually blended with minute grains of quartz or sometimes with felspar or mica. It is often associated with or even graduates into gneiss and clay-slate. (*Lyell.*)

chlorite slate, *s.*

Geol.: The same as chlorite schist, or if there is any difference, then in the slates the laminations are finer.

chlorite spar, *s.* [In Ger. *chloritspath.*]

Min.: An old name for Chloritoid (q.v.).

chlör-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorite.

chloritic sand, *s.*

Geol.: Sand coloured by an admixture of the simple mineral glauconite.

chloritic series, *s.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to the Greensand beds, but the mineral is glauconite.

chlör'-ĭt-ōid, *s.* [Eng. *chlorite*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Min.: A monoclinic or triclinic chlorite-like mineral, of a dark-grey, greenish-grey to black colour. It is brittle, and has a double refraction. Hardness, 5·5—6; sp. gr., 3·5—3·6.

chlör'-ō, *in compos.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

1. *Nat. Science:* In composition frequently used as a prefix to scientific words, and indicating a bright grass-green colour.

2. *Chem.:* Compounds in which chlorine has replaced some other element, as hydrogen, without altering the constitution of the compound, as chloro-benzene, C_6H_5Cl. The *o* is often omitted, and chlor is used.

chloro-argentotype, *s.*

Photog.: A photographic agent prepared by moistening a sheet of paper with a solution of common salt, and then dipping it in a bath of nitrate of silver. Taking out a thin film of the latter substance it becomes extremely sensitive to light.

chloro-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: Monochlor-benzene or phenyl chloride, C_6H_5Cl. It is prepared by the action of chlorine on benzene, or of PCl_5 on phenol. It boils at 132°. (Consult *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

chloro-calcite, *s.*

Min.: Calcite with chlorine in its composition. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

chloro-naphthalene, *s.*

Chem.: Monochloruaphthalene, $C_{10}H_7Cl$, dichloro-naphthalene $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$, &c. The chloronaphthalenes are obtained by boiling the chlorides of naphthalene with alcoholic potash, which removes HCl. These, when subjected to the action of chlorine, form addition products, and by again boiling these with alcoholic potash it removes more HCl, and a more highly chlorinated substitution compound is obtained.

chloro-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: Phenol $C_6H_5(OH)$, in which hydrogen has been replaced by chlorine, as Monochlorophenol $C_6H_4Cl(OH)$. Dichlorophenol $C_6H_3Cl_2(OH)$, and Trichlorophenol $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$ are obtained by action of chlorine on phenol. Pentachlorphenol or perchlorphenol, $C_6Cl_5(OH)$, crystallizes in long colourless needles soluble in alcohol and in ether. It melts at 187°. Concentrated nitric acid converts it into tetrachlorquinone $C_6Cl_4\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle$. When distilled with PCl_5 it yields C_6Cl_6 hexa-chlor benzene.

chloro-picrin, *s.*

Chem.: A compound formed by distilling picric acid with chloride of lime and water. Chloro-picrin, Nitro-trichlor-methane, Nitro-chloroform $C(NO_2)Cl_3$. Also obtained by distilling chloral with strong nitric acid; also by distilling a mixture of methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid over a mixture of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 112°. It is reduced to methylamine $CH_3{\cdot}H_2{\cdot}N$ by the action of iron filings and acetic acid. Chloro-picrin heated with alcoholic ammonia is converted into guanidine hydrochloride $CH_5N_3{\cdot}HCl$. When heated with sodium ethylate it is converted into ethylic orthocarbonate $C(O{\cdot}C_2H_5)_4$.

chloro-quinones, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Substances formed by the action of chlorine on quinone, $C_6H_4\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle$; monochloroquinone, $C_6H_3ClO_2$. Dichloroquinone, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_2$, is formed by action of hypochlorous anhydride, Cl_2O, on benzene; and by heating trichlorophenol, $C_6H_2Cl_3(OH)$, with nitric acid, it forms large yellow prisms, melting at 120°. Trichloroquinone, $C_6HCl_3O_2$, is obtained by the action of chromyl chloride, CrO_2Cl_2, on benzene, C_6H_6. It crystallizes in large laminæ, melting at 166°. Tetrachloroquinone, $C_6Cl_4O_2$. [CHLORANIL.]

chloro-toluene, *s.*

Chem.: Chlorotoluene, or Tolyl Chloride, $C_6H_4Cl{\cdot}CH_3$, occurs in three modifications. Parachlortoluene, 1—4, is formed by the action of chlorine on toluene at ordinary temperatures; it is a liquid, boiling at 160°. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields parachlorbenzoic acid. When chlorine acts on boiling toluene, benzyl chloride, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2Cl$, is formed. (See *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

chlör-ō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and *benzoic.*]

chlorobenzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4Cl{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Benzoic acid in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine.

chlör-ō-chrŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [From Eng. *chloro*, and *chromic.*] Having chromium and chlorine in its composition.

chlorochromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: CrO_2Cl_2. Dioxychloride of chromium, chromyl chloride, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a dry mixture of potassium dichromate and chloride of sodium. A heavy red liquid, giving off red vapours. Sp. gr., 1·71; boiling at 118°, decomposed by water into chromic and hydrochloric acids. Slowly passed through a glass tube heated to low redness it deposits rhombohedral dark-green hard crystals of sesquioxide of chromium.

chlör'-ō-chroŭs, *a.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = pale green, and χρόα (*chroa*) = colour.] Having a green colour.

chlör-ō-cŏc'-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) pale-green, and κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, order Palmellaceæ. *Chlorococcum vulgare* consists of extremely minute cells, multiplying into twos and fours, with no gelatinous substratum and no zoospores. It covers nearly every piece of unpainted timber and old trunk in England, 300 millions of individuals on a square inch. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlör'-ō-form (*Eng.*), **chlör-ō-fôr'-mŭm** (*Mod. Lat.*), *s.* [Eng., &c. *chlor(ine)*, and *form(ic)*, from Lat. *formica* = an ant.]

1. *Chem.:* $CHCl_3$, trichloromethane, methenyl chloride, terchloride of formyl. Chloroform is formed by the action of the sun's rays on a mixture of chlorine and marsh gas; also by the action of caustic potash on chloral or chloracetic acid, or by the action of nascent hydrogen on tetrachloride of carbon. It is prepared on a large scale by distilling water and alcohol with bleaching-powder. Chloroform is a colourless, mobile, heavy, ethereal liquid. Sp. gr., 1·5. It boils at 62°; its vapour density is four times that of air; it is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol. It has a sweet taste. It dissolves caoutchouc, resins, fats, alkaloids, &c. It should not be exposed to the light, as it may decompose, hydrochloric acid and chlorine being set free.

2. *Pharm.:* Chloroform is used in medicine, dissolved in alcohol, under the name of chloric ether, as a stimulant. Chloroform taken internally acts as a narcotic, sedative, and antispasmodic, and is given in cases of asthma, colic, and cholera, also for neuralgia. *Linimentum Chloroformi*, equal parts of chloroform and camphor linament, is used externally to allay pain and irritation in neuralgia and itching.

3. *Surgery & Midwifery:* The vapour of chloroform, when inhaled for some time, produces a temporary insensibility to pain. Inhaled in small doses it produces pleasurable inebriation, followed by drowsiness; in larger doses it causes loss of voluntary motion, suspension of mental faculties, with slight contraction of the muscles and rigidity of the limbs; then if the inhalation is continued a complete relaxation of the voluntary muscles takes place, but if carried too far it causes dangerous symptoms of apnœa or of syncope, and the patient must be restored by artificial respiration. Chloroform should not be administered to persons suffering from cerebral disease or organic cardiac affection. Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, in 1847, began to employ the vapour as a means of producing anæsthesia or insensibility, partial or complete, in certain surgical operations and painful diseases, as well as in ordinary obstetric practice.

4. *Law:* By 24 and 25 Vict. c. 100, to administer chloroform or anything similar, with the view of one's self committing, or aiding another in committing, an indictable offence, is felony.

chlör'-ō-form, *v.t.* [CHLOROFORM, *s.*] To bring under the influence of chloroform; to produce anæsthesia or unconsciousness in, by means of chloroform.

chlör-ō-form'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloroform*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or produced by chloroform.

chlör-ō-form-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *chloroform*; *-ization.*] The aggregate of anæsthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

chlör-ō-mĕl'-an, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and μέλας (*melas*), neut. μέλαν (*melan*) = black.]

Min.: The same as CRONSTEDTITE (q.v.).

chlör-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ide)*; Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for testing the decolourizing or bleaching powers of samples of chloride of lime. Ure's process consists in adding liquor of ammonia of a known strength, tinged with litmus, to a solution of a given weight of the chloride under examination until the whole of the chlorine is neutralized, which is known by the colour being destroyed. From the quantity of ammonia consumed the strength of the sample is estimated.

chlör'-ō-mĕ-thāne, *s.* [Eng. *chloro*; *meth(yl)*; *-ane.*]

Chem.: CH_3Cl. A colourless, odorous gas, obtained when equal volumes of marsh gas CH_4 and Cl are exposed to reflected sunlight, or by heating a mixture of NaCl, wood spirit, and sulphuric acid. Exposed to sunlight with excess of chlorine, it is converted into CH_2Cl_2, then $CHCl_3$, and finally into CCl_4.

chlŏr-ō-mĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorometer; -ic.*] Pertaining to or effected by chlorometry.

chlŏr-ŏm′-ĕt-rȳ, *s.* [CHLORIMETRY.]

chlŏr′-ō-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; and μύς (*mus*) = a mouse.] [AGOUTY.]

chlŏr′-ō-pal, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*)=green, and Eng. *opal* (q.v.).]

Min.: A compact massive mineral, with an opal-like appearance; colour greenish-yellow to pistachio-green. Hardness, 2·5—4·5; sp. gr., 1·727—1·870. It occurs in Saxony, Hungary, &c. Compos.: Silica, 46; sesquioxide of iron, 33; alumina, 1; magnesia, 2; water, 18. (*Dana.*)

chlŏr-ō-phæ′-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; φαίος (*phaios*) = brown, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A chlorite-like mineral from the Western Isles of Scotland, at Scuir More in the Island of Rum, and from Fifeshire and the Faroe Islands. Hardness, 1·5—2; sp. gr., 2·02; colour, dark or olive-green, changing to dark-brown on exposure.

chlŏr′-ō-phāne, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear.]

Min.: A variety of Fluorite (q.v.), affording a green phosphorescent light, sometimes called *pyro-emerald.* It occurs in Connecticut with topaz in gneiss.

chlŏr-ō-phăn′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green; φαίνω (*phainō*)=to appear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A greenish variety of Glauconite (q.v.).

chlŏr-ō-phĕ-nĕs′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro; phen(ol)*, and suff. *-esic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenesic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Dichlorophenol, $C_6H_4Cl_2O$, is a volatile oil, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained by the dry distillation of dichlorosalicylic acid.

chlŏr-ō-phĕn-ī′-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro; phen(ol)*, and suff. *-isic.*]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenisic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Trichlorophenol, $C_6H_3Cl_3O$, obtained by the action of chlorine on phenol. It crystallises in colourless silky needles, which have a strong odour, and are slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

chlor-ō-phĕn-ū′-sĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chloro; phen(ol)*, and suff. *-usic* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Composed of phenol and chlorine.

chlorophenusic acid, *s.*

Chem.: The same as pentachlorophenol, C_6HCl_5O, obtained by the action of an excess of chlorine on an alcoholic solution of trichlorophenol.

¶ The letters a, e, i, o, u are used to distinguish the compounds formed by replacing respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 atoms of H in phenol C_6H_6O by the same number of monatomic elements or monatomic radicals. See also the nitrophenols.

chlŏr′-ō-phȳll, chlŏr′-ō-phȳlle, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf; Fr. *chlorophylle.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Bot. Physiol.:* The name given to the green-colouring matter of plants. Its nature is still doubtful. It is ordinarily stated that it exists under the form of globules or granules, and occasionally as an amorphous granular substance. It presents itself in the form of distinct corpuscles in the cells of the flowering plants generally.

"The colour of plants, especially the green colour, is produced by the presence of *chlorophyll*, which may be considered a vital secretion."—*Lindley: Introduction to Botany*, bk. i., sect. 7, § 83.

2. *Animal Physiol.:* Chlorophyll exists in *Hydra viridis*, the Green Fresh-water Polype, one of the Cœlenterata, and in Stentor, an infusorian animalcule. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As adj.:* Coloured by chlorophyll; composed of chlorophyll.

chlorophyll bodies, *s. pl.* Particles of protoplasm of definite form coloured green by chlorophyll. (*Thomé.*)

chlŏr-ō-phȳl-lā′-ĕē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll; -aceous.*] Of the nature or character of chlorophyll; containing chlorophyll.

"The affinities exhibited by many *chlorophyllaceous* and colourless Thallophytes."—*Nature*, Feb. 26th, 1880, p. 291.

† **chlŏr-ō-phȳl′-lĭ-ăn,** *a.* [Eng. *chlorophyll; -ian.*] Pertaining to, or containing chlorophyll.

chlŏr-ō-phȳl′-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as IOLITE (q.v.).

2. A variety of Fahlunite (q.v.), from Unity, Maine, U.S.A.

chlŏr-ō-pĭc′-rĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *chloro; and picrin.*]

Chem.: CNO_2Cl_3 is obtained by distilling picric acid with potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is an oily odorous liquid. Sp. gr., 1·665. It boils at 115°.

chlŏr-ō-pro-tē′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chlorine*, and *proteic* (q.v.).] Compounded of chlorine and proteine.

chloroproteic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to the white flocks which are deposited when chlorine is passed through a solution containing proteine = $C^{40}H^{31}N^5O^{12}$.

chlŏr′-ŏp-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = face, appearance.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Merulidæ or Thrushes. The bill is long and hooked.

chlŏr-ō-pȳg′-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and πύγη (*pugē*) = the rump, the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Meropidæ or Bee-eaters. They are natives of Madagascar.

chlŏr-ō-rhŏd′-ĭo, *a.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*)= green, and ῥόδον (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

chlororhodio acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from pus. It crystallises in fine needles, is soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether. Chlorine water in dilute solutions has a rose-red colour.

chlŏr-ō′-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green.]

1. *Bot.:* One of the most formidable diseases to which plants are liable, and often admitting of no remedy. It consists in a pallid condition of the plant, in which the tissues are weak and unable to contend against severe changes, and the cells are more or less destitute of chlorophyll. It is distinct from blanching, because it may exist in plants exposed to direct light on a south border, but is often produced or aggravated by cold ungenial weather and bad drainage. The most promising remedy is watering them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron. Many forms of the disease exist, of which those of clover, onions, cucumbers, and melons are best known.

2. *Med.:* An affection in which the skin of the body, and especially that of the face, assumes a peculiar greenish cast, and hence is popularly known as green-sickness (q.v.). The condition is closely allied to anæmia, and is due to deficiency of the colouring matter of the blood. Chlorosis occurs chiefly amongst young and delicate women who lead sedentary lives under unwholesome conditions.

chlŏr′-ō-spĕrm, *s.* [CHLOROSPERMEÆ.]

Bot.: Any algal of the division Chlorospermeæ (q.v.).

chlŏr-ō-spĕr-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: One of the three great divisions of Algæ characterised by the green colour of the spores. The spores of most members of this great division, when they are first liberated, are endowed with active motion, which is produced by long thorny-like appendages and by short cilia. [CILIA.] Such spores are called, from their resemblance to Infusoria, Zoosperms (q.v.). The green powdery or gelatinous productions so common upon damp walls or rocks; the curious microscopic few-celled productions which abound in our pools or infest other Algæ; the green floating masses which form a scum upon our pools, or the shrubby tufts of the same colour in running streams or on sea-rock, &c., are so many members of the division. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chlŏr-ō-sphær′-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.]

Bot.: A genus of Unicellular Algæ, probably related to Œdogonieæ (Rabenhorst places it among the Palmellaceæ), of which one species, *Chlorosphæra Oliveri*, is known, consisting of a single globular cell about one-200th in. diameter densely filled with green contents, sometimes exhibiting a radiate appearance. The *C. Oliveri* was found in a boggy ditch at Prestwich Car, Northumberland. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlŏr-ō-spĭn′-ĕl, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and Eng. *spinel* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Spinel (q.v.), of a grass-green colour, due to the presence of copper. Also called Magnesia-iron Spinel. Sp. gr., 3·591—3·594.

chlŏr-ŏs′-tŏm-ą, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca belonging to the family Trochidæ. Shell deeply umbellicated almost to the top of the spire; inner lip forming a semi-margin to the umbellicus; outer angulated at the base; aperture remarkably oblique.

chlŏr-ŏt′-ĭc, * **chlŏr-ŏt′-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *chlorotique*, from *chlorosis* (q.v.).] Affected with or relating to chlorosis.

"The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns."—*Battie.*

chlŏr-ō-tȳl′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = green, and τύλη (*tulē*) = a swelling, a knob.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ belonging to the family Chætophoraceæ. Filaments jointed, repeatedly dichotomous, parallel; joints of two kinds, some elongate and colourless, and others swollen, abbreviate, and with green endochromes. (*Griff. & Henfrey.*)

chlŏr′-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *chlor(ine); -ous.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to Chlorine.

chlorous acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HClO_2$. An acid obtained by condensing chlorous oxide in water or by action of dilute sulphuric acid on a metallic chlorite. Its solution is a greenish-yellow liquid, having strong bleaching property; its salts are called *chlorites.*

chlorous oxide, *s.* [CHLORINE.]

chlorous pole, *s.*

† *Elect.:* A term applied on a certain electrical hypothesis to the negative pole of a galvanic battery, because of its exhibiting the same attraction as chlorine. On the same hypothesis the positive one is called the zincous or zincoid pole.

chlŏr-ox′-ȳ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*)= green, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedrelaceæ, generically distinguished by its fruit having only three cells, and splitting into three parts instead of five. The Satin-wood tree of India, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, forms a fine tree fifty or sixty feet in height. It is a native of Ceylon and the Coromandel coast. It furnishes a handsome light-coloured hard wood with a satin-like lustre, and sometimes beautifully mottled or curled, bearing some resemblance to boxwood, but rather deeper in colour. It is used for articles of turnery, for the backs of brushes, and as veneering for cabinet-work. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

* **chlŏr′-ū-rĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *chlor(ine)*, and suff. *-uret* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of chlorine; a name formerly given to what is now termed chloride.

çhōak, *v.t.* & *i.* [CHOKE.]

çhōaked, *a.* [CHOAK.]

Printing: A term applied to the press,

when, for want of proper washing, the ink gets into the hollow of the face of the type.

cho'-ạn-īte, *s.* [Gr. χοάνη (*choanē*)=a funnel.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Zoophytes, placed between Alcyonium and Ventriculites. They have a central cavity at the upper part, and outer surface not reticulated. Skeleton generally funnel-shaped.

choast, *s.* [HOAST.] A severe cough. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott.*)

* **çhŏck** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *choc.*] [SHOCK.] An attack, an encounter, a charge.

"One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog."—*Sir Patrick: Divine Arithmetick,* p. 27.

çhŏck (2), *s.* & *adv.* [A mere variant of *choke* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A block, preferably wedge-shaped, driven behind the props of a cradle to prevent it from slipping on the ways before the ship is ready to launch.

(2) A piece of timber franked into the heads and heels of ships' timbers at their junctions to act as a lap to the joint, and make up the deficiency at the inner angle, as in the stem-piece and the main-piece of the head; in the dead wood, &c.

2. *Navigation:* A wedge used to secure anything with, or for anything to rest upon. The long-boat rests upon two large chocks when it is stowed. (*Weale.*)

3. *Cooperage:* A wedge-shaped block placed beneath and against the bilge of a cask to keep the latter from rolling.

4. *Carriage-building:* A piece of wood by which the wheel of a carriage is prevented from moving forward or backward.

5. Loose pieces of wood or stone placed in or upon any machine to add to its weight and steadiness; as stones placed in a mangle, weights laid on a harrow, roller, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Quite, full.

"I drew a shaft,
Chock to the steel."
Taylor: Philip Van Art., II. iii. 1.

¶ *Chock and block, chock-a-block:*

1. *Naut. & Min.:* A term signifying closely-wedged.

2. *Fig.:* Choke-full.

chock-full, *a.* [CHOKE-FULL.]

* **çhŏck** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [CHUCK, SHOCK.]

A. *Intrans.:* To encounter.

B. *Trans.:* To give a shock to. (*Turberville.*)

çhŏck (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [CHOCK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fasten or stop with a wedge.

* 2. To heap up (?).

"And in the tavern in his cups doth roar,
Chocking his crowns."
Drayton: Agincourt, p. 79. (*Latham.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To fill up; to fit into exactly.

"The woodwork thereof . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints again."—*Fuller: Worthies,* i. 149.

çhock (3), *v.t.* [CHOKE.] (*Scotch.*) (*Burns.*)

çhōck'-ĭn, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHOKING.] (*Burns.*)

çhŏc'-ō-lạte, *s.* & *a.* [Sp. & Port., from Mexican *cacuatl* = cacao.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The nut of the cacao-tree. [CACAO.]

2. A paste or cake made from the roasted kernels of the *Theobroma cacao.*

¶ The roasted and crushed seeds of the cacao-nut tree are ground between two horizontal millstones, which are kept at a temperature of about 200° F., by means of a steam-jacket. The nibs pass down from the hopper into the shoe, which is shaken by a damsel on the spindle of the runner so as to discharge the nibs into the eye which leads them to the space between the stones. The heat and friction liberates the oil, which is one third of the weight, and the cacao issues as a paste from the spout and is conducted to a second and similar mill where the stones are similarly heated but are closer set, so as to still farther reduce the paste. It is discharged from the second grinding in a liquid condition and is collected in a pan, where it hardens into a cake. To enable it to form an emulsion with water, it receives additional substances. Sugar, honey, molasses, gum, starch, flour, rice, and arrow-root are adapted for this purpose. Spices and flavouring extracts are added for some markets.

3. The drink made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water.

B. *As adj.:* Composed of, relating to, or of the colour of chocolate.

* **chocolate-house,** *s.* A house where chocolate was prepared and sold.

chocolate-mill, *s.* A mill in which the roasted and crushed seeds of the cocoa plant are ground between two horizontal millstones kept at a temperature of about 200° Fahr. This liberates the oil, which is about one-third of the weight, leaving the cocoa to issue as a paste from the spout in the machine.

chocolate-nut, *s.* The nut of the cacao-tree. [CHOCOLATE, *s.*]

chocolate-root, *s.* The root of a plant, *Geum canadense.*

chocolate-tree, *s.* *Theobroma cacao,* from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

* **chod-chod,** *s.* [Heb. כַּדְכֹּד (*kadkod*).] A sparkling gem, probably a ruby. (*N.E.D.*)

"Gemme and purpur, and clooth with dyuerse colours and hijis and silk and *chodchod,* that is precious merchandise."—*Wycliffe: Ezek.,* xxvii. 16.

* **çhōde,** *pret.* of *v.* [CHIDE.]

chŏd'-nĕf-fīte, *s.* [Named after the discoverer, Herr Chodnef, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral much resembling Chiolite, found in the Ilmen Mountains at Miask. Compos.: Fluorine, 56·4; aluminum, 16·3; sodium, 27·3. Sp. gr., 2·62—2·77.

chœr-ạ-dō'-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [CHÆRADODIA.]

chœr-ŏ-pŏt'-ạ-mŭs, chær-ŏ-pŏt'-ạ-mŭs, chēr-ŏ-pŏt'-ạ-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a pig, and ποτάμος (*potamos*) = a river.]

Paleont.: An extinct genus of the order Pachydermata, or thick-skinned Mammalia, considered as forming a link between the Anoplotherium and the Peccary.

chœr-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a pig, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.] [LIBERIAN HIPPOPOTAMUS.]

* **choffe,** *s.* [CHUFF.] A rough, clownish fellow. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **çhŏf-fĕr,** *s.* [CHAFER.] A chaffing-dish.

* **çhŏf-fĭng,** *pr. par.* [CHAFING.]

* **choffing-dish,** *s.* [CHAFING-DISH.]

"Make balls, which ye shall put on coals, in a *choffing-dish,* and the party is to receive the fume, . . ."—*St. Germain: Royal Physician,* p. 223.

çhŏîçe, * **çhŏîs,** * **çhŏîse,** * **çhŏÿs,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *chois,* from Fr. *choisir* = to choose; Fr. *choix.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of choosing or determining between two or more things proposed.

"His *choice* was soon made . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

2. The power of choosing between two or more things; power of election or preference.

"Love is not in our *choice,* but in our fate.'
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 328.

"*Choice* befits not thy condition,
Acquiescence suits thee best."
Cowper: Walking with God, No. 2.

* 3. Care or discrimination in choosing; judgment, skill.

" . . I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice.*"—*Bacon: Apoph.*

4. A number of things proposed or offered for selection or discrimination.

"A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits
Did never float upon the swelling tide."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

5. The thing chosen or elected; selection, preference.

"Oh! hearken, stranger, to my voice!
This desert mansion is my *choice!*"
Campbell: O'Connor's Child, v.

6. That which would be chosen or preferred; the best part of anything; the best.

". . . in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead . . ."—*Gen.* xxiii. 6.

¶ *A matter of choice:* One in which there is freedom of choice or election as to the course to be pursued or preferred.

"This was indeed scarcely *matter of choice* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

To make choice of: To choose; to select one from two or more things offered.

"Wisdom of what herself approves *makes choice,*
Nor is led captive by the common voice.
Denham: Of Prudence, ii.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Of things:*

1. Worthy of being chosen or preferred; of superior merit; excellent, select.

"Intill a chamber full *choise* chosen there way."
Destruct. of Troy, 489.

"He was a man of a *choice* spirit, only he was always kept very low, . . ."—*Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

* 2. Carefully chosen or selected; fit, appropriate.

II. *Of persons:* Careful or discriminating in choosing or preserving; difficult to please; chary, frugal.

"He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

¶ For the difference between *choice* and *option,* see OPTION.

* **choice-drawn,** *a.* Selected with especial care.

"For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers of France?
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iii. (Chorus).

* **çhŏîçe'-fŭl,** * **çhŏîçe'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *choice; -ful(l).*]

1. Making frequent choices; fickle, changeable.

"His *choiceful* sense with every change doth flit."
Spenser. (Webster.)

2. Offering a choice, varied.

"Heer's *choicefull* plenty."—*Sylvester: The Colonies,* p. 681.

* **çhŏîçe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *choice; less.*] Not having the right or power of choosing; not free.

"Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature than the first motion of it . . ."—*Hammond.*

† **çhŏîçe'-lĭ,** * **çhŏîçe'-lĭch,** * **çhŏîs'-lĭ,** * **çhŏîs'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *choice; -ly.*]

1. By choice; of free choice or will.

"To seche a childe that *choisly* chese
In maydeues blode to blome."
Legends of Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 218.

2. Finely, excellently, in a choice manner.

"It is certain it is *choicely* good."—*Walton: Angler*

3. Carefully; with care used in the choice.

"To Ireland will you lead a band of men,
Collected *choicely,* from each county some."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

çhŏîçe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *choice; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being worthy of being chosen; excellence, superiority.

"Carry into the shade such ariculas, seedlings, or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in pots."—*Evelyn: Calendarium hortense.*

2. Carefulness, nicety, preciseness.

choir (pron. **kwīr**), **quīre,** * **queer,** * **queere,** * **queir,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *chœur;* Sp & Ital. *coro;* Lat. *chorus* = a band of singers; Gr. χορός (*choros*) = a dance in a ring, a band of singers.] [CHORUS, QUIRE.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A number of singers [II. 1.].

"Had vanish'd from his prospects and desires;
Not by translation to the heavenly *choir.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

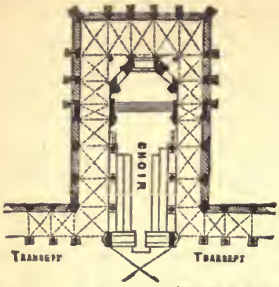
II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The organised body of singers in church services.

¶ The minor canons, choral vicars, and choristers, or other singers taken collectively, are spoken of as the choir. The choral body is usually divided into two sets of voices, the one sitting on the north and the other on the south side of the chancel, and are known by the respective titles of Cantoris and Decani from their nearness to the Cantor (or Precentor) and to the Decanus (or Dean). In most cathedrals and collegiate chapels, the Decani side is held to be the side of honour, the best voices are placed there, and all the "*verses*" or *soli* parts, if not otherwise directed, are sung by that side, which is also considered the "first choir" (*coro primo*) in eight-part music. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Eccl. Archit.:* The part of the building in a cathedral or collegiate chapel set apart for the performance of the ordinary daily

service. The choir is generally situated at the eastern end of the building, and is frequently



GROUND-PLAN OF CHOIR (PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL).

enclosed by a screen, upon which the organ is placed. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

". . . with the crown on his head, returned public thanks to God in the *choir* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

choir-boy, *s.* A boy who sings in a choir.

choir-man, *s.* An adult male member of a choir. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

choir-office, *s.*

1. A choir service.

2. The divine office, or any one of its parts. [OFFICE, ¶ (2).]

choir-organ, *s.*

Music: One of the three aggregated organs which are combined in an organ of large power. The other two are the *great*-organ and the *swell*. The great organ has its large pipes in front and its bank of keys occupies the middle position; it contains the most important and powerful stops. The *choir*-organ has its key-board below that of the *great*-organ, and contains stops of a light character and solo stops. The *swell* has its bank of keys the highest of the three, and has louvre boards which may be opened and shut by means of a pedal, so as to produce *crescendo* and *diminuendo* effects. (*Knight.*)

choir-pitch, *s.* The old German church pitch, about one tone higher than concert pitch.

choir-ruler, *s.*

Roman Ritual: One of the choir who leads the psalms at vespers on festivals. The choir-rulers, who may be laymen, wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the feast.

choir-screen, *s.*

Arch.: An ornamental open screen of wood or stone, dividing the choir or chancel from the nave, but not obstructing sight or sound.

choir-service, *s.* The part of the church service sung by the choir.

"That part of our *choir-service* called the motet or anthem."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 183.

choir-stall, *s.* A seat or stall in the choir. [STALL.]

choired (pron. **kwīrd**), *a.* [Eng. *choir*; *-ed.*] Assembled in a choir.

"From the *choired* gods advancing."
Coleridge: The Departing Year.

* **choir-is-ter,** *s.* [CHORISTER.]

çhoised, *pa. par. & a.* [Eng. *choise*; *-ed.*] Chosen, picked.

"*Choised* seede to be picked and trimly well fide."—*Tusser*, p. 133.

* **çhoīs'-lĭ,** * **çhoīs-lȳ,** *adv.* [CHOICELY.]

chok, *s.* [Icel. *kok* = the gullet.] The throat, the gullet.

chok-band, *s.* The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse. (*Scotch.*)

çhōke, * **çheke,** * **çhoak,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *acocan* = to suffocate (*Somner*); Icel. *koka* = to gulp; *kok* = the gullet.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To suffocate, to strangle, to destroy by stopping the passage of the breath.

"The herd ran violently down a steep place into the lake and were *choked*."—*Luke* viii. 33.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To obstruct or stop up any passage, to block, to clog.

". . . the sandhills near the sea threatened to *choke* the channel . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 11, 1876.

¶ Frequently with the adverb *up*.

"Then Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;
Rais'd the strong crane; *chok'd up* the loaded street."
Thomson: Autumn.

2. To stifle; to hinder or check the growth or spread of anything; to overpower, to suppress, to destroy.

"And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprang up with it, and *choked* it."—*Luke* viii. 7.

"Confess thee freely of thy sin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception
That I do groan withal."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

† 3. To irritate or offend, so as almost to prevent the use of words.

"I was *choked* at this word."—*Swift.*

* 4. To vanquish in argument or by a statement.

"What, have I *choked* you with an argosy?"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:* To be suffocated, strangled, or stifled.

"Who eates with too much speed may hap to *choak*."—*Heywood: Dialogues*, p. 323.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To be hindered or checked.

"The words *choked* in his throat."—*Sir W. Scott.*

† 2. To be irritated or offended exceedingly.

¶ For the difference between *to choke* and *to suffocate*, see SUFFOCATE.

* **choke-bail,** *a.* In which bail is not allowed.

"How? how? in a *choke-bail* action?"—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, v. 3.

choke-berry, *s.* A species of pear-tree, *Pyrus arbutifolia.*

choke-bore, *a.*

Gun-making: A kind of breech-loading gun, in which the bore is constricted near the muzzle; the effect being to keep the shot more compactly together, to prevent its spreading on leaving the muzzle of the gun, and thus to cause it to travel a greater distance.

choke-cherry, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* A species of cherry, *Cerasus hyemalis*, or *borealis*, so called from the astringent nature of the fruit.

2. *Min.:* Choke-damp (q.v.).

choke-damp, *s.* The name given by miners to the fire-damp resulting from an explosion of gas in mines. [CARBONIC ACID.] The following diagram is illustrative of the combustion of fire-damp, or carburetted hydrogen, of which the product is choke-damp, called also after-damp and black-damp:—

Before Combustion. *Wght.*	Elementary Mixture. *Atoms.*	*Wght.*	Products of Combustion. *Wght.*
8 carburetted hydrogen	1 carbon	6	22 carbonic acid.
	1 hydrogen	1	9 steam.
	1 hydrogen	1	9 steam.
144 atmospheric air	1 oxygen	8	
	1 oxygen	8	
	1 oxygen	8	
	1 oxygen	8	
	8 nitrogen	112	112 uncombined nit.
152		152	152 choke-damp.

(*Williams: Combustion of Coal.*)

* **choke-fitch,** *s.* Another name for *choke-weed* (q.v.).

choke-full, * **choak-full,** * **chokke-fulle,** *adv.* Full to repletion or overflowing; completely full.

"We filled the skins *choak-full*."—*Bruce: Travels*, iv. 549.

choke-pear, * **choak-pear,** *s.*

1. *Bot.:* A kind of pear with a rough, astringent taste, and therefore swallowed with difficulty.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A kind of gag.

(2) A sarcasm by which one is put to silence.

"After your goodly and vain-glorious banquet,
I'll give you a *choak-pear*."
Webster: White Devil.

choke-plum, *s.* A species of plum, of a nature and quality similar to the choke-pear.

choke-strap, *s.*

Saddlery: A strap passing from the lower portion of the collar to the belly-band, to keep the collar in place when descending a hill or backing.

* **choke-weed,** *s.*

Bot.: A name proposed by Turner for Orobanche, "because it destroyeth and *choketh* the herbes that it tyeth and claspeth wyth his roote." (*Britt. & Holland.*)

* **choke-wort,** * **choak-wort,** *s.*

Bot.: A plant, perhaps a species of Spurge.

"The name of *choak-wort* is to it assigned,
Because it stops the venom of the mind."
Taylor: The Waterpoet. (Nares.)

çhōke, *s.* [A shortened form of *artichoke* (q.v.).] The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

çhōked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHOKE, *v.*]

çhō'-kĕ-dar, *s.* [Hind. *chaukī-dâr* = a watchman, from *chaukī* = watch, custom-house, &c., and Per. *dâr* = possessing, master. (*Mahn.*)]

1. A watchman.

2. A custom-house officer.

* **çhŏke'-lĭng,** *a.* [CHUCKLING.]

"Double me this hurden, *chokeling* in his throat,
For the Tapstere should here of his merry note."
Chaucer: Tale of Beryn.

çhōk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *chok(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:* One who, or that which chokes.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A statement or argument which cannot be answered. (*Slang.*)

2. A necktie. (*Slang.*)

"There's Mr. Brown, who . . . wears rings and white *chokers*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, i. 66.

* **çhōk'-ẽr-ĭng̃e,** *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] Chattering, chatter.

"Mid *chokeringe* mid stevne hose."
Owl & Nightingale, 504.

çhōk'-ĭng, * **çhoak'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHOKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

1. *Lit.:* Causing suffocation or stifling.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Stifling.

"From *choaking* weeds to rid the soil."
Gay: Fables, i. 24.

(2) Indistinct and interrupted, as the utterance of one undergoing suffocation.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of suffocating or stifling.

2. The state of being suffocated or stifled.

† **çhōk'-ȳ,** * **chok-ey,** * **çhoak'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *chok(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Having the power or tendency to choke; suffocating, stifling.

"Having nothing course or *choaky* therein."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwick* (ii. 402).

2. Inclined to choke.

"The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School days*, i. iv.

çhōk'-ȳ, çhōk'-eȳ, *s.* [Hind. *chaukī* = a watch, a guard.]

1. A prison, a lock-up.

2. A custom-house, or toll-house, a station for palanquin-bearers. (*Ang.-Indian.*)

† **chol,** * **chow,** *s.* [CHAUL, JOWL.] The jole or jowl.

"Thy chop, thy *chol*, gars mony men live chaste,
Thy gane it gars us mind that we maune die."
Evergreen, ii. 56, st. 15.

chŏl-æ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [From Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Med.: A condition in which the bile is present in the circulation. [JAUNDICE.]

chŏl-œ'-pŭs, chŏl-œ'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. χωλόπους (*cholopous*) = lame-footed: χωλός (*cholos*) = lame, and πούς (*pous*) = foot.]

Zool.: A genus of edentata, comprehending the two-toed sloths. The name was given by Illiger.

chŏl'-ą-gōgue, *s.* [Fr. *cholagogue*; Gr. χολάγωγος (*cholagōgos*), from χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and ἄγωγος (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw.]

Pharm.: Cholagogues are purgative or cathartic medicines, as calomel, aloes, &c., which act upon the liver and cause flow of bile into the intestines. They are supposed to act by stimulating the gall-bladder. [CATHARTICS.]

chŏl′-āte, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and Eng. suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of cholelc acld.

chŏl′-ĕ-ātе *s.* [Eng. *chole(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of choleic acid.

chŏl′-ĕ-dŏch, chŏ-lĕd′-ŏ-choŭs, *a.* [CHOLEDOCHUS.] Conveying bile.

chō-lĕd′-ŏ-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and δοχή (*dochē*) = . . . a receptacle.]

Anat.: The tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts. (*Owen.*)

chŏl-ĕd-ŏg′-raph-ỹ, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile; γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.]

Med.: A description of and treatise on bile.

¶ An erroneous formation for cholography, from some confusion with Gr. χοληδόχος (*cholēdochos*). [CHOLEDOCHUS.]

chŏl-ĕ-dŏl′-ŏ-ǧỹ, *s.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] [CHOLEDOGRAPHY.]

Med.: A treatise or discourse on bile and the biliary organs.

chŏl′-ĕ-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bile.

choleic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from bile, $C_{76}H_{66}N_2O_{22}$.

chŏl-ĕ-pÿr′-rhĭn, *s.* [From Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = bile, and πυῤῥός (*purrhos*) = flame-coloured, from πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.]

chŏl′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Lat. *cholera*, from Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile.]

I. *Lit.:* The bile.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That humour which, when in excess, was supposed to cause irascibility of temper.

"It engenders *choler*, planteth anger."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

2. Anger, rage.

"My *choler* is ended."—*Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost*, ii. 1.

çhŏl′-ĕr (2), **çhŏl′-lĕr, çhŭl′-lĕr, çhŭrl,** *s.* [CHAUL, CHAVEL.]

1. A double chin.

2. (*Pl.*) *Chollers:* The gills of a fish; the wattles of a cock. (*Scotch.*)

"The second chiel was a thick, setterel, swown pallach, wi' a great *chuller* ouer his cheeks, like an ill-scrapit haggis."—*Journal from London*, p. 2.

chŏl′-ĕr-ą, *s.* & *a.* [In Dut. *cholera;* Fr. *choléra;* Lat. *cholera* = (1) the gall bile, (2) the jaundice; from Gr. χολέρα (*cholera*) = the cholera, from χολή (*cholē*) = bile.]

A. *As substantive:*

Med.: One of two or three diseases more or less akin to each other. They are—

1. *British Cholera:* A severe form of diarrhœa, somewhat resembling but quite distinct from Asiatic Cholera. [2.] It occurs usually during the summer months, and is due for the most part to deleterious food or drink taken into the body exciting the purging, vomiting, and cramps which characterise the complaint. Children often succumb to this disease; adults rarely.

2. *Asiatic* or *Malignant Cholera:* A malignant disease due to a specific poison which, when received into the human body through the air, water, or in some other way, gives rise to the most alarming symptoms and very frequently proves fatal to life. An attack of cholera is generally marked by three stages, though these often succeed each other so rapidly as not to be easily defined. There is first a premonitory diarrhœa stage, in which the stools soon become very copious, watery, and rice-coloured, there is also occasional vomiting, with severe cramps in the abdomen and legs, and great muscular weakness. This condition is succeeded, and often within a remarkably short period, by the second stage, which is one of collapse, and is called the algid or cold stage. This is characterised by intense prostration, suppression of urine, great thirst, feebleness of circulation and respiration, with coldness and blueness of the skin, icicness of the breath, and loss of voice. Should death not take place at this the most fatal period, the sufferer will then pass into the third or reaction stage of the disease. This, though very frequently marked by a high state of fever, with a tendency to congestion of internal organs, as the brain, lungs, kidneys, &c., is a much more hopeful stage than that which has preceded it, and the chances of recovery are very much increased. Asiatic Cholera is so called from having had its home, so to speak, in the East, and more especially in India for centuries, though there is little doubt that under other names it had been previously epidemic in the United States and Great Britain. The nature of the disease was not fully recognised until the outbreak of 1831 occurred. Similar epidemics in 1848-49, in 1853-54, and in 1865-66 have increased our knowledge of the mode of propagation of choleraic poison, and strict attention to the laws of sanitation will do much if not all to prevent it finding that habitat which appears necessary for its development into epidemic activity.

¶ *Spasmodic Cholera* is another name for Asiatic Cholera. [No. 2.]

"The malady known by the name of *spasmodic cholera* . . . hadbeen known in India from the remotest periods, and had at times committed fearful ravages. Its effects, however, were in general restricted to particular seasons and localities, and were not so extensively diffused as to attract notice or excite alarm. In the middle of 1817, however, the disease assumed a new form, and became a widely spread and fatal epidemic. It made its first appearance in the Eastern districts of Bengal, in May and June of that year, and after extending itself gradually along the north bank of the Ganges, through Tirhut to Ghazipur, it crossed the river, and passing through Rewa, fell with peculiar virulence upon the centre division of the grand army, in the first week of November . . . During the week of its greatest malignity it was ascertained that seven hundred and sixty-four fighting men and eight thousand followers perished."—*Mill: Hist. India.* Continuation by H. H. Wilson, viii. 253.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to cholera; designed for use in cholera, &c., as *Cholera poison, cholera mixture.*

cholera asphyxia, *s.* Also called Asiatic cholera, or *Cholera morbus*, the more malignant form of cholera.

cholera-pill, *s.* A pill containing one grain each of camphor, cayenne, and opium.

chŏl-ĕr-ā′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cholera; -ic.*] Pertaining to, producing, or produced by cholera, as "choleraic poison," "choleraic discharges."

chŏl′-ĕr-ĭc, * **chŏl′-ĕr-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *cholérique*, from Lat. *cholericus;* Gr. χολέρικος (*cholerikos*), from χολή (*cholē*) = the bile.]

1. *Of persons:*

(1) Full of choler; passionate, irascible.

(2) Angry, enraged.

2. *Of the disposition, temper, &c.:* Inclined to passion; hot.

¶ The choleric or bilious temperament is characterised by black hair often curling, black or hazel eyes, and dark yet often ruddy complexion, a hairy skin, and a strong full pulse. It is the strong temperament of the melanous or swarthy variety of mankind.

* 3. *Of things, words, &c.:*

(1) Offensive; calculated to cause passion or rage.

(2) Full of passion; angry; caused by passion.

"There came in *cholerick* haste towards me about seven or eight knights."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

* **chŏl′-ĕr-ĭc-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *choleric; -ly.*] In a choleric or passionate manner. (*Richardson.*)

* **chŏl′-ĕr-ĭc-nĕss,** * **chŏl′-ĕr-ĭck-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *choleric; -ness.*] The quality of being choleric; irascibility, passionateness.

"Subject to like passions for covetousness, contentiousness, and *cholerickness*."—*Bishop Gauden: Anti-Baal Berith*, p. 128 (1661).

chŏ-lĕr′-ĭ-form, *s.* [Eng. *cholera; i* connect., and *form.*] Resembling, or of the nature of, cholera.

chŏl′-ĕr-īne, *s.* [Eng. *choler(a)*, and suff. *-ine.*]

Medical:

1. The precursory symptoms of cholera.

2. The first stage of epidemic cholera.

chŏl-ĕr-ĭ-zā′-tĭon, *s.* [As if from a verb to *cholerize.*] Inoculation with the specific poison of cholera, as a protective measure.

chŏl′-ĕr-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. χολέρα (*cholēra*), χολερά (*cholera*) = cholera, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling cholera, as choleroid discharges.

chŏl′-ĕs′-tĕr-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cholester(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of cholesteric acid.

chŏl-ĕs′-tĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *cholesterique.*] Pertaining to or obtained from cholesterine.

cholesteric acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid formed by treating cholesterine with nitric acid. It is in yellowish-white crystals, slightly soluble in water, but abundantly so in boiling alcohol.

chŏl-ĕs′-tĕr-īne, chol-ĕs′-tĕr-ĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *cholesterine*, from Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and στέαρ (*stear*) = fat.]

A. *As substantive:*

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{44}O = C_{26}H_{43}(OH)$. A monatomic aromatic alcohol, which occurs in small quantities in the bile, brain, and nerves. It forms the chief part of biliary calculi, obtained by boiling these in alcohol. It crystallizes in colourless plates, which melt at 137° and sublime at 200°. It exists naturally in most animal liquids in a state of solution; also in many animal solids, as in the blood, the bile, the meconium, the brain and spinal cord. As an abnormal product it occurs in the crystalline form in the bile, biliary calculi, various dropsical effusions, the contents of cysts, pus, old tubercles, malignant tumours, the excrements, and expectoration of phthisis. In the vegetable kingdom it occurs in peas, beans, almonds, many seeds, &c. Cholesterine is insoluble in water and solution of potash, even when boiling; but soluble in ether and boiling alcohol, crystallizing on cooling. It is most easily procured from gall-stones (of which it is the chief constituent), by finely powdering them, then boiling the powder in alcohol, and filtering when hot, when the cholesterine will deposit on cooling in pearly scales. The crystals thus obtained are usually thicker than the natural plates. It is very sparingly soluble in cold alcohol and not at all in water.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

cholesterine infiltration.

Med.: A form of degeneration which occurs for the most part in the liver, spleen, and heart, and which is characterised by the development or infiltration into these organs of a certain peculiar fatty or lardaceous matter said by some to be of the nature of cholesterine, by others to be of a starchy or albuminous character. The terms lardaceous, albuminoid, and amyloid are used to express the same conditions.

chŏl-ĕs-trō, *in compos. as a prefix.* [From Eng., &c. *cholest(e)r(ine)*, with *o* connective.]

Chem.: Having Cholesterine as the less abundant chemical substance in its composition.

chŏl-ĕs′-trō-phāne, *s.* [From Eng., &c. *cholestro* (q.v.); and Gr. φαίνω (*phainō*) = to make to appear.]

Chem.: $C_5H_6N_2O_3$. A dimethyl-parabanic acid, obtained by the oxidation of caffeine, and by digesting silver parabanate with methyl-iodide.

chŏl-ē′-vą, *s.* [From Gr. χωλεύω (*chōleuō*) = to become lame.]

Entom.: A genus of coleoptera, family Silphidæ. Twenty-four British species are enumerated in Sharp's catalogue (1871).

chŏl′-ĭ-ąmb, chol-ĭ-ăm′-bĭc, *s.* [Fr. *choliambique*, from Lat. *choliambus;* Gr. χωλίαμβος (*chōliambos*), from χῶλος (*chōlos*) = lame, and ἴαμβος (*iambos*) = an iambus.]

Poet.: A verse having an iambus in the fifth foot, and a spondee in the sixth or last.

". . . his *choliambics* were accordingly . . . transposed into the brief compositions which have descended to us as Æsopian fables."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. vi. 5, vol. i., p. 233.

chŏl′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from bile.

cholic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$. Obtained by boiling the resinous mass precipitated by ether from an alcoholic solution of bile, with a dilute solution of potash for several hours, and decomposing the potassium salt by HCl. Cholic acid crystallises in tetrahedra. It gives a purple-violet colour with sugar and sulphuric acid.

chŏl′-ĭn-āte, *s.* [*Cholin(ic)*; and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term for a combination of cholinic acid with a salifiable base.

chol-ĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χολή (*cholē*) = the bile.] Pertaining to bile or obtained from it.

cholinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water.

chŏl'-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. χολή or χόλος (*cholos*) = bile, and χρῶμα (*chroma*) = colour.] The colouring matter of bile. [BILIRUBIN.]

chŏl-œ'-pŭs, *s.* [CHOLÆPUS.]

chŏl-ō-ĭd', *a.* [Gr. χολοειδής (*choloeidēs*) = like bile, from χολή (*cholē*) = the bile, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form; and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to bile.

choloidic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. A white amorphous acid, obtained by boiling glycocholic or taurocholic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid.

chŏl-ō-phæ'-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. χόλος (*cholos*) = bile, and φαιός (*phaios*) = brown.] The same as BILIRUBIN (q.v.).

chō'-lŭm, *s.* [Hindustani.]

Bot. & Hortic.: Indian Millet, *Sorghum vulgare* (formerly *Holcus Sorghum*), a grain commonly cultivated in India and some other parts of the East.

chŏm-ē'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named in honour of Dr. J. B. Chomel, physician to Louis XV.]

Bot.: A genus of American shrubs, belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ.

† chō'-mĕr, *s.* [HOMER.]

cho-mo-ro, *s.* [Javanese.]

Bot.: *Podocarpus cupressina*, a taxaceous plant, one of the best timber trees of Java. (*Lindley.*)

chō'-nąą, *s.* [Gr. χώνη (*chōnē*) = a funnel, from the shape of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ, and consisting of a single small shrub with blood-red flowers. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

chŏn-dĕs'-tēs, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, and ἐσθίειν (*esthiein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: The Larkfinch, a genus of finches placed next to Emberiza by Swainson. (*Craig.*)

chŏn-drą-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and ὄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Zool.: A genus of Crustacea of the order Siphonostoma, and family Lernæopoda. *Chondracanthus Zei* is found upon the gills of Zeus (the Common Dory). The body is covered with short reflexed spines.

chŏn-drar'-sĕn-ĭte, chŏn-drō-ar'-sĕn-ĭte, *s.* [Ger. *kondroarsenit;* so named from its similarity to *Chondrodite* (q.v.), while differing from it in being an arsenate.]

Min.: A yellowish mineral, occurring in the Paisberg mines, Wermland. It is an arsenate of manganese. It is translucent and brittle.

chŏn'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, from the cartilaginous structure.]

Bot.: A genus of marine Algæ, belonging to the tribe Florideæ.

chŏn-drĭl'-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *chondrilla, chondrillon;* Gr. χονδρίλλη (*chondrillē*) = a plant which exudes a gum: χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, cartilage, a small roundish mass.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, nearly allied to the lettuce (Lactuca). It has the achenes rough, and furnished at the base with five small scales. The plants are herbs, natives of South Europe, the East, and Siberia. The flowers are yellow and solitary. About twenty species are known. A grain like *lactucarium* is obtained in Lemnos from *Chondrilla juncea.* (*Lindley, &c.*)

chŏn'-drĭne, chŏn'-drĭn, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and Eng. suff. *-in, -ine.*]

Chem.: A variety of gelatine obtained from the cartilage of the ribs and joints. It is less soluble in boiling water, and is precipitated from its solution by acetic acid, alum, and by acetate of lead. Its chemical formula is doubtful; it contains nearly 15 per cent. of nitrogen.

chŏn-drĭ'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *chondrus* (q.v.), and Gr., &c. suff. *-ites* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A temporary genus of plants, alliance Algales. It consists of plants somewhat resembling the sea-weeds of the recent genus *Chondrus. Chondrites verisimilis* is found in the Upper Silurian of Scotland. An alleged fucoid, *Chondrites acutangulus* of Mr. Coy, is found in Lower Silurian rocks at Bangor in Wales.

chŏn-drĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *chondrit(es);* Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Having a granulated structure, like that of *Chondrites.*

chŏn-drō-crā'-nĭ-ąl, *a.* [CHONDROCRANIUM.] Pertaining to the chondrocranium (q.v.).

chŏn-drō-crā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and Lat. *cranium* = the skull.]

Biology:

1. A skull permanently cartilaginous.

2. The portion of an embryonic skull first formed in cartilage, which afterwards ossifies.

3. The cartilaginous portion underlying parts of the skull in many bony fishes.

chŏn-drō-dĕn'-drŭm, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, cartilage, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing shrubs, belonging to the Menispermaceæ. *Chondrodendrum convolvulaceum* is called by the Peruvians the Wild Grape, on account of the form of the fruits, and their acid and not unpleasant flavour. The bark is esteemed as a febrifuge. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏn'-drō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a grain, from the granular structure; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic whitish or pale-yellowish mineral, sometimes red, apple-green, or black. It was first discovered in New Jersey by Dr. Bruce.

chŏn-drō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: An epithet applied to a fasciculus of muscular fibre, extending from the lesser corner of the hyoid bone to the tongue, and forming a part of the hyo-glossus. (*Craig.*)

chŏn-drō-grā'-dą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = . . . gristle, cartilage, and Lat. *gradus* = a step, from *gradior* = to go.]

Zool.: An order of Siphonophora, so called because the disc is supported upon a somewhat cartilaginous plate. Genera Velella, &c.

chŏn-drŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a delineation.] A treatise on cartilages.

chŏn'-drŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling or of the nature of cartilage.

chŏn-drŏl'-ō-ǧy, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: A discourse or treatise on the nature of cartilages. (*Brande.*)

chŏn-drŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A steelyard or balance for weighing grain. (*Francis.*)

chŏn-drŏp-tĕr-ÿǧ'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a cartilage, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a fin, in allusion to the gristly nature of the fins.]

A. *As adj.:* Characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton.

B. *As substantive:*

Ichthy.: One of the Chondropterygii.

chŏn-drŏp-tĕr-ÿǧ'-ĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Fr. *chondropterygien:* Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and πτερύγιον (*pterugion*) = a little wing, a fin, dim. of πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.] The name given by Cuvier to one of the great sections into which the class Pisces or fishes are divided. It includes all those species, the bones and fin-spines of which are cartilaginous, or formed of gristle, such as the Sturgeon, Shark, Ray, Lamprey, &c. The same as CARTILAGINEI.

chŏn-drō-sē'-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and Lat. *sepia* (q.v.) = an allied genus.]

Zool.: A genus of Cephalopods, in which the whole margin of the sac is bordered with fins, as in Sepia, but the shell is horny, as in Loligo. (*Craig.*)

chŏn-drō-spēr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of climbing evergreen shrubs, natives of India. The yellow flowers and climbing stems, together with the erect ovules, have caused this genus to be referred to the Jasminaceæ (Jasmines), but the whole structure of the flower seems to unite it more closely to the Oleaceæ. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏn-drŏs'-tē-ą, *s. pl.* [From Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = . . . gristle, cartilage, and ὀστέα (*ostēa*), pl. of ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: The name given by Professor Müller to a sub-order of ganoid fishes, in which the vertebral column consists only of a simple and soft *chorda dorsalis*, in place of being divided into separate vertebræ. The dermal covering of these fishes consists of large bony plates. The tail is heterocercal. The sub-order is sometimes called Loricata. It contains the families Cephalaspidæ, Acipenseridæ, and Spatularidæ (q.v.). The second and third contain recent species, the first only fossil.

chŏn-drŏs-tē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *chondrosteus* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* In some classifications a family of fishes, sub-order Placoganoidei. It is synonymous with the Sturionidæ, the latter being made comprehensive enough to include both the Sturgeons proper (Acipenseridæ), and the Paddle-fishes (Spatularidæ), but excluding the Cephalaspidæ. [CHONDROSTEA.]

2. *Palæont.:* It is not known prior to the Eocene of the London Clay, where a sturgeon, *Acipenser toliapicus*, occurs.

chŏn-drŏs-tē-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *chondrostea* (q.v.), and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of deinosaurian reptiles found in cretaceous rocks in Britain and America. Some species must have been sixty or seventy feet long.

chŏn-drŏs'-tē-ŭs, *s.* [CHONDROSTEA.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Chondrosteidæ and the sub-order Chondrostea (q.v.). It is found in the Lias.

† chŏn'-drō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: A knife specially adapted to dissecting cartilage.

chŏn-drŏt'-ō-mÿ, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Anat.: The dissecting of cartilage.

chŏn'-drŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόνδρος (*chondros*) = grain, cartilage, mucilage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cryptonemiaceæ (Florideous Algæ), composed of cartilaginous seaweeds, with flat dichotomously-divided fronds, the cellular structure of which exhibits three layers—a central of longitudinal filaments, an intermediate of small roundish cells, and an outer of vertical coloured and beaded rows of cells, the whole imbedded in a tough intercellular matrix. *Chondrus crispus* becomes horny when dry, and is the Irish Moss or Carrageen of the shops.

chŏn-ō-mor'-phą, *s.* [Gr. χώνη (*chōnē*) = a funnel, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form, appearance, in reference to the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of erect or twining Indian shrubs, belonging to the order Apocynaceæ, closely allied to Echites, from which it differs in the funnel-shaped corolla. The flowers are showy, yellow or white. The root and leaves of *Chonemorpha malabarica*, a plant of Malabar, are used medicinally by the natives. (*Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

chŏn-ō'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χώνη (*chōnē*), contracted from χοάνη (*choanē*) = a melting-pot, . . . a funnel.]

Palæont.: A genus of brachiopod molluscs, family Productidæ. The shell is concavo-convex, with the hinge-line straight. The ventral valve is convex, and the dorsal one concave. All are fossil. In 1875 Tate estimated the known species at forty-seven, all from the Silurian and the Carboniferous rocks.

chŏn'-ĭ-crīte, *s.* [Gr. χωνεία (*chōneia*) = a fusion, and κριτός (*kritos*) = a test; its fusibility distinguishing it from some allied species.]

Min.: A massive, crystalline, granular, or compact mineral from Elba and Finland. It is of a whitish colour, sometimes with yellowish or greyish spots. It is a lime pyrosclerite. Hardness, 2·5—3; sp. gr., 2·91. (*Dana.*)

* **chôop,** * **chôops,** *s.* [A.S. *heope, hiope* = a hip, the fruit of the dog-rose.] [HIP, CHOUPS.] The fruit of *Rosa canina.* (*Parts of Eng. & Scotland.*)

choop-rose, *s.* *Rosa canina.*

choop-tree, *s.* The same as CHOOP-ROSE (q.v.).

chô'-pa, *s.* [A Malacca word.] The Malacca name of a fruit, that of *Pierardia dulcis,* a sapindaceous tree.

çhōoṣe, * **çheese,** * **çhese,** * **çheose,** * **çhæs,** * **çhuse,** *v.t. & i.* (*pt. t.* * *chese,* * *ches,* * *cheas,* * *chure,* * *chus, chose; pa. par.* * *coren,* * *icoren, chosen*). [A.S. *ceosan, ciosan;* O. Sax. *kiosan, keosan;* O. Fris. *kiasa;* O. H Ger. *chiosan, chiusan;* Goth. *kiusan;* O. Icel. *kjosa;* Sw. *keza;* Dut. *kiezen;* Ger. *kiesen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To take by preference one out of several things offered; to select.

"Of harmes two the lesse is for to *cheese.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 470.

2. To accept when offered; not to reject.

*3. To take, to adopt, to apply oneself to.

"William his way to Scotland *ches.*"
Langtoft, p. 146.

4. To elect, to wish; to prefer a certain course.

"Let us *choose* to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good."—*Job* xxxiv. 4.

*5. To obtain.

"Such strengthe he him tho *ches*
That prince of al the world he wes."
Castel off Loue, p. 1,317.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip.:* To adopt or select for a special purpose or position. [CHOSEN.]

"He *chose* David also his servant."—*Psalm* lxxviii. 70.

2. *Theol.:* To elect for eternal happiness.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make one's choice; to select, elect, or prefer.

"Thou may haf thi wille if thou to loue *chese.*"—*Langtoft,* p. 116.

2. To have the power or freedom of choice (generally with a negative, and meaning that the person spoken of has no alternative).

"Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*
But they must blab." *Shakesp.: Othello,* iv. 1.

¶ *To choose:* By or of choice.

"Be a lord *to choose.*"—*Farquhar: Twin Rivals,* ii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus distinguishes between *to choose* and *to prefer:* "To *choose* is to *prefer* as the genus to the species; we always *choose* in *preferring,* but we do not always *prefer* in *choosing.* To *choose* is to take one thing instead of another; to *prefer* is to take one thing before or rather than another. We sometimes *choose* from the bare necessity of *choosing;* but we never *prefer* without making a positive and voluntary *choice.* When we choose from a specific motive, the acts of *choosing* and *preferring* differ in the nature of the motive. The former is absolute, the latter relative. We *choose* a thing for what it is, or what we esteem it to be of itself; we *prefer* a thing for what it has, or what we suppose it has, superior to another. . . . We calculate and pause in *choosing;* we decide in *preferring;* the judgment determines in making the *choice;* the will determines in giving the *preference.* . . . A wise prince is careful in the *choice* of his ministers; but a weak prince has mostly favourites whom he *prefers.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *to choose, to pick,* and *to select:* "*Choose* is as in the former case the generic; the others are specific terms: *pick* and *select* are expressly different modes of *choosing.* We always *choose* when we *pick* and *select;* but we do not always *pick* and *select* when we *choose.* To *choose* may be applied to two or more things; to *pick* and *select* can be used only for several things. . . . To *choose* does not always spring from any particular design or preference; to *pick* and *select* signify to *choose* with care."

(3) The difference between *to choose* and *to elect* is thus stated: "Both these terms are employed in regard to persons appointed to an office; the former in a general, the latter in a particular sense. *Choosing* is either the act of one man or of many; *election* is always that of a number; it is performed by the concurrence of many voices. A prince *chooses* his ministers; the constituents *elect* their members of parliament. A person is *chosen* to serve the office of sheriff; he is *elected* by the corporation to be mayor. *Choosing* is an act of authority; it binds the person *chosen; election* is a voluntary act; the *elected* has the power of refusal. People are obliged to serve in some offices when they are *chosen,* although they would gladly be exempt. The circumstance of being *elected* is an honour after which they eagerly aspire . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **çhōoṣe,** *s.* [CHOOSE, *v.*] Choice.

† **çhōoṣe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *choose; -able.*] Fit or proper to be chosen.

† **çhōoṣe'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *chooseable; -ness.*] The quality of being chooseable.

"The true source of the nobleness and *chooseableness* of all things."—*Ruskin: Mod. Painters,* vol. iv., pt. v., ch. xvii.

çhōoṣ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *choose; -er.*] One who chooses, or has the power or privilege of choosing.

"In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser.*"—*Hammond: Practical Catechism.*

çhōoṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [A.S. *ceosung* = a choosing.] [CHOOSE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a choice or selection; a choice.

"I'll bring you enow
Of dames for our *choosing.*"
Latham: Translation of Frithiof's Saga.

* **çhōoṣ'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *choosing; -ly.*] By way of free choice; voluntarily.

"If our spirits can serve God, *choosingly* and greedily out of pure conscience of our duty, it is the better in itself, and more safe to us."—*Taylor: Holy Living,* p. 230.

çhŏp (1), * **choppe,** * **chop-pen** (pa. par. * *choppit, chopt, chopped*), *v.t. & i.* [O. Dut. *koppen* = to cut off; Dut. *kappen* = to chop, to mince; Sw. *kappa* = to cut; Ger. *kappen* = to cut, to poll, to lop; Dan. *kapper* = to chop.] [CHAP, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut in pieces.

"Thei *choppen* alle the body in smale peces."—*Maundeville,* p. 201.

2. To cut with a sharp stroke; to sever (generally with the adverb *off*).

". . . within these three days his head's to be *chopped off.*"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* i. 2.

¶ Sometimes with *away.*

"He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And *chop away* that factious pate of his."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., vi. 1.

*3. To chap.

"I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 4.

† **II.** *Figuratively:*

*1. To divide minutely.

"By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms."—*Locke.*

†2. To devour eagerly and quickly. (Followed by *up.*)

"Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently *chopped up.*"—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intransitive:*

† **I.** *Lit.:* To make a sharp, sudden stroke.

"He *choppit* to Achilles with a chere felle."
Destruction of Troy, 7,259.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To interrupt by suddenly joining in a conversation (with *in*).

"He that cometh lately out of Fraunce will talk French English, and never blush at the matter. Another *choppes in* with English Italianated."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorick,* b. iii. (1553).

2. To catch at.

"Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ *To chop in:* To interrupt. [B. II. 1.]

To chop out: To break out with, to give vent to suddenly.

"Why Strato, where art thou?
Thou wilt *chop out* with them unseasonably."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

To chop upon: To chance on.

". . . what my condition would have been if I had *chopped upon* them."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe,* p. 156.

çhŏp (2), *v.t. & i.* [A mere variant of *cheapen* or *chap* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To purchase, to barter.

2. To exchange; to substitute one thing for another; to change (generally in combination with *change*).

"Every hour your form
Is *chopped* and changed, like wind before a storm."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 57.

3. To bandy, to wrangle with. [*To chop logic.*]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

*1. To bargain for.

"To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins."
Beaumont & Fletcher: The Captain.

2. To make an exchange. (*Slang.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To change about frequently; to veer. (Said of the wind.)

*2. To wrangle, to altercate.

"Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge. . . ."—*Bacon.*

¶ *To chop logic:* To wrangle pedantically with logical terms: to bandy logic about.

"A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure."—*Smollett: Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

chŏp (1), *s.* [CHOP (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of striking; a stroke.

"Achilles with a *chop* chaunset to sle Philiea."
Destruction of Troy, 7,701.

*2. A piece cut off; a chip.

3. A piece of meat; now generally restricted to mutton. There are two kinds of mutton chops, named respectively a *chump-chop* and a *loin-chop* (q.v.).

*4. A chap, a crack or cleft.

"Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water."—*Bacon.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. An attack, an onset.

"Believe them at the first *chop,* whatsoever they say."—*Tyndale: Workes,* i. 241.

2. A piece, a part, a share.

"Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him if the king had not died."—*Bacon.*

¶ *At the first chop:* At once.

"They might not *at the first chop* be brought to his speche."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus,* p. 199.

chop-hammer, *s.*

Metal.: A cutting-hammer.

* **chop-house** (1), *s.* An inn or place of entertainment where dressed meat is provided.

"I lost my place at the *chop-house,* where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat, in silence."—*Spectator.*

çhŏp (2), *s.* [CHAP, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A jaw of an animal.

"So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company."—*L'Estrange.*

*2. The mouth of a man. (Said in contempt.)

"He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to th' *chops.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

II. *Fig.:* The mouth of a river or a channel.

"At the time of the Rump,
When old Admiral Trump
With his broom swept the *chops* of the Channel."
Song in The Merry Monarch.

B. *Technically:*

Carp.: The movable wooden vice-jaw of a carpenter's or cabinet-maker's bench.

chop-fallen, *a.* Downcast, dispirited, disheartened.

"Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip
Alas! how *chop-fallen* now!"
R. Blair: The Grave.

çhŏp (3), *s.* [Chop (2), *v.*]

1. A bargain, an exchange. (*Slang.*)

"The Duke . . . drew on the king hardly to make a *chop* with those demesnes." — *Hacket: Life of Williams,* i. 187.

2. A sudden change, vicissitude (usually with *change*).

"'There be odd *chops* and *changes* in this here world, for sartin,' observed Coble."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow,* vol. ii., ch. ii.

***chop-cherry,** *s.* (*Peele: Old Wives Tale,* 1595.) (*Halliwell.*) A game in which children tried to catch with their teeth cherries hung by a thread.

*** chop-church,** *s.*

1. One who exchanges livings.

2. An exchange of livings.

*** chop-loge,** *s.* [Chop-logic.]

"If he heare you thus play *choploge* . . ."—*Udal: Roister Doister,* iii. 2.

*** chop-logic, * chop-logike,** *s.*

1. One who bandies about logic; a pedantic wrangler in logical terms.

"How now! how now, *chop-logic!* What is this?"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

2. Argument.

"Your *chop-logike* hath no great subtilty."—*Greene: Theeves falling out.* (Davies.)

*** çhop** (4), *** chope, * choip,** *s.* [Shop.] A shop. (*Scotch.*) (*W. Scott, &c.*)

çhŏp (5), *s.* [Chinese.]

1. A brand, a quality.

2. A permit, a clearance.

¶ *Chop of tea:* A number of boxes of the same make and quality of leaf.

First chop: First rate; in the first rank.

"You must be *first chop* in heaven." — *G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. xiii.

Grand chop: A ship's port clearance.

chop-boat, *s.* A lighter used in transporting merchandise to and from vessels.

chop-house (2), *s.* A custom-house; an office where clearance dues are levied.

çhŏp (6), *s.* A slice of mutton, veal or pork cut from the loin for broiling or frying.

chop-house, *s.* A restaurant where chops are served.

çhŏp'-in, çhŏp'-pĭn, * çhop-yn, *s.* [Chapin.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

"My landlord, who is a pert smart man, brought up a *choppin* of white wine . . ."—*Howell: Letters,* i. vi. 38.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

*** çhop-ine,** *s.* [Chioppine.]

çhŏp'-nĕss, *s.* [Chop (1), *v.*] A kind of spade. (*Maunder.*)

çhŏpped, çhŏpt, * çhoppit, *pa. par.* &. *a.* [Chop (1), *v.*]

çhŏp'-pẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *chop* (1), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who, or that which chops.

"*Chopper. Truncator, ucltrix.*"—*Huloet.*

II. *Technically:*

1. An instrument for cleaving; a cleaver.

2. *Agric.:* An implement for thinning out plants in drills. It is used in England for turnips; in the United States, for cotton-plants. Cotton-seed is drilled in and comes up in a row; the cotton-chopper straddles the row and chops wide gaps, leaving the plants in hills. These are thinned out by hand. (*Knight.*)

† çhŏp'-pẽr (2), *s.* [Eng. *chop* (2), v.: *-er.*] One who bargains or trucks. [Horse-courser.]

*** çhop-pine,** *s.* [Chioppine.]

çhŏp'-pĭṅg (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Chop (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Choppy, rough, with short, quick waves.

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting.

chopping-block, *s.* A block or stump of wood on which anything is placed which has to be chopped.

chopping-knife, * choppynge-knyfe, *s.* A knife designed for chopping meat, vegetables, fruit, &c., upon a board, block, or in a bowl. Used on a domestic scale for cutting meat for mince, hash, sausage, &c.

"*Choppynge knyfe. Ansorium.*"—*Huloet.*

çhŏp'-pĭṅg (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Chop (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

* C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of bargaining or purchasing.

"The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer."—*Bacon.*

2. Altercation, bandying of terms.

*** çhŏp'-pĭṅg** (3), *a.* [Etym. unknown; perhaps greedy or hearty, from Chop (1), *v.*, A. II. 2.] An epithet frequently applied to children, and apparently meaning hearty, lusty, stout.

"Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,
Would own the fair and *chopping* child."
Fenton.

*** çhŏp'-pĭṅg, * chop-pin,** *s.* [Chopin, Chioppine.]

çhŏp'-pȳ (1), *a.* [*Chop* (1), v. *-y.*] Rough, with short, quick waves.

"There is sure to be a short *choppy* sea upon them."—*Macgregor: Voyage Alone,* p. 76.

*** çhŏp'-pȳ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *chop* = *chap*; *-y.*] Full of cracks, chappy, chapped. (*Shakesp.*)

çhŏps, *s.pl.* [Chap (2), *s.*]

çhŏp'-stĭcks, *s.pl.* [Eng. *chop,* and *stick.*] A pair of small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese for the same purposes as our knife and fork.

çhopt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Chop (1), *v.*]

chopt-eggs, *s.*

Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

*** çhop-yn,** *s.* [Chopin.]

"Sextarie is as a *chopyn* of Pariys."—*Wycliffe:* 3 *Kings,* vii. 26. (*Gloss.*)

chŏr-ā'-ġĭc, *a.* [Gr. χοράγικος, χορηγικός (*choragikos, chorēgikos*) = pertaining or dedicated to a choragus (q.v.).] Pertaining or dedicated to a choragus.

choragic monument, *s.*

Gr. Antiq.: A monument erected in honour of the choragus, who gained the prize by the exhibition of the best musical or theatrical entertainment at the festivals of Bacchus. The prize was usually a tripod. The remains of two very fine monuments of this sort are still to be seen at Athens. (*Gwilt.*)

CHORAGIC MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES (HALF-BURIED) AT ATHENS, B.C. 335.

chŏr-ā'-gŭs, chŏ-rē'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. *choragus,* from Gr. χοραγός, χορηγός (*choragos, chorēgos*) = the leader of a chorus: χορός (*choros*) = a chorus; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to direct.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.:* The leader or director of the chorus in the Greek theatrical performances; also, one who defrayed the cost of the chorus.

* 2. *Fig.:* A leader, a conductor.

". . . the mind the only *choragus* of the entertainment."—*Warburton: On Prodigies,* p. 93.

3. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera, one of the Anthribidæ of Sharpe's *Catalogue,* a family consisting of genera by most writers merged in the Curculionidæ.

chŏr'-al, *s. & a.* [Fr. *choral;* Lat. *choralis* = pertaining to a chorus; Gr. χορός (*choros*); Lat. *chorus* = a chorus.]

A. *As substantive:*

Music: A psalm or hymn tune sung in unison. (Often written *chorale.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a chorus, choir, or concert.

". . . tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison . . ."
Milton: Paradise Lost, bk. vii.

2. Sung by a choir, harmonised.

"That it is given her thence in age to hear
Reverberations, and a *choral* song."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

* 3. Singing in a choir, or in harmony.

"And *choral* seraphs sing the second day."
Amhurst.

choral music, *s.* Vocal music in parts, as opposed to instrumental. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

choral service, *s.* A service of song; a service is said to be partly choral, when only canticles, hymns, &c., are sung; wholly choral, when, in addition to these, the versicles, responses, &c., are sung. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

choral vicar, *s.* A lay vicar (q.v.).

† chŏr'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *choral;* *-ist.*] A member of or a singer in a choir. (*Gent. Mag.*)

chŏr'-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *choral;* *-ly.*]

1. In a style to be sung by a choir; in harmony.

". . . a modern composer would judge ill if he chose to set the same words *chorally.*"—*Mason: Essay on Church Music,* p. 116.

2. In manner of a chorus.

"Marseillese sing their wild 'To Arms' in chorus; which now all men, all women and children have learnt, and sing *chorally,* in theatres, boulevards, streets; and the heart burns in every bosom."—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

chord, *s.* [Fr. *corde;* Lat. *chorda;* Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = an intestine of which strings were made. *Chord* and *cord* are essentially the same word. When the primitive meaning of a string of a musical instrument is preserved, the original *h* is retained; when a rope or string is meant it is dropped.] [Cord.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A string of a musical instrument.

"Who mov'd
Their stops and *chords,* was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue."
Milton: P. L., xi. 560

(2) A combination of musical sounds, consonant or dissonant. [II., 2.]

2. *Figuratively:* A combination.

"Is but passionate appealing,
A prophetic whisper stealing
O'er the *chords* of our existence."
Longfellow: Epimetheus.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.

". . . because troops passing between any two parts move on the *chord* of an arc . . ."—*MacDougall: Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery,* ch. vi.

2. *Music:* The simultaneous occurrence of several musical sounds, and producing harmony, such as the common chord, the chord of the sixth, of the dominant, of the diminished seventh, of the ninth (q.v.). (*Parry, in Grove's Dict. of Music.*)

chord (*pa. par.* **chorded),** *v.t.* [Chord, *s.*] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

"What passion cannot musick raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell,
His list'ning brethren stood around." *Dryden.*

chor'-da (*pl.* **chordæ),** *s.* [Lat. *chorda.*] [Chord.]

1. *Anat.:* Any cord or chord-like structure. [Chorda dorsalis.]

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Laminariaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), with fronds of a peculiar, simple, cylindrical form. Two species, *Chorda filum* and *C. lomentaria,* are found between tide-marks on British coasts. The former grows from one to twenty or even forty feet long, with the greatest diameter at half its length, of 1–4 to 1–2". The cord-like frond is tubular, but has at intervals thin diaphragms, formed by interwoven transparent filaments.

3. *Music:* [Chord-music.]

chorda characteristica, *s.* with *a.*

Music: A chord of the seventh, in which a leading note appears. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chorda dorsalis, *s.* with *a.*

Anat.: The embryonic representative of the spinal column of the Vertebrata; the perma-

nent spinal column of the lower Vertebrates. It sometimes forms a spindle-shaped, transparent, gelatinous-looking cord, with the broadest part near the tail; at others it is cylindrical or conical, rounded anteriorly and tapering posteriorly. It usually consists of an outer comparatively thick and firm structureless membrane, forming a sheath, and of pale nucleated cells, which fill the sheath. In some instances, however, its structure is fibrous, and that of the sheath fibro-membranous. The cells are mostly angular or polyhedral, and closely crowded. The Chorda Dorsalis is called also the Notochord, which is from two Greek roots, whereas Chorda Dorsalis is Latin.

". . . the permanent *chorda dorsalis* or rudimentary spinal column of the early embryo."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iv., p. 89.

chorda tympani, *s.*

Anat.: A small branch connected with the seventh or facial nerve.

chor'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *chorda* (q.v.).]

chordæ essentiales, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Music: The tonic and its third and fifth; the key-chord. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

chordæ tendineæ, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Anat.: Strong fine tendons closing the valves of the heart.

chordæ vocales, *s. pl.* with *a.*

Anat.: The vocal chords (q.v.).

chordæ Willisii, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Several bands crossing the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain obliquely at its inferior angle. (*Quain.*)

chor'-dal, *a.* [Eng. *chord*; *-al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a chord, esp. to the notochord.

chor-där'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. χορδάριον (*chordarion*), dimin. of χορδή (*chordē*) = a string.]

Bot.: A genus of Chordariaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), remarkable for the solidity of the cellular texture of the filiform fronds. The so-called spores attached to the horizontal filaments are oosporanges, and discharge zoospores when mature. Trichosporanges have not yet been observed. *Chordaria flagelliformis*, Müll., is common on rocks and stones between tide-marks.

chor-där-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *chordaria* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algæ. Olive-coloured sea-weeds, with a gelatinous or cartilaginous, branching frond, composed of vertical and horizontal filaments interlaced together, the oosporanges and trichosporanges attached to the filaments forming the superficial layers of frond.

chor-dā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from *chorda* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A primary division, embracing all animals that have, or have had, a notochord. Thus it includes (1) the true Vertebrates; (2) the Cephalochordata (the lancelet); and (3) the Urochordata, or Tunicates.

chor'-dāte, *a.* & *s.* [CHORDATA.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to or characteristic of the Chordata (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Chordata.

chor-dâu-lō'-dĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = the chord of a lyre, and αὐλῳδός (*aulōdos*) = singing to the flute.] A self-acting musical instrument, invented by Kauffmann, of Dresden, in 1812.

chord'-ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CHORD, *v.*]

chor-dēe', *s.* [From Lat. *chorda.*] A painful contraction of the frænum.

chord'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [CHORD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of setting in accord; the state of being accordant.

chor-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a chord, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Music: A gauge for measuring the thickness of strings.

çhōre (1), *s.* [CHAR, CHARE (1), *s.*] A little job, a turn of work.

* **chōre** (2), *s.* [CHOIR, CHORUS.] A choir or chorus. (*B. Jonson.*)

chō-rē'-a, *s.* [Lat. *chorea*; Gr. χορεία (*choreia*) = a dance.] [CHORUS.]

Med.: More fully *Chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitus' Dance, a disorder of the nervous system usually occurring before puberty, and characterised by a peculiar convulsive action of the voluntary muscles, especially those of the face and extremities. [ST. VITUS'S DANCE.]

* **chor-ēe'**, *s.* [CHOREUS.]

* **chŏ-rĕ-grăph'-ĭc**, * **chŏ-rĕ-grăph'-ĭ-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *choregraph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to choregraphy.

* **chŏ-rĕg'-raph-ȳ**, *s.* [Gr. χορεία (*choreia*) = a dance, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write or discourse about.] [CHOROGRAPHY (2), *s.*] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is by notes. (*Craig.*)

chŏ-rē'-gŭs, *s.* [CHORAGUS.]

† **chŏ-rē'-gȳ**, *s.* [Gr. χορηγία (*chorēgia*) = the office of a choregus.] The office or duties of a choragus or choregus (q.v.).

"As a rich young man, also, *choregy* and trierarchy became incumbent upon him."—*Grote: Hist. Greece*, v., ch. iv.

chŏ-rē'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *chorea* (q.v.); *-ic.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to chorea, or St. Vitus' dance; convulsive.

"It began to suffer from *choreic* spasms of the left angle of the mouth and left arm."—*Ferrier: Functions of the Brain*, p. 201.

* **chör-ĕ-pĭs'-cō-pal**, *a.* [Formed from *chorepiscopus* (q.v.), on the analogy of *episcopal*, from *episcopus.*] Of or pertaining to a suffragan or local bishop.

". . . the Valentinian heresy, episcopal and *chorepiscopal* power, and some emergent difficulties concerning them."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

* **chör-ĕ-pĭs'-cō-pŭs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος (*chōrepiskopos*) = a local bishop, from χώρα (*chōra*) = a place, a district, and ἐπίσκοπος (*episkopos*) = a bishop.] [BISHOP.]

Eccles.: A local or suffragan bishop, whose episcopal jurisdiction is limited to certain districts.

chŏ-rē'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. χωρήτης (*chōrētēs*) = rustic.]

Bot.: A genus of Mexican and Texan Amaryllidaceæ. The perianth has a long, slender, nearly straight tube, a reflexed limb of long narrow segments, and a large rotate coronel lacerated at the margin, the long filaments being spreading-connivent. *Choretis glauca* is a beautiful species, with black-coated bulbs, erect glaucous leaves, and three or four sessile flowers. *C. galvestonensis* is a smaller-flowered species from Texas. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏ-rē'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. χωρήτης (*chōrētēs*) = rustic.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Sandalworts. The flowers have both pistils and stamens. The species are natives of New Holland, and are shrubs resembling our native broom.

† **chŏ-rē'-ŭs**, **chŏ-rēe'**, *s.* [Lat. *choreus*, *chorius*; Gr. χορεῖος (*choreios*) = pertaining to a chorus or choir; χορός (*choros*) = a dance, a choir; O. Fr. *chorée.*]

Ancient Prosody:

1. A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; more generally called a *trochee* (q.v.).

2. A foot of three short syllables, a *tribrach* (q.v.).

† **chör'-ĭ-amb**, **chör-ĭ-ăm'-bŭs**, *s.* [Lat. *choriambus*; Gr. χοριαμβος (*choriambos*), from χορεῖος (*choreios*) = a trochee, and ἴαμβος (*iambos*) = an iambus (q.v.).]

Anct. Pros.: A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and fourth are long, and the second and third short, thus combining the trochee and the iambus.

". . . if you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a *choriambus*."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*, bk. i. ch. i.

chör-ĭ-ăm'-bĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *choriambicus*; Gr. χοριαμβικός (*choriambikos*) = pertaining to a choriambus (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of a choriambus.

B. *As subst.:* A choriambus.

† **chör'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr. χορικός (*chorikos*) = pertaining to a choir or chorus (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a chorus; fitted for or sung by a chorus.

"A *choric* ode."—*Coleridge in Webster.*

chŏ-rĭ-nē'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. χόριον (*chorion*) = skin, leather, and νῆμα (*nēma*) = thread.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the sub-family Centronotinæ, and family Zeidæ.

chör'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. χόριον (*chorion*) = skin, leather; Lat. *corium.*]

1. *Anat.:* The outer membrane which envelopes the fœtus in the womb.

"They are seen to form a close pall over the surface of the *chorion*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 14, p. 140.

2. *Bot.:* The external membrane of the seeds of plants.

chör-ĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chorion*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the chorion (q.v.).

chör-ĭ-pĕt'-a-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf petal.]

Bot.: A genus of scandent shrubs or trees of the Ardisiad order, distinguished amongst its allies by the petals being four and free, not united, as well as by its racemed flowers. The flowers are small, white or yellowish, borne in little axillary racemes: the berries, when ripe, are scarlet in colour. *Choripetalum undulatum*, a native of the temperate regions of the Himalayas, grows to a height of 60 feet.

chŏ-rĭs'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of J. L. Choris, the artist who accompanied Kotzebue round the world.]

Bot.: A genus of small prickly-stemmed trees of the Sterculiad family, peculiar to South America. The flowers are large, rose-coloured, 1—3 in number, and composed of a bell-shaped 3—5 lobed calyx; 5 narrow petals, covered with silky hairs; a double staminal tube, the outer bearing the barren, the inner the fertile stamens. The tough bark of *Chorisia crispiflora* is used in Brazil for making cordage; and the white cottony hairs of the seeds of *C. speciosa* are used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions. The species are widely spread in Asia, Africa, and America. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chō'-rĭ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. χώρισις (*chōrisis*) = a separating; χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, separately.]

Bot.: (See extract).

"Sometimes the parts of a flower are increased in number by the growth of additional parts, or by the splitting of organs during their development . . . This *chorisis* consists in the formation of two parts out of one, the separated parts being either placed one in front of the other by transverse *chorisis*, or side by side by collateral *chorisis*."—*Balfour: Botany*, p. 196.

chŏ-rĭs'-ma, *s.* [Gr. χωρισμός (*chōrismos*) = a separation, a parting.]

Bot.: A name formerly given to a genus of plants consisting of a single species, *Chorisma repens*, a little plant belonging to the Composites, and a native of the sandy sea-shore of China. It is nearly related to the Sow-thistles. It has been called *Chorisis repens*, and is now transferred to the genus Ixeris (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chör-ĭ-spör'-a, *s.* [Gr. χωρίς (*chōris*) = separately, and σπόρα (*spora*) = a seed; in allusion to the seeds being enclosed separately in the pods.]

Bot.: A genus of annual plants, natives of Siberia and the Altai, with purple, white, or yellow flowers. They belong to the Crucifera (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **chör'-ĭst**, *s.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A chorister.

"Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire."—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 150 (1633).

chŏr'-ĭs-tĕr, * **choir-is-ter**, * **quer-is-ter**, * **quir-is-ter**, * **queer-es-ter**, *s.* [Either from Fr. *chorist(e)*, with Eng. suff. *-er*, or from *choir* with suff. *-ster.*]

1. One who sings in a choir.

"Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and *choristers*."—*A. Fonblanque, Jun.: How we are Governed*, let. 10.

2. The leader of a choir. (*American.*)

† 3. A singer generally.

"Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his wondrous progress."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 366.

chör-ĭs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χωριστής (*chōristēs*) = separating: χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, separately.]

Bot.: A genus of much-branched shrubs, natives of Mexico, belonging to the Cinchonaceæ (Cinchonads).

† **chŏr-ĭs′-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *chorist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a choir; choral. (*Crabb.*)

chŏr-ĭs-tō-phȳl′-loŭs, *a.* [From Gr. χωριστός (*choristos*) = separated; and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Separate leaved; having separate leaves.

chŏ-rĭs′-tō-pŏd, *s.* [From Gr. χωριστός (*chōristos*) = separated, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A crustacean, with the feet separated.

"We recognise three groups of the *choristopods*."—*Dana: Crustacea*, pt. i., p. 11.

chŏ-rĭ-stȳ′-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a style.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of South Africa, belonging to the Escalloniaceæ. It consists of a single species, a shrub with panicles of small green flowers. The fruit is a capsule twisting into two pieces to liberate the many seeds it contains. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

chŏ-rĭ-zā′-tion, *s.* [Gr. χωρίζω (*chōrizō*) = to separate: χωρίς (*chōris*) = apart, separate.]

Bot.: The separation of a layer from the inner side of a petal, either presenting a peculiar form, or resembling the part from which it is derived. (*Balfour.*) Also called *unlining* by Lindley and *deduplication* by Henfrey. [CHOROSIS.]

chō-rī-zŏn′-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. nom. masc. pl. of the pr. par. of χωρίζω (*chōrizō*) = to separate.] A name applied to those critics who deny the identity of the authors of the Iliad and the Odyssey.

"The *chorizontes*, so called because they separate the authorship of the Iliad from that of the Odyssey."—*Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, ch. i.

chork, *v.i.* [CHIRK.] (*Scotch.*)

chorl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a penknife with the square shank which forms the joint.

chŏr′-ō-bāte, chŏr-ŏb′-ā-tēs, *s.* [Gr. χώρα (*chōra*) = a place; and βάτης (*bātēs*) = traversing, βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.] The Greek level. [LEVEL.]

chŏr′-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. χώρα (*chōra*) = a district, a place, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] An instrument contrived by Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh, "To determine the position of a station, having given the three angles made by it to three other stations in the same plane whose positions are known." (*Knight.*)

* **chŏr-ŏg′-raph-ĕr,** *s.* [Gr. χωρόγραφος (*chōrographos*) = describing countries: χώρα (*chōra*) = a country, a place; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe, and Eng. suff. *-er.*]

1. One who describes or plans particular districts or countries.

". . . the others should indeed be termed topographers or *chorogruphers* . . ."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews.*

2. A geographical antiquarian or critic who, in the comparison of modern with ancient geography, investigates the locality of places mentioned in the older writers, and discusses the question of names for which the site, and sites for which the name, is uncertain.

"Places unknown better harped at in Camden and other *chorographers*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

chŏr-ō-grăph′-ĭc, * **chŏr-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *chorograph(y); -ical.*] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of particular regions or countries.

"I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial Paradise."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

chŏr-ō-grăph′-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *chorographical; -ly.*] In a chorographical manner; according to the rules and principles of chorography.

"I may perhaps be found fault withal, because I do not *chorographically* place the funeral monuments in this my book."—*Weever: Anc. Fun. Mon. Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent.*

chŏ-rŏg′-raph-ȳ (1), *s.* [Fr. *chorographie;* Lat. *chorographia*, from Gr. χωρογραφία (*chorographia*) = a description of countries or regions: χώρα (*chōra*) = a district, a region; γραφία (*graphia*) = an account, from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] The science or practice of describing various countries or regions, or of laying down their limits and boundaries on maps. It is thus distinguished from, and has a wider meaning than, *topography*, which deals with the description and history of single places.

"I think there might be good use made of it for *chorography*."—*Wotton: Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 300.

* **chŏ-rŏg′-raph-ȳ** (2), *s.* [Gr. χόρος (*choros*) = a dance; γραφία (*graphia*) = a description, γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, describe.] A description of or treatise on dancing. [CHOREGRAPHY.]

"A Treatis of *Chorography* or the Art of Dancing Country Dances after a new character, . . ."—*From the French of M. Feuillet. . . . By John Essex* (1710).

chŏr′-ōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. χοροειδής [χίτων] (*choroeidēs* [*chitōn*]) = the grape-coloured coating of the eye: χόριον (*chorion*) = skin, leather, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Resembling the chorion; an epithet applied to several membranes, especially to the plexus and web of the *pia mater*, and to the inner tunic of the eye.

"The *choroid* coat of the eye."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. ii., p. 60.

"The *choroid* arteries which supply the *choroid* plexus."—*Ibid.*, ch. x., p. 293.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The vascular, as opposed to the specially nervous, portion of the retina.

"The optic nerve penetrates the sclerotic. . . . The *choroid* is thick, and coloured by a deep-brown pigment."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

choroid coat, *s.*

Anat.: A vascular membrane, black on the inner side, lining the sclerotic portion of the eyeball.

choroid membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A thin membrane which extends from the entrance of the optic nerve to near the anterior margin of the sclerotica, where thickening, it becomes the ciliary body, and is continued into the iris.

choroid plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A congeries of blood-vessels upon the lateral ventricle of the brain. (Often in the plural *plexuses.*)

"In the lateral and fourth ventricles it [the spinal membrane] forms projecting processes or folds, somewhat fringed, highly vascular, and invested by epithelium derived from the membrane which lines the ventricles. These processes are called the *choroid plexuses*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 254.

chŏr-ōĭ′-dal, *a.* [Eng. *choroid; -al.*] The same as CHOROID, *a.* (q.v.).

choroidal fold, *s.*

Anat.: A fold appearing to enclose the lens of the eye, but so as to leave an aperture or depression below. (*Quain.*)

choroidal fissure, *s.*

Anat.: The same as choroidal fold (q.v.) (*Quain.*)

chŏr-ōĭ-dī′-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. χοροειδής (*choroeidēs*), for χοριοειδής (*chorioeidēs*) [CHOROID], and suff. ιτις (*itis*), denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of one of the investing tissues of the eyeball, called the choroid. This highly vascular and pigmentary membrane is seldom the seat of inflammation, but when it does occur it is characterised by pain in and around the eye, intolerance of light, tearfulness, displacement of the pupil, and, as the disease proceeds, the cornea and the whole eyeball swell and protrude. Hectic and emaciation are the common accompaniments of the latter condition, and the digestion throughout is very much impaired. Chronic choroiditis is marked by a very peculiar alteration and variation which takes place in the colour of the eye, and which has been called by Desmarres *choroide tigrée.*

chŏ-rō-lŏg′-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *chorolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to chorology.

"*Chorological* difficulties."—*Lingard: Hist. Anglo-Sax. Church*, vol. i., p. 349.

chŏ-rŏl′-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *chorolog(y); -ist.*] One versed in chorology; a student of faunal and floral areas.

chŏ-rŏl′-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Gr. χώρη (*chōrē*) = a district, county; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, λέγω (*legō*) = to tell, to describe.]

1. The science or act of describing localities; chorography.

2. The geographical and topographical distribution of animal and vegetable species.

"The answer . . . would represent its distribution or *chorology*."—*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 46.

chŏr-ō-mā′-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. χόρος (*choros*) = a dance, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.] The dancing mania of the Middle Ages.

† **chŏr-ŏm′-ĕt-rȳ,** *s.* [From Gr. χώρα (*chōra*) = a place . . . a country; *o* connective, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art of surveying a country. (*Nuttall.*)

chŏr-ōs′-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. χωρίζω (*chōrizō*) = to separate.]

Bot.: Deduplication, the division of an organ into a pair or cluster. It may be produced in two ways, the first, called *collateral chorosis*, takes place when an organ is replaced by two or more situated on the same plane, and in which case the organs stand side by side as in tetradynamous stamens; and *vertical chorosis*, when the organs produced stand one before the other, as in the "crown," or two-lobed appendage, inside the blade of the petals of Silene. (*R. Brown*, 1874.) [CHORIZATION.]

chŏr-ō-zē′-mą, *s.* [Gr. χορός (*choros*) = a dance, and ζῆμα (*zēma*) = a drink; said to have been so named by its discoverer, M. Labillardière, in allusion to the joyful feelings of the party which he accompanied in the exploration of Western Australia, on meeting with a supply of water, in the vicinity of which he discovered the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of pretty bushes, natives of Western Australia, belonging to the pea-flowered Leguminosæ. The plants are often to be met with in greenhouses, more than a dozen species being in cultivation, of which the most beautiful are *Chorozema Henclimannii*, with long terminal leafy racemes of a beautiful red colour; *C. spectabile*, a twiner of great beauty, producing long drooping racemes of orange-coloured flowers, which appear in the winter months; *C. cordatum*, a plant very common in gardens: the flowers, in loose racemes, are red, the standard spotted with yellow at the base; and *C. Dicksoni*, a handsome plant with larger flowers than the others: there are upwards of twenty species known. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **chŏrp,** *v.i.* [CHIRP.] (*Scotch.*)

chŏr′-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. χορός (*choros*) = a dance in a circle, accompanied with song; a chorus.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"In the Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a *chorus* of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced."—*Dryden.*

(2) A number of persons singing in concert.

"My melancholy voice the *chorus* join'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(3) A concerted piece of music, sung by a number of singers together.

(4) The verses of a song, &c., in which an audience or company joins the singer.

"Each boatman, bending to his oar,
With measured sweep the burthen bore,
In such wild cadence, as the breeze
Makes through December's leafless trees,
The *chorus* first could Allan know."
Scott: The Lady of the Lake, ii. 18.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A unanimous and loudly-expressed declaration of opinions or sentiments.

* (2) An interpreter of events; one who explains.

"*Ophe.* You are a good *Chorus*, my Lord.
Ham. I could interpret between you and your love: if I could see the puppets dallying."
Shak sp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gr. Drama:* The chorus was probably originally a company of dancers in a ring. In later times a choric performance implied the singing or musical recitation of a poetical composition, accompanied by appropriate dancing and gesticulation. As choral performances were especially cultivated in all the Dorian states, and particularly in Sparta, the Dorian dialect came to be regarded as the appropiate dialect for such compositions. Arion, a contemporary of Periander, first gave the chorus a regular choral form. It consisted of about fifty men or youths, who danced round the altar of Dionysus. From these cyclic choruses was developed the Attic

tragedy. [TRAGEDY.] The exact number of the chorus in the times of the earlier tragic poets is uncertain; from Sophocles onwards the regular number was fifteen. It was arranged in a quadrangular form, and entered the theatre by a passage to the right of the spectators in three lines. To guide them in their evolutions lines were marked upon the boards of the orchestra. The functions of the chorus in the Greek tragedy were very important. It acted the part (1) of a dispassionate and right-minded spectator, inculcating the lessons of morality and resignation to the will of heaven, as taught in the piece being acted; and (2) of a guide to explain events supposed to happen in the intervals between the acts and scenes. In comedy the number of the chorus was twenty-four, consisting half of males and half of females.

2. *Music:* (1), (2), & (3). The same as I. 1, (2), (3), & (4).

(4) The name given to the mixture and compound stops in an organ. (*Stainner & Barrett.*)

* 3. *Astron.:* An attendant or encircling group of planets.

"Every fixed star is incircled with a *chorus* of planets."—*Ray: Creation*, p. 18.

† **chŏr'-ŭs,** *v.t.* [CHORUS, *s.*] To join in, as in a chorus; to utter in concert.

"To this lamentation, which one or two of the assistants *chorused* with a deep groan, our hero thought it unnecessary to make any reply."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

çhōṣe, *s.* [Ital. & Sp. *cosa;* Port. *cousa* = a thing, suit, or cause, from Lat. *causa.*]

Law: A thing, a chattel, a piece of property; the subject-matter of an action.

"*Chose* is used in divers senses, of which the four following, are the most important: (1) *Chose* local, a thing annexed to a place, as a mill, &c. (2) *Chose* transitory, that which is moveable, and may be taken away, or carried from place to place. (3) *Chose* in action, otherwise called *chose* in suspense, a thing of which a man has not the possession or actual enjoyment, but has a right to demand it by action or other proceeding. . . . (4) *Choses* in possession, where a person has not only the right to enjoy, but also the actual enjoyment of a thing."—*Warton: Law Lexicon.*

çhōṣe, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* (as *pa. par.* now obsolete, its place being taken by *chosen* (q.v.)). [CHOOSE.]

"Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
And here he *chose* again to rule the land."
Dryden.

çhōṣ'-ẹn, * **çhōṣe,** *pa. par. & a.* [CHOOSE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

"And he said, Neither hath the Lord *chosen* this."—1 *Sam.* xvi. 8.

B. *As adj.:* Selected, picked out. *Used*—

1. *Generally:*

"With some few bands of *chosen* soldiers."
Shakesp.: 3 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 3.

2. *Specially:* [CHOOSE, II. 1, 2.]

"But ye are a *chosen* generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people . . ."—1 *Pet.* ii. 9.

* **çhōṣ'-lĭng,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *chos* = choose, and dim. suff. *-ling.*] One chosen, or elect.

"Quen he to pin him selfen did
For his *choslinges* on rod-tre."
Cursor Mundi, 1608.

* **choss,** *s.* [CHOICE.] (*Scotch.*) (*Barbour.*)

chŏu'-ạn, *s. & a.* [Either from the prime mover, a smith nicknamed *Chouan*, or from Fr. *chouan, chouant,* a contraction of *chathuant* = a screech-owl, because, at first, the body consisted of robbers, smugglers, and outlaws, or because they acted chiefly at night. (*Mahn.*)]

A. *As subst.:* One of a band of royalist insurgents, who operated near the river Loire, during the French revolution.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the body of men described in A.

chough (pron. **çhŭff**), * **çhoghe,** * **çhoughe,** * **kowe,** *s.* [A.S. *cēo;* Du. *kaauw* = a chough; Dan. *kaa* = a jackdaw; Sw. *kaja.* The name is derived from the cawing of the bird. (*Skeat.*)]

Ornith.: A bird, *Fregilus graculus*, belonging to the Fregilinæ, the second sub-family of the Crows. It is generally called the Cornish Chough. The bill is long and gently curved, and the nostrils are low down in the upper mandible, and hidden by a dense tuft of bristles. The colour is black. It is found in Cornwall and the West of England, but more plentifully in the rocky parts of Wales, the Hebrides, &c.

"The *chough*, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. v., l. 86.

* **çhoul,** * **çhoule,** * **çhowle,** * **çhow,** *s.* [CHOL, JOWL.]

1. The jaw.

"In puir auld Scotland's Parliament they a' sate thegither, cheek by *choul*, . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

2. The crop of a bird.

"The *choule* or crop adhering unto the lower side of the hill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

çhoul'-trỹ, *s.* [Hindustani.] A Hindoo caravanserai or inn, a covered public building for the accommodation of travellers.

† **çhouse,** * **çhi-auze,** *v. t.* [Turk. *chaus* (*Hacklugt*), *chiaus*, (*Massinger*) = an interpreter. In 1609 a *chaus*, or interpreter, attached to the Turkish embassy in London, perpetrated a fraud to the extent of £4,000, then deemed a great sum, on the Turkish and Persian merchants in the English metropolis. The public were so impressed by the circumstance that they began to use the expression *to chiaous, to chause,* or *to chouse* for cheating, as the *chaus*, or interpreter, had done. (*Ben Jonson: The Alchemist* (ed. Gifford), i. 1.). The verb is now nearly obsolete, except among schoolboys. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, pp. 62, 63.)] To trick, to swindle, to cheat.

". . . our barber on the place is *chiaus'd*, a very pigeon, a younger brother."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 18.

"From London they came, silly people to *chouse*."
Swift.

¶ With *of* before the name of the thing of which one is defrauded.

"When geese and pullen are sedne'd,
And sows *of* sucking pigs are *chous'd*."
Hudibras.

çhouse, * **çhi-aus,** *s.* [CHOUSE, *v.*]

* 1. A Turkish messenger.

". . . all at once a period was put to his ambitious projects by one of the *Chiauses*, or messengers of the palace, who snatching up a carbine, shot him dead."—*Gent. Mag.*, 1755, p. 87.

2. A swindler.

"What do you think of me,
That I am a *chiaus?*
Face. What's that?
Dap. The Turk was here
As one should say, Doe you think I am a Turk?—
Face. Come, noble Doctor, pray thee let's prevail—
You deal now with a noble gentleman,
One that will thank you richly, and he is no *chiaus*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, i. 1.

† 3. A trick, a swindle, a fraud.

* 4. A silly gull; one easily cheated.

"A sottish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men."
Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 3.

† **çhoused,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHOUSE, *v.*]

çhous'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [CHOUSE, *v.*]

çhous'-kĭe, *s.* [Probably from *chouse*, v.] A knave. (*Jamieson.*)

çhout, *s.* [Mahratta *chăwătha* = fourth.] A fourth part of the clear revenue.

¶ *The Mahratta chout:* The fourth part of the revenue. This was exacted by the Mahrattas from all the Indian districts which they conquered.

". . . agreed to purchase deliverance from their incursions [those of the Mahrattas] by the payment of even the *chout*, or fourth part of the revenues of the Decanee province . . ."—*Mill: Hist. Brit. India*, ii. 440.

* **çhow,** *v.t.* [CHEW.] To chew. (*Scotch.*)

"On thee aft Scotland *chows* her cood
In sonple scones, the wale o' food!"
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **çhow** (1), *s.* [CHEW, *s.*] A mouthful, especially of tobacco.

"He took aff his bannet and spat in his *chow*,
He dightit his gah and he pried her mow."
Ballad, Mairland Willie.

çhow (2), *s.* [Probably Dan. *kolle* = a bat or club.]

1. A wooden ball used in a game played with clubs. (*Scotch.*)

2. The game itself.

çhow (3), *s.* [CHOUL.]

çhow-çhow, *a. & s.* [Chinese.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of a mixture of several kinds of ingredients; mixed.

B. *As subst.:* A kind of mixed pickles. (*Webster.*)

chow-chow-chop, *s.* The last lighter containing sundry small packages sent off to fill up a ship. (*Williams in Webster.*)

çhow'-dĕr, *s.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. Fr. *chaudière* = a cauldron.]

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. A kind of stew made of fish, pork, biscuits, &c.

2. A seller of fish. (*Provincial.*)

3. The same as *Chowder-beer* (q.v.).

"My head sings and simmers like a pot of *chowder*."—*Smollett: L. Greaves*, ch. xvii. (Davies.)

II. *Med.:* An antiscorbutic used in the Newfoundland station. (*Crabb.*)

chowder-beer, *s.* A kind of beer made from spruce boiled in water, with which molasses is mixed.

çhow'-dĕr, *v. t.* [CHOWDER, *s.*] To make into a chowder.

çhowl, *s.* [CHAVEL, CHOL, CHOUL.]

çhowl, chool, *v.i.* [From *chowl*, s. (q.v.).] To distort the mouth. (*Scotch.*)

chowp, *v.i.* [CHOP, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

* **chowre,** *v.i.* [Etymology unknown.] To show signs of crossness of temper; to be peevish.

çhow'-rỹ, *s.* [Hindust., Mahratta, &c. *chawari* = a fly-flap.] A brush or instrument used in the East Indies to keep off flies.

† **çhowṣ,** *s. pl.* [From Fr. *chou* = coal (?)] A smaller kind of coal much used in forges. (*Scotch.*) (*Stat. Acc.*)

* **çhow'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Comp. *chowre.*] To grumble or mutter like a froward child.

çhŏw-tle, çhŭt'-tle, *v.t.* [A freq. formation from *chow* (q.v.).] To chew feebly.

çhoy, *s.* [CHAY (1), *s.*]

chrē-mạ-tĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. χρηματιστικος (*chrēmatistikos*), from χρήματα (*chrēmata*) = money.] Pertaining to the acquisition of wealth.

"I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. ix., ch. v.

* **chrē-mạ-tĭs'-tĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. χρηματιστική [τεχνη] (*chrēmatistikē* [*technē*]) = [the art] of money-making, traffic; χρηματίζω (*chrēmatizō*) = to traffic, χρήματα (*chrēmata*) = money.] The science of wealth, now superseded by the term *Political Economy.*

chrē-ō-tĕch'-nĭcs, *s.* [Gr. χρεῖος (*chreios*) = useful, needful; τέχνη (*technē*) = an art, a science.] The science of the useful arts, such as agriculture, commerce, manufactures.

chrēs-tō-măth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *chrestomath(y)*; *-ic.*] Learning or teaching good and useful things.

"Part of the course of studies in his *chrestomathic* school."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxxviii.

chrēs-tŏm'-ạ-thỹ, *s.* [Gr. χρηστομαθεία (*chrēstomatheia*) = the learning of things useful or good: χρήστος (*chrēstos*) = good; μαθεία (*matheia*) = learning, μανθάνω (*manthanō*) = to learn.] A selection of passages with notes, &c., to be used in acquiring a language; as a Hebrew *chrestomathy.* (*Webster.*)

chrĕt'-ĭ-ĕn, *s.* [Fr.] A variety of pear; the *bon chretien.* (*Nuttal.*)

† **chrĭ'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold.]

Entom.: The "goldeu wasp," a genus of Hymenopterous insects. [CHRYSIS.]

chrĭṣm, chrisme, * **crỹṣme,** * **crĭṣme,** * **krysome,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cresme, chresme;* Lat. *chrisma;* Gr. χρίσμα (*chrisma*) = oil, ointment, from χρίω (*chriō*) = to anoint.] [CHRISOM, CREME.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The oil consecrated by the bishop, and used (in the Roman and Greek Churches) in the administration of baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction.

"*Crysome* for a yong chylde, *cresmaux*."—*Palsgrave.*

"Be corownde kynge, with *krysome* enoynthede."—*Morte Arthure*, 3,435.

* 2. The same as CHRISOM, 1 (1).

3. The sacrament or rite of confirmation (from the chrism formerly used).

"Their baptism . . . was as frustrate as their *chrism*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, v. 64.

4. The act of anointing.

† **chrĭsm,** *v.t.* [CHRISM, *s.*] To anoint with, or as with chrism.

* **chrĭs'-mal,** *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *chrismalis,* from *chrisma.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, chrism; consecrated.

"Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil."—*Brevint: Saul and Sam. at Endor,* p. 316.

B. *As substantive:*

Ecclesiastical:

1. A vessel for holding chrism.

2. A vessel for the reservation of the Sacrament; a kind of tabernacle.

3. A cloth used for covering relics.

4. A chrism cloth. [CHRISOM, 1 (1).]

* **chrĭs-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *chrismatio,* from *chrisma.*] The act or practice of applying the chrism.

"The case is evident that *chrismation,* or cross-signing with ointment, was used in baptism; and it is evident that this *chrismation* was it which S. Gregory permitted to the presbyters."—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted,* p. 197.

chrĭs'-ma-tīte, chrĭs'-ma-tīne, *s.* [Gr. χρίσμα (*chrisma*) = ointment; and suff. *-ite* or *-ine* (*Min.*) (q. v.).]

Min.: A mineral of a butter-like or semi-fluid consistency, occurring at Wettin, in Saxony. It becomes soft at 55°-60° C. Colour greenish to wax-yellow; slightly translucent. It melts at a very low temperature to an oil, which is dark-red by transmitted light, and apple-green by reflected. It burns with a flame, without smell. Sp. gr., below 1. Comp.: Carbon, 78·512; hydrogen, 19·191; oxygen, 2·297. (*Dana.*)

chrĭs'-ma-tŏr-ȳ, ***crys-ma-tor-y,** ***cris-mā-tor-ie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *chrismatorium,* from *chrisma.*]

1. A vessel in which the chrism was kept.

"A *crysmatory; crysmale* (*crismatorium* A.)"—*Cathol. Anglicum* (ed. Herrtage).

"The word is sometimes translated lenticula, a *chrismatory,* or cruet, or vessel to contain oil; sometimes orula, a spherical body encompassing others."—*Smith: Old Age,* p. 215.

2. A recess near the spot where the font originally stood, to contain the chrism.

† **chrĭs-ō-chlō'-rĭs,** *s.* [CHRYSOCHLORIS.]

* **chrĭs'-ōm,** * **crysome,** * **crysme,** *s.* [CHRISM, CREME.]

1. *Eccles.:*

(1) *Originally:* A white cloth, anointed with chrism, which in the ancient Church was put upon children by the priest at the time of their baptism. It was afterwards carefully preserved as a memorial and emblem of innocence.

(2) *After:* The white dress put upon a child newly christened, with which it was also shrouded if it died within a month after its baptism.

2. A child which died within the month, also called a chrism-child.

"When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

* **chrisom-child,** * **crysmechild, chrism-child,** *s.* [CHRISOM, 2.]

"Ther the *crysmechild* for sunnes sore schal drede."—*Old Eng. Miscell.* (ed. Morris), p. 90.

Christ, *s.* [Lat. *Christus;* Gr. χριστός (*christos*) = anointed, and χρίω (*chriō*) = to anoint.]

THE ANOINTED ONE: The appellation given to Our Lord as His official title, and corresponding to the Hebrew Messiah (q.v.).

"And he saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am? And Peter answereth and saith unto him, Thou art the *Christ.*"—*Mark* viii. 29.

¶ Used in the plural to signify persons who would pretend to be the true Christ.

"For false *Christs* and false prophets shall rise,..."—*Mark* xiii. 22.

¶ The two names, *Jesus Christ,* are not analogous to a modern Christian name and surname; in reality the great Being so designated had but one personal appellation—Jesus: Christ being superadded at a later period to designate his office, function, or mission. Jesus, Gr. Ἰησοῦς (*Iēsous*), is the equivalent of the Heb. יְהוֹשׁוּעַ or יֵהוֹשֻׁעַ (*Yehoshua*), *i.e.,* Joshua, meaning Jehovah-Saviour, Deliverer, or Helper. [JESUS.] It was borne by the military leader in the wars of Canaan (Joshua i.—xxiv., actually called Jesus in the authorised version of Acts vii. 45, and Heb. iv. 8), by Jesus surnamed Justus, a fellow-labourer with Paul (Col. iv. 11), and by about a dozen of other persons figuring in the pages of Josephus; in fact the name seems to have been not uncommon among the Jews. But we learn from St. Matthew that in this particular case the appellation was given previous to birth by Divine authority. ". . . thou shalt call his name *Jesus,* for he shall save his people from their sins." The year [CHRISTIAN ERA], the month, and the day [CHRISTMAS], when the child Jesus was born are matters of more or less uncertainty, not having been recorded with precision at the time. The salient features, however, of the life thus begun were narrated by four evangelists [EVANGELISTS], who are believed by the immense majority of Christians to have written with infallible accuracy and trustworthiness under the guidance or inspiration of the Spirit of God. [INSPIRATION.]

The circumstances heralding or attendant upon the birth of John, afterwards the Baptist, and the miraculous conception and nativity of Jesus, the last-named event at Bethlehem, are told at length by St. Luke (Luke i. ii.); while St. Matthew relates the visit of the Magi, the slaughter of the infants at Bethlehem, and the flight of the holy family to Egypt (Mat. ii.).

These occurrences took place while Augustus, the first Roman Emperor, was upon the throne (Luke ii. 1). Thirty years later, under the reign of Tiberius, John, now grown to full manhood, appeared in the wilderness of Judea, as an ascetic and preacher of repentance, the necessity of which he urged on the ground that the kingdom of heaven was at hand. Those who confessed their sins he baptized in the river Jordan, and thus a new religious community arose, separated to a certain extent from the ordinary professors of Judaism (Mat. iii. 1—10, Luke iii. 1—14). Some suspected that he might be the "Christ" or "Messiah" of ancient prophecy, but he disclaimed the honour, indicating that he was but the forerunner of another who should baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire, that is as with fire. (Mat. iii. 11, 12; Luke iii. 16; John i. 20—23.)

Meanwhile Jesus, now about thirty years of age, had come forth from the obscurity in which he had hitherto resided at Nazareth. (Luke ii. 51, iii. 23.) Having sought and obtained baptism from John, with Divine recognition as the Son of God, and having overcome temptation in the wilderness, He without further delay addressed Himself to His life-work in the world. (Matt. iii. 13—17, iv. 1—11; Luke iii. 21, 22, iv. 1—14.) He claimed to be the Messiah spoken of by holy men of old (Dan. ix. 25, 26, &c.), nay more, to be, in one sense, the subordinate (John x. 29), and in another the equal of His Heavenly Father (v. 30). His ministry, whilst not ignoring repentance (Luke xiii. 3—5), was one chiefly of faith (John iii. 14—19) and love (John xiii. 34; Matt. v. 43—46). Twelve apostles (Matt. x. 1—6), and afterwards seventy other disciples, were chosen to aid him in his ministry (Luke x. 1, &c.), the former baptizing converts as they arose (John iv. 2). John the Baptist saw his own reputation pale away under the greater glory of his Divine successor, but never allowed this to evoke jealousy within his breast (Matt. iii. 11; Luke iii. 15; John i. 15, 27, 29, iii. 28—31), and when his faithfulness in reproving sin, even in high places, led to his suffering a martyr's death (Matt. xiv. 3-12), his baptized followers, either at once or gradually, transferred themselves to Jesus (John i. 35—37; Acts xix. 1—5).

The latter holy teacher thus left alone, continued His ministry, it is believed, for about three years in all, chiefly at Capernaum and other places near the Lake of Galilee (Matt. iv. 13; Luke vii. 1), as well as in other places of that province (Luke vii. 11, &c.; Matt. xvi. 13), in Perea beyond Jordan (Matt. xix. 1; Mark x. 1; Luke viii. 37), in Samaria (John iv. 1—42), beyond the Holy Land in Phenicia (Mark vii. 24), and, chiefly on occasions of the great festivals, at Jerusalem, which necessitated His visiting other parts of Judea (Matt. xx. 29; John ii. 23, vii. 1, 2, 10). He supported His claims to be the Messiah by miracles of knowledge, *i.e.,* prophecies (Matt. xx. 19, &c.; Luke xix. 41—44) and miracles of power, such as healing the sick (Matt. ix. 35, &c.), nay, even raising the dead (Mark v. 22—43; Luke viii. 41—56; John xi. 1—44).

The chief priests and other dignitaries who held sway in the Jewish synagogues, were stirred up nearly to madness by jealousy of His success, and eagerly accepted the offer of an unworthy apostle, Judas Iscariot (*i.e.,* apparently of Kerioth in Judea) to betray his Lord. A manufactured charge of blasphemy led to the condemnation of Jesus by His deadly foe, the high priest, but as the power of life and death now rested not with the Jewish authorities, but with the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, a charge of disaffection to the imperial government was manufactured, as it was felt that the heathen Roman would not attach any weight to the alleged blasphemy. The procurator had discernment to see clearly that what he was required to do was to sanction a judicial murder, and for some time refused to become partner in the Jewish ruler's guilt. But as the cry, "Crucify him," "crucify him," continued to rise from the multitude, he resolved to avoid unpopularity at the expense of moral principle, and gave sentence that it should be as the Jews required. The crucifixion therefore took place (Matt. xxvii.; Mark xv.; Luke xxiii.; John xix.). Friday was the day when the nefarious deed was done, and three days later, or early on Sunday morning, news was brought to the Apostles, and the Church generally, by certain women of their company who had visited the sepulchre, that a resurrection had taken place (Matt. xxviii.; Mark xvi.; Luke xxiv.; John xx., xxi.). At a subsequent interview with their risen Lord He gave the Apostles and their successors a commission to make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost (Matt. xxviii. 19, &c.); and about forty days after the crucifixion He led them out as far as Bethany and lifted up His hands and blessed them. "And it came to pass, while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven" (Luke xxiv. 50, 51.). He had predicted His cruel death, His resurrection on the third day (Matt. xx. 19), and His ascension (John xx. 17), and had intimated that at a future period He would again return to the earth in glory (Matt. xxvi. 64, &c.) For the leading dates connected with the life of Christ, see CHRISTIAN ERA; for more details regarding the doctrines, and for the subsequent history of the Christian Church, see CHRISTIANITY.

Christ-cross, * **criss-cross,** * **crist-cross,** *s.* Mark of the cross, as cut, painted, written, or stamped on certain objects. (*Latham.*)

1. As the sign of twelve o'clock.

"Fall to your business soundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon."—*The Puritan,* iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

2. Probably the Alpha and Omega, or beginning and end.

"Christ's cross is the *crist-cross* of all our happiness."—*Quarles: Emblems.* (*Nares.*)

Christ-cross-row, criss-cross-row, *s.* The alphabet; so called according to some because a cross was placed at the beginning of it, or according to others, because it was frequently from superstitious ideas written or printed in the form of a cross.

"From infant conning of the *Christ-cross-row*
Or puzzling through a primer, line by line."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

Christ's-eye, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Inula Oculus Christi.*

Christ's-hair, *s.*

Bot.: *Scolopendrium vulgare.*

Christ's-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Helleborus niger.*

Christ's-ladder, * **Christis-ledere,** *s.*

Botany:

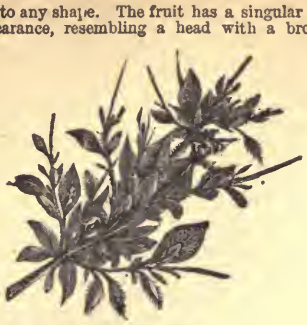
1. *Erythræa Centaurium.* Prior suggests that it was originally called *Christ's-gall* or *Christis schale* = Christ's-cup, which being mistaken for *Christi scala* gave rise to the latter popular name.

2. A local name in Cheshire for *Cratægus Pyracantha.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

Christ's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Paliurus aculeatus,* a plant so called from its being believed by many to be the plant from which the crown of thorns was made which was placed on the head of Our Saviour. It is a common plant in Palestine, and being very pliable, is capable of being woven

into any shape. The fruit has a singular appearance, resembling a head with a broad-



CHRIST'S-THORN.

brimmed hat. The spines are long and sharp, the flower rose-shaped.

Christ's-wort, * **Christes-wurte,** *s.* *Bot.: Helleborus niger;* also called *Christmas-rose* (q.v.).

"*Christes wurte* flowreth al bytimes about Christmas."—*Lyte,* p. 351.

Christ-tide, *s.* [Eng. *Christ,* and *tide* (q.v.).] Christmas; the season of Christmas.

"Let *Christ-tide* be thy fast."
Cartwright: The Ordinary, 1651.

* **Christ,** *v.t.* [CHRIST, *s.*] To make one, or unite spiritually with Christ.

"Being Godded with God and *Christed* with Christ."—*H. More: Myst. of Iniquity,* p. 524.

chrĭst-ą-dĕlph'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. Χριστός (*Christos*) = Christ, and ἄδελφοι (*adelphoi*) = brethren.]

A. *As subst.:* One of a sect of Christians, calling themselves the brethren of Christ, and as such claiming to take their origin from the Apostles themselves. [THOMASITE.]

B. *As adj.* Belonging to the sect described under A.

* **chrĭst'-ąl,** * **chrĭst'-ąll,** *a.* & *s.* [CRYSTAL.]

"And in his waters, which your mirror make,
Behold your faces as the *christall* bright."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

* **Chrĭst'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *Christ;* suff. *-dom.*] The rule of Christ; Christendom.

"Slaves without the liberty in *Christdom.*"—*Mrs. Browning: Cry of the Children.*

chrĭst'-ęn, * **crĭst'-ęn** (*t* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cristnian* = to make a Christian; *cristen* = a Christian; O. Fr. *chrestienner.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To receive into the Christian Church by baptism, at which a Christian name is given to the child baptized.

¶ The term is limited by some to the portion of the church service at which the reception into the church is made. Thus a child may be baptized privately, but the ceremony of receiving into the church or christening is done publicly in a consecrated building.

". . . children might be *christened,* if such were the wish of their parents. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

* 2. To christianise; to convert to Christianity.

"I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened.*"—*Jeremy Taylor: Discourse on Extempore Prayer.*

3. To name, to denominate; to give a name to.

"Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium."—*Burnet.*

4. To use for the first time. (Often said of a cnp.)

B. *Intrans.:* To be competent to administer the rite of baptism.

"This should not exempt them . . . nay, though they should *christen* and receive the sacrament therein."—*Ayliffe: Parergon,* 456.

chrĭst'-ęn-dŏm, * **crĭst'-ęn-dŏm,** * **crist-in-dom,** * **cryst-yn-dame,** * **crist-ene-dom** (*t* silent), *s.* [A.S. *cristendom, cristenandom.*]

* 1. Baptism, from the idea, formerly almost universally entertained, that the administration of baptism made a man a Christian.

"Sothli me ben togedere hiried with him be *Christendom.* [Vulg. per baptismum.]"—*Wycliffe: Rom.* vi. 4.

* 2. Christianity, the Christian religion.

"Er Seint Austyn to Engelonde hroughte *cristendom.*"—*St. Dunstan,* 50.

* 3. The name received at baptism; a Christian name; hence, any appellation or name.

4. That portion of the world in which Christianity is the recognised or prevailing religion, or which is governed in accordance with Christian doctrines, as opposed to heathen or Mohammedan countries.

chrĭs'-tęn-ĭng (*t* silent), *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [CHRISTEN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As particip. adj.:* Pertaining to, or connected with, the ceremony of christening.

C. *As subst.:* The act or ceremony of admitting into the Christian Church, or of naming generally.

Chrĭst'-ĭ-ąn, * **crĭst-en,** * **cryst-yne, crist-ene,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cristen;* O. Sax. *kristin;* O. Fris. *kristen;* O. Icel. *kristiun;* Sw. *kristen;* Da. *christen;* O. Fr. *christian, christien;* Fr. *chrétien,* all from Lat. *christianus;* Gr. χριστιανος (*christianos*), from χριστός (*christos*) = Christ. Trench draws attention to the fact that we never in the New Testament find the word applied to the followers of Jesus, except by their adversaries, and that it was not introduced till the preaching of Paul to the Gentiles of Antioch, and other causes, showed that the disciples of the Crucified One indicated by their devout Master aimed at making their religion that of the entire world. The application of the name Christian showed that the faith so designated was perceived to be not a Jewish sect, but a religion freed from nationality or from locality, that it might better discharge its mission to the world. (*Trench: On the Study of Words,* pp. 99,100.)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ; a follower of Christ.

"This Makometh was a *cristene.*"—*Langland: P. Plowman,* 10,418.

"The disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch."—*Acts,* xi. 26.

2. One who is born in a Christian country or of Christian parents.

3. *Plural:*

(1) A name assumed by a denomination in the United States, to express their alleged renunciation of all sectarianism. They are rather numerous. They have no creed, nor authority in matters of doctrine, but leave to each individual the interpretation of Scripture, and the determination thereby of his belief. They may be regarded as a sect of Unitarian Baptists (gen. pron. **Chrĭst'-ĭ-ąn**).

(2) In the British Registrar-General's lists for 1881 of religious denominations having certified places of worship in England and Wales, the two following occur—(*a*) Christians owning no name but the Lord Jesus; and (*b*) Christians who object to be otherwise designated.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Believing in or professing the religion of Christ.

"*Cristene* men ogen ben so fagen."—*Genesis and Exodus.*

". . . the most *Christian* barbarian who had perpetrated on Christians outrages of which his infidel allies would have been ashamed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

¶ There exist a considerable number of minor religious sects, having an appellation beginning with the adjective Christian. In the United States we have the Christian Connection (otherwise Christians, or Disciples of Christ), and the Christian Union, or, more fully, The Church of Christ in Christian Union. Each has over 100,000 members. In England and Wales there are the Christian Believers, Brethren, Disciples, Eliasites, Unionists, &c.

2. Pertaining to Christ or his religion.

3. Pertaining to the Church of Christ; ecclesiastical.

"In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or, as they are often styled, Courts *Christian,* I shall begin with the lowest."—*Blackstone: Commentaries.*

4. Civilized.

¶ *The most Christian king,* a title bestowed by Pope Gregory the Great upon Charles Martel, and retained by subsequent French kings, as the great supporters of the Church.

"William declared aloud at his table before many persons that he would make *the most Christian King* repent the outrage, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

Christian architecture, *s.* The introduction of Christianity naturally had its effect on the style of architecture adopted for religious buildings. The Roman Early Christian style appeared first in basilicas and circular churches. The former were, doubtless, originally built on the model of the Roman basilicas [BASILICAS], but the requirements of the new religion soon necessitated various modifications in the original plan. The Christian basilicas were constructed generally with three aisles: the central one broader than the others, the left or north being reserved for males, and the right or south for females. Sometimes we find five aisles. The building terminated in a semicircular apse. The decorations consisted of paintings and mosaics, used mainly in the apse. The pillars were generally of the Corinthian order. [CORINTHIAN.] Symbols were largely introduced. These were the cross, the monogram of Christ, a lamb or a dove, as typifying the Holy Spirit, and a fish, used as a symbol of Christ from the letters of the Greek word ἰχθύς (*ichthus*)=a fish, forming the initials of the titles of our Lord, Ἰησοῦς Χριστός Θεοῦ υἱὸς σωτήρ (*Iēsous Christos, Theou huios, sōtēr*) = Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour. The roofing was of beams with flat panelling, frequently gilt. The altar stood at the east end in front of the apse. The space round the altar was railed off and called the sanctuary. Adjoining the entrance was generally a narrow space called the Narthex. [NARTHEX.] In the middle of a portico in front of the building was a bowl for washing the hands. [CANTHARUS.] A crypt was constructed under the altar for the reception of the bones of the patron-saint. The most magnificent specimen of Byzantine architecture is the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, built originally by Constantine, and rebuilt after its destruction by fire, by Justinian in the sixth century. [BYZANTINE.] Russian church architecture was at first a deterioration of Byzantine, modified in the fifteenth century, by the introduction of bulb-shaped domes, adopted from the Tartars. The Gothic, or Pointed style, the most familiar to us in religious architecture, is distinguished by the pointed arch, formed of two segments of a circle meeting in a point. [GOTHIC.] The Perpendicular and Flamboyant styles are deteriorations of the Gothic [FLAMBOYANT, PERPENDICULAR], deriving their names from the form of the tracery, of the windows, and ornaments. The Classic styles of architecture have been comparatively rarely adopted in church architecture. The Cathedral of St. Paul, which by its dome recalls St. Peter's at Rome, is an example of the Renaissance, or revived Roman style. In plan, English churches generally form a Latin cross, consisting of a nave, transepts, and chancel—(see these words)—their direction being almost invariably east and west. In a few isolated instances, such as St. Sepulchre's, at Cambridge, the plan is circular.

Christian courts, *s. pl.*

Law: The same as ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Christian Endeavor.

A non-sectarian religious organization founded in February, 1881, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., at Portland, Maine, with an original membership of less than fifty. In 1896 the movement had extended to nearly every foreign country and missionary land, was endorsed by thirty-two Christian denominations, with 43,579 societies organized and a total membership of about 2,600,000. The local branches comprise those of the Young People, Junior, Intermediate, Senior, Mothers, Parents, &c., collectively termed, in their respective countries, the United Society of Christian Endeavor. An international organization, known as the World's Union of Christian Endeavor, has been recently organized, with a view to holding a general convention every three years, the first convention being held in Washington, D. C., in July, 1896. Rev. Dr. Clark, the founder of this remarkably successful enterprise, is President of the United Society in this country, also of the World's Union.

Christian era, *s.*

Chron.: The era or epoch introduced by the birth of our Lord. It was calculated back about the year 532, by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, the latter word, meaning little, being assumed either because his stature was diminu-

tive or because he modestly believed his mental powers small, which they were not. It is thought that he fixed the advent too late by four years, and that consequently Jesus was born, if the contradiction in terms can be permitted, in B.C. 4. Mr. J. W. Bosanquet considers that it was in B.C. 3. On these views the year 1882 of the Christian era is really 1886 or 1885. The Christian era is sometimes called the Dionysian era.

Christian name, *s.* The name given to a child on its admission into the Christian Church at baptism, as distinguished from the surname or family name.

Christian period, *s.*

Archæol.: The period from the introduction of Christianity till now. It varies in different countries, as for instance in Syria and in England.

Christian-science, *s.* A religions and mental healing system which originated about 1866 in Boston, and has spread to some small extent. It teaches "the reality and allness of God, the unreality and nothingness of matter."

Christian-scientist, *s.* One who believes in Christian-science.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn,** *v.t.* [CHRISTEN.] To convert to Christianity; to baptize.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-ĭzm,** *s.* [Fr. *christianisme;* Lat. *christianismus,* from Gr. χριστιανισμός (*christianismos*) = the profession of Christianity.]

1. Christianity, the profession of the Christian religion.

2. Christendom; the nations professing Christianity.

chrĭst'-ĭ-ăn-īte (1), *s.* [Named after Prince Frederick of Denmark, who explored Vesuvius in company with the discoverers Monticelli and Covelli, with suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Anorthite occurring at Mount Vesuvius in isolated blocks among the old lavas; also in the Faroe Islands and Java.

chrĭst'-ĭ-ăn-īte (2), *s.* [Named after Christian VIII. of Denmark, with Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as ANORTHITE (q.v.).

2. *Christianite of Descloizeaux:* The same as PHILLIPSITE (q.v.).

Chrĭs-tĭ-ăn'-ĭ-tȳ, * **cris-ti-en-te,** * **crysty-an-te,** * **cris-tan-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *crestientet, crestiente;* Fr. *chrétienté,* from Lat. *christianitas.*]

1. Christendom; the professors of the Christian religion.

2. The Christian religion; the doctrines and precepts taught by Christ.

¶ To take a comprehensive view of Christianity, attention should be given to (1) its doctrines, (2) its government and discipline, and (3) its history from the time that it was introduced into the world until now.

(1) *The Doctrines of Christianity:* Though the professors of Christianity have separated into many sects, as have the Mohammedans, the Brahmanists, and others, yet all but a small minority are really at one with respect to certain great fundamental doctrines. Christians believe in a Supreme Being—the one living and true God. The immense majority hold that it is not inconsistent with monotheism to accept the tenet that in the Divine Unity there is a Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, to all of whom worship of the highest kind can be paid. Jesus Christ is identified by them with the second person of the Godhead, and is held to be at once God and Man. As God He existed from eternal ages, and was not first brought into being when born at Bethlehem. They consider that He was miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, and that His mother remained the Virgin Mary after having brought Him into the world. The reason why He came to this earth is held to have been that He had been commissioned by His Eternal Father to undertake a mission of mercy to the earth. Another tenet of their faith represents man as having been created innocent, but to have fallen, and now to be guilty and in need of a Saviour. Christ is believed to have been that Divine Saviour. His life on earth is regarded as having been perfect, so that He constitutes the exemplar for all mankind. His death is held to have been an atonement for sins not His own, and to have been so important that to it all Jewish ceremonies and symbols and all Messianic prophecy, as with a finger, pointed. Faith in His Divine mission and work, and specially on the efficacy of His death, are insisted on to put sinners in possession of the benefits purchased by their Redeemer's death. The historic facts of His resurrection and ascension are pointed to as evidences of the sanction and acceptance of His work by His Heavenly Father, and implicit trust is expressed in His coming again agreeably to His promise to earth, and in His ultimately becoming the Judge of the world. At the final assize it is believed that those whose good deeds show that they have believed in Him, shall be rewarded by eternal felicity, whilst everlasting misery shall be in store for those who have been faithless and wicked. The acceptance of this creed by man in his fallen state, is held to be impossible without Divine assistance, and it is considered that the Holy Ghost, if solicited, will give the requisite spiritual power to produce faith in the most unbelieving heart. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are regarded as possessing inspiration in a sense in which no other book has it, and as being, therefore, in the highest degree fitted to enlighten inquiring minds as to religious duty.

(2) *The government and discipline of Christianity:* [For these see CHURCH GOVERNMENT.]

(3) *The history of Christianity:* [For this see CHURCH HISTORY.]

¶ Christianity is part of the law of England, though certain statutes in its support, now regarded as persecuting, have either been allowed to fall into desuetude, or have been formally annulled. Similar laws, making offences against Christianity punishable existed in some of the Colonies, but no such statutes can exist in the United States.

chrĭs-tĭ-ăn-ĭ-zā'-tion, chrĭs-tĭ-ăn-ĭ-ẓā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *christianiz(e); -ation.*] The act of converting to Christianity. (*Chr. Obs.*)

chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īze, chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īṣe, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *christianiser;* Low Lat. *christianizo,* from Gr. χριστιανίζω (*christianizō*)=to make Christian, χριστίανος (*christianos*) = Christian.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make Christian, to convert to Christianity.

* 2. To adapt to Christianity or Christian doctrines.

"The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized.*"—*Dryden.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become Christian.

"Prester John . . . doth in some sort devoutly *christianize.*"—*Sylvester: Colonies,* 379. (*Davies.*)

chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īzed, chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īṣed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CHRISTIANIZE.]

chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īz-ĭng, chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īṣ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CHRISTIANIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making Christian; christianization.

Chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-līke, *a.* [Eng. *christian; -like.*]

1. *Of things:* Befitting a Christian.

". . . avoids them with great discretion, or undertakes them with a most *Christian-like* fear."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado,* ii. 3.

2. *Of persons:* Like a Christian.

"Although the duke was enemy to him,
Yet he, most *christianlike,* laments his death."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-lȳ,** * **cris-ten-ly,** *adv. & a.* [Eng. *Christian;* Mid. Eng. *Cristen;* and suff. *-ly.*]

A. *As adv.:* Like a Christian; in a manner befitting a Christian.

"This child Maurice was siith then emperour
Imaad by the pope and lyved *cristenly.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 5,541.

B. *As adj.:* Christianlike; befitting a Christian.

"Father he hight and he was in the parish; a
christianly plainness
Clothed from his head to his feet the old man
of seventy winters."
Longfellow: The children of the Lord's Supper.

* **Chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *Christian; -ness.*] The quality of being Christianlike or in accordance with Christian teaching.

". . . and in like manner to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason, . . ."—*Hammond: Of Conscience,* § 26.

* **chrĭs-tĭ-ăn-ŏg'-rąph-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. χριστίανος (*christianos*) = a Christian, γραφεία (*grapheia*) = a description, γράφω (*graphō*) = to describe.] An account and description of Christian countries and sects.

"In my *christianography* you may see divers liturgies."—*Pagitt: Heresiography,* p. 64.

* **Chrĭs-tĭc'-ō-lĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *Christicola;* from *Christus* = Christ, and *colo* = to worship.] A worshipper of Christ.

* **Chrĭs'-tīde,** *s.* [Eng. *Chris(tmas),* and *tide* (q.v.).] Christmas-tide.

"It [Ivy] flowereth not till July, and the berries are not ripe till *Christide.*"—*Culpepper: Eng. Physic.,* p. 120.

chrĭs-tĭs-ō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Sir Robert Christison, Bart., M.D., &c., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of parisitic plants, containing ten or twelve species, and belonging to the order *Orobanchaceæ.* They are natives of India.

* **Christ'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *Christ; -less.*] Having no faith in Christ; without the spirit of Christ; unchristian.

"And a million horrible echoes brake
From the red-ribbed hollow behind the wood,
And thundered up into heaven the *Christless* code
That must have life for a blow."
Tennyson: Maud, xxii. 1.

Chrĭst'-mas (*t* silent), * **cristmes,** * **cristesmesse,** * **crystenmas,** * **chrystmas,** * **cristemasse,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *Crist* = Christ; *mæsse* = mass, festival.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The festival of the Nativity of Christ, observed by the Christian Church yearly on the 25th December.

¶ Augustine considered the fast of Good Friday, and the festivals, Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide, as the only holy days which had an Apostolic origin and the sanction of a general council. Christmas he deemed to be of later origin and lesser authority. When the first efforts were made to fix the period of the year when the advent took place, there were, as we learn from Clement of Alexandria, advocates for the 20th May, and for the 20th or 21st April. The Oriental Christians generally were of opinion that both the birth and baptism of Jesus took place on the 6th of January. Julian I., bishop of Rome from A.D. 337—352, contended for the 25th December, a view to which the Eastern Church ultimately came round, while the Church of the West adopted from their brethren in the East the view that the baptism was on the 6th of January. When the festival was at length placed in December, it afforded a substitute to the various nations who had observed a festival of rejoicing that the shortest day of the year had passed, besides spanning over the great interval between Whitsuntide of one year and Good Friday of the next. Coming to the Roman Christian converts in lieu of the saturnalia, to which they had been accustomed while yet they were heathens, its purity became sullied almost at the first by revelry which had crept into it from this source. Similarly the Yule log, the mistletoe, &c., among ourselves, are relics of an older faith.

2. The season of Christmas, *i.e.,* from Christmas-eve to Old Christmas-day, or Twelfth-night, January 6th.

"Ine zuyche festes ase at *Cristesmesse.*"—*Ayenbite of Inwyt,* p. 213.

† 3. The holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), or other decorations for Christmas. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in use at Christmas.

"Here was a consent,
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a *Christmas* comedy."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Christmas-box, *s.*

* 1. A little box in which presents were collected at Christmas.

"When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year."
Gay: Trivia.

2. A present given at Christmas.

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